11. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week later than the publication of the notification in question.

The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain

that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

13. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

Of the manner of holding elections.

The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the Calcutta Gazette.

15. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward

shall be held.

- The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum, and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month
- 17. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

18. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No

votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.

20. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then

read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

21. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

22. In the case of the number of the candidates duly proposed and seconded not being greater than the number of vacancies, the presiding officer, if he is satisfied that not less than 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward or wards in which the election is taking place are present, shall at once

declare such candidates to be duly elected.

23. If the number of candidates duly proposed and seconded exceeds the number of vacancies, the presiding officer shall proceed to call for a show of hands in favour of each candidate. The presiding officer shall decide and state which of the candidates have received the largest number of votes by the said shows of hands. Should no poll be demanded against any one candidate, he shall declare such candidate to be duly elected.

24. Any defeated candidate, or his proposer or seconder, may demand a poll on his behalf, as against any or all or the candidates selected under the above

When a poll is demanded, the votes shall then and there be recorded by the presiding officer with his own hand. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to registration under rule 6.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate

shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the

Calcutta Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

30. No election shall be invalidated on a point of form, provided that

these rules have been substantially obeyed.

31. No election shall be invalidated on account of any irregularity whatever, unless it shall appear that that irregularity was such as materially to affect the result of the election.

32. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

33. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

Colman Macaulay, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 29th September 1884.—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in the Municipality of Howrah have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884:—

Of the number of Commissioners and Wards.

1. There shall be 30 Commissioners, of whom 20 shall be elected under these rules, and 10 shall be appointed by Government.

2. The municipality shall be divided into 10 wards in accordance with the schedule annexed.

Of the qualification of voters.

3. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election.

4. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly

registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

5. Subject to the proviso contained in rule 3, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has during the year preceding such election, paid in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a Pleader or Mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

Of the registration of voters.

6. As soon as possible after these rules shall have been published, the Magistrate of the district shall cause to be prepared a register of persons qualified to vote. Such register shall be prepared from the assessment lists, from enquiries made by persons specially deputed for the purpose, and in such other manner as may appear expedient. Such register shall from time to time

be corrected and added to as the Magistrate may direct. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Municipality to furnish the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer with any available information required for the preparation and correction, from time to time, of the register in question.

7. At least one month before the date fixed for the elections as hereinafter provided, an extract from the register, showing the persons qualified to vote within each ward, shall be published at suitable places within that ward. A copy of the whole register shall also be published at the municipal office.

the purpose, shall sit to hear and decide objections to, and claims for, registration of voters on some date of which at least three days' notice shall have been given, and which shall be at least ten days after the publication of the lists in question, and at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections; and such decision shall be final.

9. The ward lists as amended, after the hearing and decision of claims and objections, shall be considered as the final lists of persons entitled to vote at the elections, and no person whose name does not appear in the ward lists

shall be permitted to vote.

Of the qualification and the nomination of candidates.

10. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

11. Any rate-payer qualified to vote may nominate any other qualified

person as a candidate.

12. The Magistrate shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates. Such nominations shall be delivered at the municipal office within fourteen days from the date of publication of the notices in question. No names of candidates shall be received after the expiration of such period.

13. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week alter than the publication of the notification in question.

14. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain

that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

15. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

Of the manner of holding elections.

16. The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the Calcutta Gazette.

17. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward

shall be held.

18. The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month beforehand.

19. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

20. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No

votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

21. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.

22. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then

read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

23. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

24. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to regis-

tration under rule 8.

25. The presiding officer shall record with his own hand the votes of the

electors present.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

27. If 0 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have not appeared and recorded their votes, the presiding officer shall report that the electors have

failed, under section 16 of the Act, to elect Commissioners for the ward.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the Calcutta

Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

30. No election shall be invalidated on a point of form, provided that

these rules have been substantially obeyed.

31. No election shall be invalidated on account of any irregularity whatever, unless it shall appear that that irregularity was such as materially to affect the result of the election.

32. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

33. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

in the world Loyn Entre

SCHEDULE.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION WARDS.

Ward No. I.

North-Joya Bibee's Lane, outfall drain on the south of Hurro Dhole's garden and Chandalparah lane. South-Horogunge Road. Ecst-River. West-Hooghly road.

Ward No. II.

North-A line beginning at a point on the Hooghly road 100 feet south of Nuskurparah lane, thence a direct line westward across the Maleepanchghurrah paddy-fields to the culvert opposite garden of Bhoggobutty Bysack on the Belloor road and Nellooah road. South-Sonaton Mistry's Garden lane and Bamoongachee paddy-fields. East-Grand Trunk road and Hooghly road. West-Bamoongachee paddy-fields.

Ward No. III.

North—Horogunge road. South—Golabaree road. East—River. West—Grand Trunk road.

Ward No. IV.

North—Golabaree road and Peelkhanah lane. South—Railway premises. East—River Hooghly. West—Railway line.

Ward No. V.

North—Railway premises, Dore's road and Howrah paddy-fields. South—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjea's lane. East—River. West—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Doss Bose's lane, Koylash Banerjea's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane and Kally Koondoo's lane up to its junction with Kally Banerjea's lane.

Ward No. VI.

North—Banttrah paddy-fields. South—Ollabibeetollah lane, Nuskurparrah lane and Bostomparrah lane. East—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Dass Bose's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane, Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjea's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junctions with Gopal Banerjea's lane and the footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjea's garden. West—Belgachia road, a direct line from that road beginning from the south-eastern corner of Deno Sen's garden across the paddy-fields to a point on the Makordah road 1,764 feet west of the toll-house, Doomrar Jollah, Haldarparrah lane, Goddadhur Mistry's lane and Kasoondiah paddy-fields.

Ward No. VII.

North—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjea's lane. South—Banstollah Ghat road and Park's Garden lane. East—River. West—Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjea's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junction with Gopaul Banerjea's lane and Park's Garden lane.

Ward No. VIII.

North-Banstollah Ghat road, Park's Garden lane, footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjea's garden, Koyepooker lane and Mosulmanparah lane. South—Juggut Banerjea's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane and portion of Khetter Banerjea's lane from its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master. East—River. West—Circular road.

Ward No. IX.

North—Juggut Banerjea's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane, Khetter Banerjea's lane between its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master and portion of Circular road between its junction with Khetter Banerjea's lane and Chatterjea's hat. South—River. East—River. West—Belliah khal and Botanical Garden.

Ward No. X.

North—Doomrar Jollah and Shokhair bazar road. South—Baxarah paddy-fields. East—A line from the south-eastern corner of Doomrar Jollah to Haldarparrah lane, Goddadhur Mistry's lane and Mosulmanparrah lane. West—Boroj Maut lane and western portion of Baxarah road between its junction with Boroj Maut lane and the culvert over Baxarah khal.

DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

The 30th September 1884.—It is hereby notified for general information that the elections of Commissioners, under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, in all Municipalities in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, not mentioned in the first schedule of the said Act, will be held on the twenty-fifth day of November next.

COLMAN MACAULAY, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Orops.

Statement showing. Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 8th November 1884.

N	io.	District, and date return.	of	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the creps, and state of health at date
BEN	IGAI	L .			
		Western Districts		7. Yes	
1	1	Burdwan, Nov. Cutwa Raneegunge	8 '84	Nil Nil Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of crops in Ranigunge good; Culna fair; Sudder and Cutwa less so, and in some tracts bad. Price of rice falling slightly. Common rice selling at from 12 to 17 seers per rupee. Health fair;
DIVN.	2		8 "	Nil Nil	some little fever. Weather—cloudy at the beginning, and seasonable at the close of the week. Rain fell on the Damoodar side of the district. In some places prices are still falling, reaching to 27 seers in Khatra. Nowan and neolee paddy being cut. Prospects of sugarcane very fine, and of winter paddy and rubbee promising. Public health still excellent.
BURDWAN DIVN.	3	Beerbhoom, ,, Rampore Haut	8 ,,	Nil Nil	Weather—fine and cool and seasonable for ripening paddy crop, whose prospects are somewhat improved. The average outturn of the district will be much below that of an ordinary year. Prices stationary. Public health satisfactory.
	4	Midnapore, ,,	8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Fever prevails in the Sudder and Ghattal sub-divisions.
	5	Hooghly, "	8 ,	Nil	Weather seasonable. Prospects of all crops continue favourable. Prices not
. 1	1	Howrah, , 1	0 "	Nil Nil	much altered since last week. Public health good, except some cases of fever. Weather-fair. Prospects of crops promising.
		Central Districts		rien co	
*		1			
1	6	24-Perghs. Nov.	10 '8	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of amun paddy continue to be satisfactory. Rubb-e crops doing well. Public health generally good. Weather—cool and fine. Standing crops doing well. Prices of paddy and rice
PRESIDENCY DIVE.	7	Nuddea, ,, Kooshtea Meherpore Choosdanga		Nil Nil Nil	high in Meherpore. Fever slightly increased, otherwise health fair.
TO	8	Ranaghat Khoolna, ,	8 ,,	Nil Nil	Weather-bright and cool. Prospects continue good Public health generally
SIDE	9	Jessore, "	8 "	Nil	good; a few cases of cholera reported. Weather—seasonable. Prospects of amun crops continue to be good in all parts
PRE		Jhenida Magoorah Narail	***	Nil Nil 0-17	of the district, except in the B ngong sub-division, where the crop is indifferent. Rubbee sowings progressing, and prospects good. Fever prevalent and cases of cholera here and there.
	10	Bongong Moorshedabud, "	7 ,,	Nil Nil	The cold weather has now fairly set in. Amus paddy so far as it has been planted our is now likely to give a good outturn. All rubbes crops doing very well. Public health generally good, but cholera prevails in the Moorshedabad city, and there have also been some cases in thems Shamshergunj, in sub-division Jungipore.
		Dinagepore, Nov.	7 '84	Nil	Weather-getting cold. Amun paddy doing well. Pulses and mustard getting on
	11 12	Dinagepore, Nov.	8 ,.	Nil	well. Sugarcane being cut. Rice selling at from 10 to 14 seers per rupee. Weather—seasonable. Prospects of amun paddy generally fair. Rubbee crops
		Nattore		Nil	promising. Price of rice fallen. Fever general, a few cases of cholera reported.
DIAN.	13	Nowgong Rungpore , Nilphamari	8	0·10 Nil Nil	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of amus paddy bad. Other winter crops doing well. Malarious fever prevailing. A few cases of cholera reported from the
HYB		Gaibanda Kurigram	*	Nil Not	Gaibanda sub division.
RAJSHAHYB DIVN	14	Bogra, "	8 "	received. 019	Weather - cool and pleasant. State and prospects of amun crop very unfavour- able. Cold-weather crops doing well. There have been many cases of cholera
R	15	Pubna, "	8 "	Nil	and fever is still prevalent, Weather—cool. Winter crops doing well. Fever and cholera still reported from
	16	Darjeeling, ,,	8 "	Nil	Weather—cold and cloudy. Prospects of standing crops remain fair. Fever
	17	fulp go ee, "	8 "	Nil	prevalent in the Terai. Weather—clear, days warm and nights cold. State of late paddy unsatisfactory, except that on low lands but an 8-anna cropexpected. Transplanting of tobacco going on. Sugarcane good. Mustard sowing nearly over. Cholera ill continues in Patgram, and fever is prevalent everywhere.

1	Vo.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	
BEI	NGAI	L concld. Eastern Districts.	783	
	18	Dacca, Nov. 8 '8- Manickgunge Moonsheegunge	1.24	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of sugarcane continues. Amus and roachai paddy thriving; mustard and other winter crops being sown. Standing crops bave been much benefited by the rain. Prospects of crops generally good. Public health on the whole good, though sporadic cases of cholera reported
DACCA DIVE.	19	Furreedpore, ,, 8 ,, Goalundo	0·25 0·30	from certain parts of the district. Weather—seasonable. Prospects of amun paddy fair. Sowing of rubbee crops in progress. Cholera reported in several parts of the district.
DACCA	20	Madaripore Backergunge, ,, 6 ,,	3·71	Weather—A heavy storm passed over the district on the 1st instant, bright since then. The storm has done some injury to standing amun crops and retarded the growth of rubbee crops. Fever still prevalent in some parts of
	21	Mymensingh, ,, 7 Jamaipore Kishoregunge	0.32	the district. Weather—cool, and cloudy. Prospects of crops generally improved; all crops now promise well.
		Attia . Netrokona .	Nil 0:10	
	/ 22	Chittagong, Nov. 10 '8		Weather—cloudy and hot. Prospects of standing crops good. Prices steady Cholera still reported.
DIVK.	23	Noakholly, " 7 " Fenny	8·90 6·74	Weather—severe storm on the 1st instant, but fair and seasonable from 2nd. The excessive rain and storm caused much damage to paddy plants in ear to the extent of two to four annas. No scarcity is, however, apprehended as the outturn will be still 12 annas, General health good.
CHITTAGONG DIVE.	24	Tipperah, , 6 ,, Brahmanberiah . Chandpore .	2:23 1:15 1:85	Weather—partly cloudy and stormy, and partly clear and sunny. A heavy gale passed over the Sudder station on the 1st instant causing damage to aman paddy when flowering. However, prospects on the whole continue to be favourable. Prices stationary. Cholera reported from different places, public
CHI	25	Chittagong Hill ,, 4 ,, Tracts.	2.41	health otherwise good. Weather—unusually stormy and rainy. The recent rain has done much damage to cotton crop, and has retarded sowing of mustard. Prospects of plouge-
	(Hill Tipperah, ,, 5 ,	2 01	paddy good. Weather—seasonably cool. Amun paddy doing well. Cotton a little injured by late rain. Cholera has ceased. Public health good.
BE	HAR			
	26	Patna, Nov. 8 '8	4 Nil	Weather—cool. Sowing of rubbee crops in progress. Standing paddy doing well. Poppy sowings have been somewhat retarded by late rain. Some of the earlier sowings survive, but the majority of fields will have to be re-sown Public health good.
	27	Gya, "8 "	Nil	Weather—seasonably cold. Prospects of paddy improved to some extent where i find not withered. Rubbee sowings yet going on. The young plants look health everywhere. Poppy sowing yet going on. Nine-sixteenths of the land engaged have already been sown with poppy. Condition of the germinated crop of first sowing good. Plants with four to ix leaves looking healthy. Public health good
IVN.	28	Shahabad, ,, 8 ,, Buxar Sasseram	. Nil	Weather —cool and seasonable. Prospects of standing crops fair. Sowing of rubbee crops in progress. Public health good.
PATKA DITH.	29	Phabhua Durbhunga, "8 " Tajpur	Nil Nil	Weather - mornings and nights cool. Prospects of paddy greatly improved by late rain. Rubbee germinating well. Prices stationery. A few sporadic cases of
4	30	Modhubani Mozufferpore, ,, 8 ,, Hajipore Sitamarhi	Nil Nil	cholera in the town. Weather—fine, with slight west winds. Sowings of rubbee crops going on all over the district, and prospects everywhere favourable. Paddy doing well on the whole. A few cases of cholera in the Sudder station, otherwise public health
	31	Sarun, " 8 " Sewan	Nil	generally good. Weather—clear and cool. Paddy doing well. Sowings of rubbee crops almost completed. Early sowings coming on well. Poppy sowings in progress. Prices
	32	Gopalgunge Chumparun " 8 "	Nil	steady. Public health good. Weather—seasonable. Prospects of standing crops continue good. Prices falling. Public health good.
	33	Monghyr, Nov. 8 '8 Beguserai Jamui	Nil	Weather—bright and clear; getting colder. Prospects of crops continue good. Sowing of rubbee crops still going on, and early sowings coming on well. Prices stationary. Public health good.
BRAGULPORE DIVE.	34	Bhagulpore, ,, 8 ,,	9717	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of aughani paddy fair everywhere, except in the southern part of Bhagulpore; the outturn is estimated to be about 8 annas. Kurthi doing very well, and rubbee has germinated splendidly. Oilseed crops doing very well. There is plenty of work for the people at present. Prices stationary. Rice selling at 13 seers 14 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder, station, 13 seers in Banka, and 18 seers in the north of the district. Marwa 28 to 32½ seers. Wheat 15 to 20 seers. Makai 30 seers. Public health generally good, though some fever in Soopole and cholera in Banka.
HAGUE	35	Purneab, " 8 " Kissengunge Arrareah	Nil Nil	Weather—fine, clear, and cool. Prospects of all crops, except paddy, in the Sudder sub-division good. Fevere severe.
B	36	Maldab, , 8 ,	Nil	Weather—cool and fair. No improvement in prospects of haimante crops in the Barindra tracts. Prospects of rubber crops fair. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	37	Sonthal Perghs 8 Doomka Deoghur	Nil	Cold weather has set in. Prospects of subbee crops on the ground continue good and more is being sown.
		Godda Rajmehul Fakour	Nil	

No.	District,	and date	e of		Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	
ORISS	Δ.				100	
1	Cuttack,	Nov.	7	*84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Early sarad ripening, in some places being cut. Late sarad and rubbes growing well. Common rice selling at an average of 22 seers per rupee in the interior, and from 15 to 18 seers in the town. Public health
39	Pooree,	n	6		Nil The rain- fall for the week end- ed 29th Oct. amounted to 12'98	Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at an average of 20 seers 12 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division, and 20 seers 5 chittacks in the Khoorda sub-division. Cholera and small-pox reported from a few places.
40	Balasore	"	7	"	inches. Nil	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of standing crops good everywhere. Fever continues in Chakla Bhadrak, and a few cases of cholera in Chakla Dhamnagar otherwise public health good.
HOTA	NAGPORE.					
So	uth-West From	itier				
41	Hazaribagh,	Nov.	7	'84	Nil	Weather—getting cold. Cutting of early paddy has commenced with a fai outturn. Rubbee sowing continues, and prospects seem good. Public health good.
42	Lohardugga,	,,	8	"	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of paddy proceeding satisfactorily with a good outturn. Prospects of rubbee crops good. Prices still very high near head quarters considering the good harvest, though slightly improved here and there General health good.
43	Singbhoom,	,,	8	**	Nil	Weather- bright and clear; getting cold. Prospects of all crops continuexcellent; paddy being harvested with good outturn. General health good Cattle-disease still continues in some parts of the district.
44	Manbhoom, Govindp	ore"	8	"	Nil Nil	Cold weather has fairly set in. Paddy on high lands being reaped. Coarse rice (new) sold on the 8th instant in the Purulia market at 20 seers per rupes Cholera reported from Roghunathpore.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT., The 11th November 1884. COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

					STO.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON	OMPILED ON-						
NAMES OF MARTS.	1st week of Nov. 1883.	1st week of Dec. 1883.	1st week of Jan. 1884.	1st week of Feb. 1884.	1st week of March 1884.	1st week of April 1884.	1st week of May 1884.	1st week of June 1884.	1st week of July 1884.	1st week of August 1884.	1st week of Sept. 1884.	2nd week of Oct. 1884.	1st week of Nov. 1834.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Ballaghatta	3,81,000	2,48,000	2,11,690	4,71,500	10,18,000	10,12,000	9,23,000	8,03,000	8,08,000	5,20,500	5,01,900	4,30,690	8,45,500
Ooltsdanga	78,190	49,900	47,800	66,200	98,200	86,900	79,200	92,990	68,400	60,600	64,900	64,150	48,250
Chitpore, Golabaree, Coomer- teely, Hatkhois, and Culpy Ghat,	7,45,399	7,74,600	6,02,200	6,97,700	8,66,750	7,76,800	7,28,300	7,95,100	8,32,100	7,70,300	8,02,400	7,42,200	0,00,000
Pathuriazhatta, Posta, and Jorakagan.	8,000	8,700	10,000	13,000	10,400	6,400	5,700	6,500	7,000	2,000	6,000	7,000	4,000
Tollygunge, Chitlah, Kidderpore,	91,200	98,200	89,700	1,20,400	1,59,900	1,47,150	1,31,950	1,29,250	1,20,200	1,34,500	1,16,050	1,02,300	81,050
21 Minor Bazars (estimated)	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	\$,40,030	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000	2,40,000
Other retail shops, 3,129 in number (estimated).	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,59,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,59,000	2,50,000	2,50,000	2,50,000
Roidyabatty, Newabgunge, Bhuddressur, and Chender- nagore.	18,619	9,475	8,700	10,112	7,713	34,087	13,330	19,105	19,883	82,007	24,642	8,753	23,100
Total	18,10,219	16,78,875	15,50,000	18,68,912	26,56,963	25,53,337	23,71,500	23,08,855	23,43,583	20,14,907	20,05,892	18,40,003	16,80,900
on Rallway premises on both sides of the river. (By Port Com- missioners' rolloaded By Canal returns.	(on Srd Nov. 83.) 15,709 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1883.) 27,896 (1st to 8rd Nov. 1883.)	268 (on 5rd Dec. 83.) 24.197 (1st to 3rd Dec. 83.) 29.090 (1st to 3rd Dec. 183.)	1,040 fon 5th Jan. 84,1 (2nd to 4th Jan. 84,1 84,186 (2nd to 4th Jan. 84,1	2.340 (on 4th Feb. 84) Feb. 84) (2nd fo.4th Feb. 84.) 1,70.88 (2nd to.4th Feb. 84.)	5,116 (on 3rd March 84.) 35,411 (2nd to 4th March 84.) 1,09,853 (2nd to 4th March 84.)	(on 3rd April 84.) 25,523 (18t to 3rd April 84.) (18t to 3rd April 84.)	1,504 (on 3rd May 84.) 8,231 (1st to 3rd May 84.) 23,674 (1st to 5rd May 84.)	(on 4th - 520 June 84.) 8.718 (1st to 3rd June 84.) 13.048 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	(on 3rd July 84.) 13,225 (1st to 3rd July 84.) 24,638 (1st to 3rd July 84.)	(on 41) August 84, 90,858 (18t to 3rd August 1884,) 25,475 (18t to 3rd August 1884,)	(on 4th Sept. 84.) 15.631 (ist to 3rd Sept. 84.) 65,924 (ist to 3rd Sept. 84.)	423 (on 10th Oct. 84.) 18,359 (8th to 10th Oct. 84) 48,235 (1st to 5rd Oct. 84.)	844 (on 3rd Nov. 1884.) 21,331 (lst to 3rd Nov. 1884.) 42,903 (lst to 3rd Nov. 1884.)
Grand Total of Stocks	18,54,096	17,32,430	16,84,387	20,97,685	27,90,347	26,21,179	24,05,329	23,31,141	23,82,076	21,43,242	20,87,623	19,07,019	17,45,998
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	8 lakhs.	61 lakhs.	6} lakhs.	10¢ lakhs.	174 lakhs.	15g lakhs	13§ lakhs.	124 lakhs.	13½ lakhs.	11 lakhs.	104 lakhs.	8§ lakhs.	7 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT, The 8th November 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

1				ne.		1										GA.		Well and the second	RE	TA	IL	SA	LE:-	QUAN	TITIE	s PER	RUPE	E BY
	42			W	пв	AT.		-	В	ARLEY.		-	Rie	t, bes	son	т.	1	Rice	, co	MM	on.	-		υян М воо, В			T MILE	
Number	DISTRICTS	A William A Committee		Lesens revuin.	W. I. seeding rainty	Next preceding forms	Corresponding retura	of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return	of last year.	Descent setum	Liescus remains	Next preceding return.		Corresponding return	Of last year.	Fresent return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return,	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return
1	BENGA.																		15									
K	estern Distric	ots.	S.	Ch.	8 (Ch.	S. (Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	18.	Ch.	S CI	. S.	Cb.	S	Ch.	8. 0	h.	۹. ۱	Ch.	s. Ch.	S Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	. S.Ch
					~																				4.00	1		150
3	Burdwan	***	16	0	15	0	15	0	21 0	22 0	25 5	11	4	19 0	12	0	14	4	16	8	16	8	***		-			
9	Bankoora	***	15	4	15	8	16	0	17 0	17 0	14 0	14			4	8	18	8	16	0	16	0						-
3	Peerbhoom		16	8	16	8	15	0				12		11 8		0	14	0	13	8	16	8	***		-	-		7.
4	Midsapore		12	0	12	0	12	0	20 0	20 0	15 0	14	0	14 0	14	0	17	0	17	0	18	0	***					-
6	Hooghly		16	0	16	0	13	0				8	0	8 0	8	0	13	0	12	8	14	0			-			
				•								11	0	11 (15	12	13	0	12 1	2	14	8			130			I
0	Howrah entral Distric	ta.	15	0	15	0	13	4	1447		+84		·			-										CONTRACT OF		
	Calcutta		17	10	17	10	15	6	20 0	20 0	20.10	8	6	8		0	10		1	8			11 8	11 8	21 5	11 7	31 7	20 1
8	24-Pergunnal	ıs	14	4	14	0	13	4	18 0	17 8	16 (8	0	8)	3 0	14	8	14	0	13	5	***	***			***	-
7	Nuddea	***	16	0	16	0	14	8	20 0	20 0	24 10	10	4	10 1	1	1 14	11	0	11	6	13	51					-	-
8	Khoolna			•••		***				-	-	15	0	14		0			16						-	-		-
9	Jessore		14	0	14	0	11	0				11	. 0	11	0 1	3 0	13	4	14	0	20	0			-			1
10	Moorshedaba	d	18	0	18	0	15	0			1	11	. 0	11	0 1	3 0	14	8	14	8	16	0		-	-	1		-
11	Dinagepore		15	Û	16	0	15	0	16 0	16 8	15 (10		10			12	-				8	**			-		-
12	Rajshahye		16	8	{	to 17 4	3	13 5	21 0	22 8	22 8	3 9	65	8 1 to 10 1		to 3 0)			11 12				}	-				-
13	Rungpore		13	0	16	0	13	5			-	7	0	9	7 1	0 0	11	0	10	11	13	5				-		1,
14	Bogra	***	15	0	15	0	16	8			-	8	12	9 1	5 1	0 8	12	12	12	0	15	0		-		-	-	Y
15	Pubna		18	0	19	8	18	0	4			8	4	8	4	9 0	13	8	12	12	14	8	***	-		-		-
16	Darjeeling	***	10	Q	10	0	7	0	9 6	10 0	7 (0 6	0	5	0	5 0	10	0	10	0	10	0		-	+	-		-
17	Julpigoree	***	10	0	10	0	10	0	20 0	20 0	20 0	10	0	8	1	2 8	12	0	11	8	16	0	-	-	-	-	-	1-
E	ustern District	ts.																										
18	Ducca	***	15	0	16	0	14	4	17 0	18 0	18 (11	0	10 1	1	8 0	100		1.8		kai				"	-	-	1
19	Furresdpore	***	20	0	20	0	22	0	34. 0	34 0	30 (11	0	11	1	5 0	12	0	12	0	18	0			-	-	-	-
20	Backergunge							**		-	-	11	8	13	1	3 0	13	0	16	0	15	0	-		-	-		-
21	Mymensingh		18	8	13	0	12	0	***		***	10	8	10	1	1 8	13	0	11	8	15	0	***					

A in the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13 seers, and Ranaegunge 132 seers.

B in the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

C In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 114 to 134 seers per rupee.

D In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Chattal 145 seers, Contai 125 seers, and Tamlook 11 seers.

E In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Earaset and Bussirhat 13 seers, Barrackpore 125 seers, and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Mehurpore and Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 125 seers.

In the sub-division the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira and Bugirhat 11 seers.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenicah and Narail 12 seers, Bongong 13 seers, and Magurah 105 seers.

J lu the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh 11 seers, Jungypore 11 o seers, and Kandi 12 seers.

WHOLESALE PRICES

PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.

SALT.

SALT.

FIREWOOD.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31st October 1884.

GRAM.

THE SEER OF SO TOLARS.

MAISE OR INDIAN-CORN.

LESSER MILLET-RAGI OR MURWA AND CHEENA.

Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Allowed the second second	Next preceding return.	('overage and and and a	of last year,	Present relurn.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return	of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding ref irn	Corresponding return	of last year.	Present return,	Next preceding return	Cerresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS.
					•																			BENGAL. Western Districts.
s. Ch.	8. Ch.	s. Ch	s. ch	. S. Ch.	S. Ch	s. c	h. 5	s. Ch	. S.	Ch	8. (Ch.	s. C	h. 8.	Ch	S. Ch	. S.	Ch	S	Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
						17 1	2	18 0	18	0	120	0	120	0 120) (13 A	13	0	12	15	2-14-8	2-14-8	3-0-4	Burdwan.
			32 0	30 0	28 0	17 1	2	17 8	17	0	240	0	240	0 320) (B 12 12	12	8	12	0	3 2	3 3	3-3-6	Bankoora,
					***	17	4	18 0	18	0	160	0	160	0 160) (12 0	12	0	12	0	3-2-6	8-2-6	3-1-3	Beerbhoom.
						16	0	16 0	16	4	155	0	155	0 155		D 13	0 12	12	12	12	2 15	3-0-3	2 14	Midnapore.
						17	0	17 0	17	0	120	0	120	0 120) (13 B	13	Ð	13	9	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.
						17	8	17 0	17	0	80	0	80	0 80	0	13 0	13	0	13	0	2 15	3 0	2 14	Howrah.
									la n	10	17.00		100	01.00		12 13	110	13	113	5	2 12	2 12	2 12	Central Districts.
-			21 8	21 8	26 8	19 1			18		100			0 80		F 12 13	1		12		3 0	2 12	3 0	24-Pergunnaha.
-			22 12	20 0	20 0	17	8	17 8	17	8	100	0	100	0 80		G	10		12	10	0 0			29-1 ergunnans.
						20	0	21 5	1 18	18			**		•••	12 12 H	12	12	11	104	3 0	3 0		Nuddea.
						16	0	16 (16	0	240	0	200	0 180) (12 0	12	0	10	8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna,
						16	0	16 0	16	.0	120	0	120	0 120) (12 0	10	12	11	8	3 0	3 2	3 2	Jessore.
				-		19	0	20 0	19	0	120	0	120	0 120) (11 0	12	0	13	5	3-1-3	3-1-3	3 0	Mostshedabad.
						13	0	14 0	15	0	160	0	180	0 160		12 O	19	8	12	8	3-4-0	3 3	3 6	Dinagepore.
					*	20	0	20 11	20	0	240	0	240	ı 240	0	12 12	19	0	12	0	8 0	3 0	3 0	Rajshahye.
			-			9 1	2	4 0	16	0	110	0	110	0 110	- 41	10 0	11	14	11	14	4 0	3 5	3 5	Rurgpore
-		1				16	8	17 4	15	12	80	0	80	0 62	8	12 0	10	8	12	0	8-5-4	3-5-4	3-2-8	Bogra.
l"						17 *	4	17 4	18	13	200	0	200	0 200	, (N 12 6	12	6	12	0	3-1-6	3-1-6	3-2-6	Pubna.
			20 0		25 0			10 0	1							8 0		0	8	0	4 8	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling.
11 0	14 0	12 0	20 0			1	1		1	0	128	0	128	128		19 4	12	4	12	4	3 4	3 4	3 4	Julpigoree.
1	"	1 "	1 "	1."	-	1			1					A		1	1						- 1	Eastern Districts.
					1	1	1		1		1	-		1		P	1			. 1				
		-	-	-	-	17	1				2					18 0 Q	9				3 0	3 1	3 2	Dacca.
-		-	-	-	-		3.3		300		100	93		19 45		12 0 P	1.5		15		3 2	3 2	3 5	Furreedpore.
			-	-		17	0	17 0	16	0	120	0	120	0 120		11 o	0 000				3 0	2 11	2 11	Backergunge.
			-			15	0	14 8	18	0		1	•			12 8	12	8	12	4	3 3	3 2	3 4	Mymensingh,
		1					1	VE S	1			18	12.5	1										

The retail price of salt at Raigunge was 11½ seers per rupee.

The retail price of salt in the sub-division of Nattore was 12 seers per rupee.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda and Rurigram 13 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt at Faliac.tta in the Alipur sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

The retail price of salt at Faliac.tta in the Alipur sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, and Naraingunge 14 seers.

In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10½ seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 12 seers In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Atta 12 seers, and Netrakona 12½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE :-QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE

					Wп	HAT				В	ABLEY		1	lice	ви	ST S	ORT		R	ICE,	co	мм	on.	1		ви Ми			r Mili	
Number.	DISTRICTS	The second second		resent reputific	1	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return	of last year.	Present return.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.		Nexe preceding return.	Corresponding teturn	of last year.	Charleson was saying	resent retain.	Treet executing teturn	a di	Corresponding return	of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Presont return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Ea	stern Districts.	_0																				P					1			
			۹.	Ch.	S.	Ch	S.	Ch.	S. C	Zh.	S, Ch	S. Cl	1. 8.	Ch.	8.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ci.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	***	16	0	15	0	12	8					12	0	13	0	14	0	16	0	17	0	22	0						-
23	Noakholly				,								13	0	13	0	19	0	14	0	14	0	21	0						
24	Tipperah		14	9	15	4	13	0			***		18	5	11	7	18	8	15	4	13	1	19	8						
25	Chittagong H					**	1	**			***		11	6	11	6	13	4	16	0	12	5	13	14						
	Trac's. Hill Tipperah		12	0	12	0	10	0					15	0	12	0	16	0	14	0	14	0	19	0					in	-
I	BEHAR.		1.		1				1																					
26	Patna		21	0	21	0	20	0	25	0	25 0	32 (1	4	11	4	13	0	12	0	12	0	16	0				-		
27	Gya		18	0	19	0	17	0	16	0	20 8	21 () 8	4	8	8	11	0	11	8	11	8	14	8						
28	Shahabad	**	18	8	18	0	3	to	} }2	1 0	20 0	24	0 8	8 0	8	0	3	10 0 to	1	2 0	12	0	15	0		24 0	24 0	23 0		23 0
29	Durbhunga		18	11	18	2			1			23		5	9	15			13	3	13	3	12	8						
30	Mozufferpore		17	0	19	0	15	0	26	0	26 0	25	0 1	0	12	0	9	0	16	0	16	0	11	0						
31	Sarun		19	8	20	0	17	0	23	0	28 0	25 () 8	3 0	8	0	9	8	11	8	12	4	16	0				26 0	25 0	25 0
32	and the second	•••	16		15		19	0			20 0				12	0	14	0	18	0	20	0	18	0						
33			19	7	19		19	9	1		19 15	1	10	8	9	12	12	5	11	9	11	0	13	15	***	***				
34			18	15	18	15	15	2	20	3	18 15	22 1	10	6	10	1	12	10	13	4	12	10	15	12		***				
	Porneah								1				1							0	14	0	16	0						
						1	i						1		9		10				12			0						
36	Maldah	***	19	0	19	8	16	0	"	•		***	10	0		0	10	·	-		12	0			***	**		375		1
37	Southal Perge		18	0	17	0	13	-0					10	0	12	0	14	0	14	8	14	0	16	0					-	-
7	ORISSA.	1							1	1		1	1		1		1		1		1.						1			
88	Cuttack		19	11	19	11	13	2	***			"	18	2	13	2	13	2	17	1*	17	1	21	0	17	10	*	***	***	-
39	Pooree		14	7	14	7	10	8			***		12	2	15	12	15	12	17	1	19	3	19	11						-
40					16	0	14	0	11	0	11 0		16	0	14	0	10	0,	28	0	24	0	16	0	-		-	-	-	-
S	CHOTA NA	G	POI	E	gene	y.	7																							
41	Hazareebagh .		15	0	15	8	14	8	15	0	16 0	18 0	11	0	11	0	9	8	14	0	14	0	14	8	-		-		-	-
42	Lohardugga		15	0	13	0	16	0			***	18 0	13	0	12	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	18	0			+			
43	Singbhoom	***	18	0	18	0	20	0	20	0	20 0	24 0	20	0	20	0	24	0	24	0	24	0	28	0	-	-	-			
44	Manbhoom			0	13	9	13	0	1			1	13	0	14	0	16	0	18	0	19		21	0						

^{*} The retail price of rice in the interior ranged from 21 to 26; seers per rupes.

The retail price of rice in the interior ranged from 21 to 26; seers per rupes.

Unthe Aurangabad sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupes.

Unthe Aurangabad sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupes.

Unthe sub-divisions the retail prices of ait per rupes were:—Madhubani 11 seers, and Tajpore 11; seers.;

Xnow in the sub-divisions of Sewan and Gopalgunge the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupes.

Ynow in the sub-divisions of Sewan and Gopalgunge the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupes.

In the Bettiah sub-division the retail price of salt was 12 seers per rupes.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 31st October 1884 .- (Concld.)

EER	OF 80	TOLA	пs.	01.00										_	_			_		PBR	MAUS) SEE		
LOI	OR MIL	URWA	MAI	cons	INDIAN-		G	RAM			Fi	EW	оор.		-	S.	LT.				SALT		
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return,	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return,		Next preceding seturn.	Corresponding return	ot last year.	Present return.	Next preceding retura.	Corresponding return		Present return.		Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	D. C.	riesent return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	DISTRICTS
				4	•	-4																	stricts,-Conclud
Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch	.S. Ch.	s. Cl	b.S.	Ch,	S. C	h. S.	Ch. S.	Ch	. S.	Ch.	S. Ch	s.	Ch.	S. Ch	Rs.	A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A	
						11 0	11	0	16	0 .	12	20 (0 40	0				10 8	***			3 4	Chittagong.
						11 0	11	0	12	0 .	.			.	10 0	10	0	10 0	3	6	3 6		Noakholly.
						15 10	15	10	18	4	.				T 12 0	12	0	12 0	3	4	3 4	3 2	Tipperah.
										320			1		γ.			8 0					Chittagong Hi
						14 0	14	0	14 () .			١.,	.	11 0	11	0°	11 0	3	4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah.
																				,			BEHAR.
			30 0	80 0	32 0	24 0	24	0	28 (100	0 10	0 0	130	011	0 8	10	8	11 0	3	2	8 2	3 0	Patna.
						20 0	21	0	20 (240	0 22	0 0	160	0 1	1 0	11	0	11 0	3	4	3 4	3 5	Gya.
			22 0	24 0		22 0	22	0	24 (140	0 16	0 (120	01	2 V	12	0	12 8	3	1	3 1	3 1	Shahabad.
		24 0	27 6	26 6	22 0	19 13	20	15	18	176	0.19	8 (160	0,1	W 3 3	12	0	10 0	3.3-	6	3-2-6	3 10	Durbhunga.
6		24 0	en:			20 0					0 14				X			11 8	3	4	3 4	3 5	Mozufferpore.
*			30 0	32 8	22 8				CO.						Y								
0	24 0	30 0	27 8	26 0 36 0		21 8 18 0			22 (4	0 16		160		2 0 Z 9 0	12		11 0			3 2 3 7	3 5	Sarun, Chumparun,
•••			31 0	32 8		22 5	10	1			0 12				Z1	100		12 1				3-2-5	Monghyr.
••			30 4	30 4	26 8	21 7	21	7	22 1	64	0 15	1 8	151	8 1	Z2 2 10	12	10	12 10	2 1	5 5	2-15-6	3 1	Bhagulpore.
		J.K	30 *	30 9	20 0					1	0 16				Z3	1			3.1		3 10		Purneab.
		-		***		17 0	17			1												8 19	
	""					16 0	17	8	20 (180	0 18	0 0	160	01	1 8 Z4	12	0	12 0	3	4	3-2-6	3 4	Maldah.
			28 0	40 0	28 0	16 0	19	0	17 (200	0 20	0 0	200	011	1 0	11	0	10 8	3	7	•••	2 6	Sonthal Pergn
				1			lice	5	18 (1 00		0 0	1 00	ار	4 n	14	0	14 0	2 1	4	2 12	2 13	ORISSA.
12	15 12	18 6	***	-		22 5									7.5								
			-	-		17 2	17	2	17	95	0 10	0 0	96	0 1	Z6	16	0	13 3	2	7	2 7	2 12	Paoree.
					1	16 0	14	0	14 (120	0 12	0 0	120	0	11 0	11	0	9 2	3	6	3 6	4 2	Balasore.
	4														7.7				1		South-	Wester	NAGPORE.
0	38 0	27 0	24 0	24 0	20 0	16 0	17	0	17 8	3 240	0 24	0 0	240	01	0 0	10	0	10 8	3 1	.0	3 6	3 10	Hazareebach.
•	32 0	34 0	24 0	28 0	30 0	16 0	16	0	14 (120	0 12	0, 0	100	0 1	0 0	10	0	9 0	3 1	0	3 10	4 0	Lohardugga.
			***	*		12 0	12	0	24 (160	0 18	0 0	180	U	9 0	9	0	8 0	4	0	4 0	4 7	Singbhoom.
						17 0	17	0	16 (240	0 24	0 (120	0	11 10	11	12	10 12	3	8	3 6	3 10	Manbhoom.
Z8 Z4 Z5 Z5	In the In the In the	sub-div	raions trains to said	the retait at Go	oil prices of prices of prices dia and he retai huddrac	of salt of salt trajme	por chal of se	rupe was alt w	e wer	e E re per reces	rupes per ru	ung	0 10	rs, a ladh seers	nd Ja upura and J	mui 104 Arra	111 seen	seers.	Scopers.	ole	10 sect	·	

Meteorological Report of the Province of

						1			STA	TION	OBSEI	CITAVA	NS.					BOY
				AIR P	RESSUI	RH.				TEMPI	RATUR	в.		Нимп	DITY.	OL	ovo.	
	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	Highest, 10 A.M., bar-meter read- ing of month.	Lowest, 10 A.M., tarom-terread- ing of month.	Mean, 10 A.M., for month.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from normal mean.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maxi- mum tempera- ture.	Mean daily mini- mum tempera- ture.	Mean daily tem- perature.	Variation from norma mean.	stean, 10 A.M., humidity.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 16 A.M.	Variation from normal mean, 10 A.M.	Well dell
		0 1	30'037	29.653	99-905	29.955	_	86.6	69.9	83.7	76.7	80.5		75		9.0	1	
1	Pooree	Gopalpore	30.037	29 686		29.957		89.0	64.6	86.1	72.9	79'5	-1'9	71	-0	3.3	-	16
1		False Point	30.018	29*635	100	29.958	+.020	96'4	618	88 6	73.1	80.0	-1 0	67	-9	3:1	0.0	1
	Cuttack	Cuttack Balasore	30.066	29.634		29.960	- 1	88'4	60.6	85.4	71.0	78.3	4.	71		2.8	-11	18
1	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergun-	Saugor Island	30.009	29.698		29.960	+.011	88.7	67:4	84'9	74'2	79'5	-1.7	78	-9	5.1	+0.6	
	nahs.		00:007	29.567	00.016	29:970	_	89.8	62.7	861	71.0	78:5		- 00				
1	Midnapore	Midnapore	29.987	29.716	1	29.964			63.7	85.1	73*3	79.2		60	-	4.0		
	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.	Calcutta	30.109	1000				88.1		5,000			-1.7	71	-13	4.4	0.0	1
1	Burdwan	Burdwan	30.040	29.644	20*872	191974	+ '052	89.6	65.4	86.4	72.6	79.5	-2.0	67	-10	4.4	-0.1	1
1	West Burdwan, Ban- koora, and Beerbhoom.	Ranigunj	29'804	29:302	29.64	-	-	89.2	62.0	85'5	71.1	78.3	-	70	_	3.7	77	E
1	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	30.064	29'679	29.90;	19.976	÷ '060	89.1	66.7	85'1	72.6	78.9	-9:8	76	-2	4.9	0.0	
1	Nuddea					(bservi	tions n	ot sta	rted.				- 11		- Inde	tons	1
1	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	30*088	29.712	29-934	29.968	+ '055	90'7	66.9	86'7	72.7	79.7	-2.0	75	-7	4.7	0.0	
ſ	Chittagong	Chittagong	30-017	29.729	29.887	29.978	+,020	89.1	67%	54'6	71'8	78'2	-2.5	82	-1	2.3	+1'0	1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri					Observ	rations	not re	ceived	- 1	1						1
	Backergunj	Barrisal	30.088	29.771	29.928	- 1	- 1	881	61.2	83.1		77.5	-	74	-	3'4	100	1
1	Noakholly	Noakholly	80.026	29'770	29 94	29.984	-	90.0	64.4	85.0		78'8	-	77	-	3.8	-	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	20.090	29.806	59.941	A STATE OF	-	89.9	66:0	85.0	10000	78'8	-	75	-	3.6	-	1
	Dacca	Dacea	30.089	29:763		20.966	+.068	91'8	66.1	86.1	3.7	79*3	-2.1	76	-5	4.6	+0.4	1
1	Commillah	Commillah	30.067	29.770	291928			92.3	641	86.6	1	79.4	-	74	-	212	7	1
L	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	30.023	29:747	29.886		-	91.5	68.7	87.0		81'1	-	7+	-	6'8	112	1
1	Bogra and Pubna	Serajgunj	30.067	29.750	29.927	29'942		86.6	60.7	85.7	70 6 69 1	75'4	_	74	-	4'5		P
1	Rajshahye	Rampore Beau- leah.	30 004	29.709	20 200	20 0%		80 0	60.7	01.1	00.1	10 4	-	72		3.2	N.T.	ľ
1	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	30.018	29.642	29:839	29.961	-	91.6	64'7	185'3	†68'5	76'8†	-	- 69	-	2.2		
1	Rungpore	Rungpore	29.999	29:617	29.850	29 984	-	90'8	61.6	85'9	69.2	77.7	- 1	76	-	8.2	4	1
I A	Julpigoree and Cooch Benar.	Julpigoree	29*850	29-472		29*978	7	89.0	62.1		67.8	75'4	-	71	-	817	7	1
L	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling	23'207	22.975	23.095		-	64.1	42.7	59.4	1000	23.1	-	84	+5	5.3	+0.1	1
1	Purnesh and North Bhaguipore.	Purneah	\$0.001	29.686	29'845	29:974	U GIGHRAM	91.7! ek's rep	62.9	2		77-1	-3.0	69	-9	5'8	+0.2	1
1	Mozufferpore and Dur-	Mozufferpore			1	Zant I	no ne	ok s roj	ott II	20 1000	TOIL.	193					A A	I
1	onunga.	Durbhunga	29.970	29.598	29 817	:9:988	+1085	87'9	65'4	841	70'3	77:2	-2'4	75	-2	2.8	-08	1
	Chumparum	Motihari	29.881	29*505	29.737	20*969	-	88'6	59.4	85.2	66.5	76.0	-	65	-1	3.1	11 - X	1
1	Sarun	Chupra	29.916	29.219	29.778	-	-	89.2	64'1	85'7	69.0	77'4	-	69	#	2.5	-	1
	f.	Arrah‡	29,500	29.668?	In the same	29.992		89.4	62.9	85'4	66.7	76'1	-	62	-	2.0	-	1
1	Shahabad	Dehrea	29"757	29'348		29-977	-	88'9	62.0	84'4	69.8	77.2		65	-	2.1	-	1
	4	Buxar	29*881	29:472		20.977	-	88.6	62.9	82.0	1	77.0		62	7.0	2.2	-	B
1	Gya	Gya	29.717	29*298		29:955	1000	95-2	59.2			77:4	-2'4	58	-9	8.2	0.0	1
1	Patna	Bankipore	20.956	29,229		29.988	+ '076		64'8	The state of	200	77'0	-2.4	69	-2	3.8	-0.2	1
	South Bhagulpore and Monghyr,	Bhagulpore		29.580				89.4	62.2		69.6	77.0		69	ST	5.3		1
1	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Naya Doomka	29.623	29:211	29.463	01544.00	T	87.6	61.0	10536	69:5	76'9	-	81	T	2'4	-	1
.[Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	28'091	27:700	97:946		+'046	83.4	56.8	1977/23	64:9	72'4	-2.4	66	0	4'9	+0'8	1
1	Lohardugga and Man- bhoom.	Ranchee	27.9005	27.679	27'816			83.%	25.3	2'08	64-3	72'3		67		2.0	35	-
1	Singbhoom	Chaibassa	29:331	28'876	29.167	-	-	89"	60.0	861	68'8	77'4	-	65	-	3.4	-	Æ

[·] Average for 29 days.

[†] Average for 10 days.

[‡] Averages for 26 days.

Bengal for the month of October 1884.

							RVATIONS	RICT OBSE	DIST			
1					A SY		LL.	RAINFA		grin kali		Len's
	DISTRICT.	Representative			e 15th Ma	Sinc		9 - 1 - 1	4.8	Of month.		of the
		stations.	Normal m-an num- ber cf rainy days.	Mean num- b-rofrainy days.	Variation.	Normal mean,	Mean of dis- trict.	Normal mean num- ber of ramy days.	Number of sainy days.	Variation from mean.	Normal mean.	mean of ais- trict.
		Gopalpore)		_	_		_ 1					1
	Pooree	False Point	76.4	79.9	-5.62	55'05	49.43	98	7:5	+0.88	6106	- 1
	Cuttack	Cuttack	69.4	77.5	-3.97	51 25	47-28	7.4	7.8	-2.75	8.08	9.04
- 1	Rulasora	Balasore	74'1	79'4	+3.68	52.33	26.06	6.9	6.7	+077	2.61	3.61
re	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergun- nahs.	Saugor Island	82'1	90.9	+8 64	60.95	69.59	8.0	5.0	+2.79	8.12	6°38 10°94
	Midnapore	Midnapore	69.2	65.6	−e·51	49.52	43.01	5:5	6.3	-0.31	4.65	4:34
h,	24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.	Calcutta	88'4	87.4	-1:39	50.41	49.02	7.6	6.9	-1:13	4.14	8.31
	Burdwan	Burdwan	93.4	70.0	-9.87	45.79	85 92	6.0	7.6	-1'45	4'50	2.85
n- n.	West Burdwan, Ban- koora, and Beerbhoom.	Ranigunj	79.8	79.8	-9:17	50.71	41'54	6.0	7.1	+1'32	3'81	5.13
•••	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	75-3	. 71.3	-13'86	49.28	85.42	6.0	7.6	-0.75	4'37	3.63
•••	Nuddea		73.9	65.6	-12.25	48.94	36.42	6.3	5.7	-0.24	4'31	3.77
	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	86'8	79.9	+0.69	52.48	53'17	7.0	6.7	+0.18	4'42	4.00
	Chittagong	Chittagong	103'4	106.2	-6'48	110.38	103.90	8.7	10.0	+1'57	6-66	8:33
8	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagri	110.1	112.5	-23.75	84.00	60.25	10.8	9.0	-1.99	7.98	2.00
	Backergunj	Barrisal	103'4	97.1	+3.71	75.27	78.95	88	8.0	+2.72	5'47	8.10
***	Promone de anno	Nonkholly	107'6	98.2	-22.17	107 85	85'68	9.4	9.0	+0.65	6.23	7.18
***	Danes	Furreedpore	86.7	72.7	-12:25	55.49	43'24	7.4	6.7	-1.40	4.62	3.55
***		Dacca	85.2	88.9	-10.96	28.00	47'04	7.0	8.0	-0.80	4.67	3.87
***	Maronavalnah	Commillah	95-9	83.8	-7.85	70.21	62:36	7.9	7.8	+1'31	5:45	6.76
***		Mymensingh	90.1	79.7	-22'45 -17'76	68.12	45.70	7.2	7:8	-0.72	5.59	4'54
***	Dajahahara	Serajgunj	77.3	61.8	-18:21	55.33	37.57	5.8	7.0	+0.03	4.83	4'85
***	Majshanya	Rampore Beau- leah.	,,,,	75.3	10.21	52.87	34'66	6.2	5.0	+0.10	6.74	4'84
•••	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	74'6	73.7	-17.55	56.50	38'74	5:0	7.0	+0.40	4.01	4.71
***	Rungpore	Rungpore	75.1	69.4	-15.18	75.28	49'70	5.3	6.3	+0'45	5'43	5.88
	Julpigoree and Cooch Behar.	Julpigoree	97'2	83.8	-18:34	113.78	95'44	7.2	4'8	+2-67	6.81	9*48
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts Purneah and North	Darjeeling	67'0	102-5	-3879	151.80	113.01	8.2	8'5	+0.24	9.37	9'94
	Bhagaipore,	Purneah Mozufferpore)	0,0	63-8	-11.33	67.63	46'18	4:1	5.4	+4'88	3.53	8'41
-	Mozufierpore and Dur- bhunga.	Doubleman			- Pour		11		10 10	17		1
	Chumparun	Durbhunga)	55.0	49'8	-7·45 -2·07	42.02	34.60	3.4	4.7	+218	\$'01	2.19
H		THE STATE OF THE S	21.9	47'0	-10:03	43'86	41.79	2.6 1	4.7	-3.14	4:57	1'43
		Arrah	54.9	52.2	-10.03	40'35	30.22	3.6	4.0	-1.83	3 67	1.74
"	Shahabad	Dehree	Form		Dan 1							
	Gva	Buxar	20.8	49'1	-9:64	38'74	29.10	3.7	3.2	-0.10	3 16	3.06
	Gya	Gya	52.8	51.9	-11'85	39.35	27:50	8.2	4'5	+0.22	2'55	8.10
ď	Patna south Bhagulpore and	Bankipore	64:3	54.6	-11'11	40.11	29.00	4.0	4.5	+0*35	3 25	3.60
	Mongayr. Sonthal Pergunnahs	Bhaguipore Naya Doomka	70.8	73.9	-10.63	48'40	31.02	5.0	5'4	+1'54	8.11	4 65
	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh		78'5	-12'40	46.13	33:78	5.3	6.8	+1.31	8.72	5.03
-11	Lohardugga and Mass- bhoom.	Ranchee	UE CONTRACTOR	82.7	-9.75	46.78	86.98	4.9	6·7 7·3	-0.33	2.00	5.00
	Singbhoom	Chaibassa	89.7	80.0	-6'46	50.70	44"24	6.0	3.0	-1-45	2.96	3.91

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

deteorological division,	District.	Station.	1	2	3	٠	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.	19
E188A	Pooree	Pooree Khurdah Banpur False Point	0.02 0.13 1.74 0.05 0.23	0.02	2°88 0°70 1°44 0°85	0'04		11111							11111		1·17 0·26 0·43	0'76 0'40 0'04 0'46	0"11		1833
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore Banki Cuttack Kendrapara Jajpore	0°29 0°04 0°36 0°75	1'59 0'34 0'87 0'03	0.82 1.71 0.22 0.10 1.48	0.08		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			::				11111		0.02	0.03 0.08 0.25 0.76 0.11	0°80 0°03	11111	
	Balasore	Chandbali Bhnddruck Sorah Balasore Jellasore	0°34 0°09 1°20 0°92 0°04	0°10 0°09 0°09 1°18 0°02 0°06	3·42 6·08 1·74 1·21	0.00	0.10			0.68		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::						1:73			
UTH-WEST BENGAL,	Midnapore	Contai Saugor Island Tumlook Midnapore Ghatal	1.46 1.68 1.08 0.80 0.34 0.04	0'35 1'24 6'70 1'61 0'56	0.23 0.20 0.18 0.48	0.37	0°97 0°47			0.23			::	=======================================	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	::	=	1111			
	24-Pergunnahs	Diamond Har- bour. Alipore Jail Barrackpore Dum-Dum Baraset	1°13 0°42 1°00 0°46 0°74	0.13 0.10 0.13 0.13	0.65 1.45 1.27 0.81 0.40 0.26	0.02				0.04	0.00	0.08 0.10 0.15							111111	: ::::	
	Howrah	Howrah Mohesreka (Oolberiah). Serampore Hooghly	0°28 0°54 0°35 0°85 0°82	0.11	1:22 0 66 1:46 0:46	0.01	0.17			-	0.06		::		11	-	-		11.11	::	11 11
	Burdwan	Jehanabad Culna Burdwan Cutwa Rancegunge	0.09	0°07 0°12 0°05 0°50	0.02	0°03 0°04 0°25 0°08	0-21							-			=======================================		11111	1111	
	Bankoora	Bankoora Bishenpore Maliara Khatra	0.00 0.12 0.16 0.53	1.25 0.30 0.28 0.28		0.48	0.33		=	=		::	::		::		1111	===	=	=	11111
	Nuddea	Bh. Soory Hetampere Bengeng Ranaghat Kishnaghur Choondangs	0.42 0.24 0.20 0.09 0.02	0.03	0.49 0.16 0.68 0.52 0.49 0.45	0°74 0°44 0°70	1.38				0.05										111111
	Khoolna	Kooshtea Satkira Bagirhat Khoolna	0°51 0°15	0°50 0°23 0°04	0°23 0°80 0°45 0°20	0.07 2.55	0.05	=			-	0.42	=	=			111	111	=	::	
	Jessore	Narail Jessore Jhenidah Magoorah Kandi	0.02 0.03 0.10 0.03	0.52	0°08 0°70 0°61 0°31	0°94 0°10	0°05 0°60	=======================================		=						=======================================	11111	11111		=	1 41111
		Rampore Haut Berhampore Laibagh Azimgunge Jungipore Laigoia	Water to	0°21 0°20 0°41 0°63 0°36 0°20	0.06 1.10 0.53 0.65 9.27	0.30	0°12 1°25 0°40 0°30 0'80 0°86	0°63			1111111			1			111111	111111	111111		11111
BHRGAL	Chittagong	Cox's Bazır Chittagong	1:45	0.44	0.10	0°25 0°02 0°15	0.03	0°50 0°05 0°13	::	=	=	::	=	=	0.20	=======================================	=	=	:	=	=
	Chittagong Hill Tracts. Backergunge	Raicha Agartola Patuakhally	0.02	0.12	0°07 0°50 0°76	0.04 0.19	0°05 0°74	0.58 0.81	=		1111	11.	=	0.30	-	-	11 11		=======================================	=	11 11
	Noakholly	Burrisal Bhola	0.03	0.52 0.02	0°29 1°12 0°27	0.08 0.66	0°74 0°29 0°62	0.18		111	111	111	1113		0.04	=		=	1	1111111	-
	Furreedpore,	Madaripore Furreedpore Goalungo	0°15 0°05	0°12 0°10 	0°15 0°38 0°15	0.38	0.03 0.04	111	111	1111	1 11	1111	1111	1111	1 111		=	111		::	
0.12	Dacea	Munshigunge Dacca Naraingunge Manickgunge	0.01	0 62 0 07 0 24 0 03	0°80 0°50 0°95 0°41	1°16 0°35 2°37 0°03	0°81 0°41	11111	1111	1111	11111	1111	1111	::		0.10	::::	1111		111	1111
	Comilla	Comilia Chandpore Brahmunberia	0°45 0°03	0.02 0.12 	0°05 0°45 0°39	0.64 0.20 0.36	1.07	0.75	:::	:::	::	111	111	::	111	=	111	111	111		:::
	Mymensingh	Kishoregunge Atia Mymensingh annalpore Netrokcha	0.50 0.60	1'22 0'14	1'39 0'40 0'90 0 41 0'52	0.60	0.25	0.02	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111			0.11				11111	1111

Explanation-indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left

Ŋ	Rengal	in	October	1884.
т.	DULKOL	***	COCODOL	2001.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	Number of miny days.	Average number of rainy days,	Total rainfall for the month,	Average rainfall for the month,	Heaviest rainfall during the month,	Total rainfall from 1st January 1884 up to 31st October 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st October 1884.	Station,	District.	Meteorological division.
::	0.03	5·10 0·21 2·30 1·88	3°46 0°09 0°25 5°79 2°60	4·42 1·32 1·22 1·35 1·80				:::::	::	::	8 9 6 7 6	11°4 10°8 7°6 9°2 ?	17:13 3:72 4:14 11:16 7:82	8:47 7:20 5:06 10:93	5°10 1°32 1°74 5°79 2°60	64.62 53.46 40.78 55.16 40.52	53'81 59'52 51'20 68'59	Pooree. Khurdah. Banpur False Point. Hookitola.	Pooree	ORISAA.
1111	11111	0°84 0°09 0°21 0°78 0°28	0°94 0°07 0°10 0°54 0°34	0°50 0°61 0°71 0°70 0°78	::				::	::	9 7 7 9 6	7°1 9°7 6°5 6°3	4.86 2.96 2.40 3.45 8.74	7:07 9 5:66 6:35 5:85	1.59 1.71 0.87 0.78 1.48	59:45 47:21 58:97 42:73 51:59	49.57 P 56.42 56.23 58.84	Jagatsingpore Banki. Cuttack. Kendrapara. Jajpore.	Cuttack,	
		2.20 0.13 0.42	1'47 2'37 0'76 0'21 1'50 0'72	0°50 0°52 0°44 0°32 0°15			::	::	::	:::	7 7 6 8	7°1 6°8 5°6 8°7 5°6 7°6	10.05 9.88 5.16 4.48 1.71	6:42 5:04 6:05 7:10 5:07	3°42 6°08 1°74 1°21 1°50 2°32	67:28 63:65 49:68 76:24 52:35	59:87 57:41 56:52 65:94 58:69	Chandbali Bhuddruck. Sorah. Balasore. Jellasore. Baripodah.	Balasore.	
	0°78	0'44 0'35 0'21 0'04 0'06	4.02 4.28 0.67 1.62	7.84 3.71 2.40 1.50 1.05	0.50 0.53 	0°10 0°58 	::		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		10 9 4 9 6	6.5 9.6 4.4 6.6 5.4	16:04 12:88 4:40 4:80 3:81	9°.38 9°68 4°93 5°26 3°81	7.84 4.58 2.40 1.61 1.62	74:55 82:73 51:50 54:25 46:98	69:68 73:35 57:75 56:81 58:53	Contai Saugor Island. Tumlook. Midnapore. Ghatal.	Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL
-	11111	0°02 0°03 0°10 0°49	1°54 1°01 0°45 0°96 0°31 0°70	0°36 0°60 0°85 0°50 0°59 1°45	0.25	0.10			:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	,	8 5 8 6 8	7.8 8.8 6.6 7.3 6.9 7.5	3'89 3'58 3'89 2'44 2'35 4'25	5.72 4.54 8.56 4.59 4.53 4.41	1'54 1'45 1'27 0'96 0'74 1'45	78°12 63°94 55°49 63°46 56°15 71°67	66'91 61'12 53'55 58'20 56'87 60'83	Diamond Har- bour, Alip & Jail, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, Baraset, Buseerhat,	24-Pergunnahs,	
	0.01		0.28 2.22 0.23 0.16	1.27 0.50 0.78 0.69	0.03	0.00	::			=	6 7 8 6	9°1 6°6 8°7 8°3	3.74 3.85 4.10 1.76	4°41 8°74 4°56 4°08	1.27 2.22 1.46 0.69	54°60 54°91 64°11 46°62	61°10 58°93 56°53 58°49	Howrah Mohesreka (Oolberiah). Serampore Hooghly.	Howrah.	
0.09	0.08	0.25 0.25	0.63 0.50 0.32 1.35 1.47	1°29 0°85 1°02 2°47 0°76	0.02 0.02 0.03						7 5 9 7 6	6.2 6.2 6.5 5.9	3°14 1°98 1°96 4°61 8°99	4.82 4.02 4.80 4.30 3.61	1.29 0.85 1.02 2.47 1.47	43°56 43°11 42°20 42°76 43°73	50°40 57°48 53°59 50°45	Jehanabad. Culna Burdwau. Cutwa. Raneegunge.	Burdwan.	
0.74 0.10 0.37 0.68	0°15	11111	3°14 0°98 0°80	1.70 1.58 8.04 2.76	0.04 0.08 0.13		::	::	:::		8 9 6 8	6.6 6.4 6.8 6.0	9°75 4°28 5°31 6°51	4.85 3.15 4.86 4.98	3°14 1°53 3°04 2°76	61'64 43'87 39'38 49'04	55*82 54*13 49*18 58:54	Bankoora Bishenpore, Maliara, Khatra.	Bankoora,	
0°03 Nil		-	0.44	0.98	0.11		:::	:::]		:::	8 5	6.4	3.64 £.42	3.73 2.88	1°38 0°74	45°49	54°98 ?	Bh. Soory Hetampore.	Beerbhoom.	
1111	0.01	0'44	1°10 1°10 1°11 0°95 0°59 0°20	1.70 1.94 0.43 2.24 2.65 2.04	0°15 0°19 0°29	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::			=======================================	::	6 4 3 7 8 6	5.9 5.3 7.5 5.9 6.0 7.2	4'44 4'16 2'06 4'64 8'96 3'35	4.70 3.85 4.56 4.53 3.72 4.64	1.70 1.94 1.11 2.24 2.65 2.04	43'78 44'84 38'35 45'83 41'95 51'42	57'32 54'80 54'38 59'41 54'44 62'02	Bongong Ranaghat. Kishnaghur. Chooadanga. Meherpore. Kooshtea.	Nuddea.	
		1.54	0.48 0.72	3·42 1·23 1·52	1°05 0°70				::		9 7 7	7'5 5'8 7'1	7:53 6:34 3:75	4'75 5'26 4'46	3'42 2'55 1'52	71°14 80°30 79°47	63:31 70:25 64:97	Satkira Bagirhat. Khootna.	Khoolna.	
2111		0.55	0°94 0°24 1°00 0°67 0°48	1:62 2:80 1:30 1:80	0.83 0.25 0.40 0.30			::	::	=	5 7 7 5	7'4 8'2 6'2 7'0	2°32 5°34 3°92 2°99	8°47 5°74 4°59 3°46	1.62 2.30 1.80 1.80	44'12 69'37 60'92 55'91	56°85 66 60 63°17 59°04	Narail Jessore. Jhenidah, Magoorah.	Jestore,	
0710	0.04	0.25	2:50 1:31 1:39 1:33 0:58 0:85 0:30	0°20 0°27 0°79 0°79 0°85 0°21 0°68	0°09 0°23 0°18 0°17	1111111					9 8 7 7 7 8 7	6'4 5'6 6'0 5'3 6'6 5'8 6'3	5.05 2.11 5.06 3.78 2.96 3.43 2.96	3'81 3'87 5'45 4'26 5'51 3'89 4'71	2.50 1.31 1.39 1.33 0.85 0.85 1.25	38'50 36'09 39'31 39'34 43'45 36'06 44'49	54'06 52'96 54'78 52'88 53'65 51'80 53'60	Kandi Rampore Haut- Berhampore. Lalbagh. Azimgunge. Jungipore. Lalgola.	Moorsh-dabad.	
	0.40	0:05	0°37 0°19	2.39 2.39	3°86 0°47	0°80 2'64	::		::	0.58	9	8°7 8°7	8'90 7'75	7°73 5°83	3°86 2 64	138·17 101·19	139.56 101.87	Cox's Bazar Chittagong.	Chittagong	East Sengal.
		0.04	6°13 0°52 0°08	1.83 1.90 3.80	0°63 1°65 0°95	1.00	:	:		0.10	9 10 8	10'8 9	5'99 4'92 6'36	7172 P 5107	1.83 1.90 3.30	76°35 90°47 71°22	95.62 77.70	Rangamati. Raicha. Agartola.	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	
1111	:::	0.60	2°30 4°70 2°02 1°74	2.00 2.75 2.80 2.17	0°60 0°82 0°71 0°32	::::	11111	1111	11111	1111	6 8 9 9	9°4 7°8 9°5 8°4	7*00 11*80 6*94 7*03	6°29 6°22 4°58 5°20	2:30 4:70 2:80 2:17	94.78 88.65 93.89 98.48	97°50 77°48 78°42 92°56	Patuakhally Perozepore. Burrisal. Bhola.	Backergunge.	
	::	0°12 0 00	2°56 0°08	1.56 1.83	1.04 0.58	0'28	==	:	11	::	9	9.8	9:67 4:68	7 56 6 11	2.26 1.83	108.38	109°83 118°78	Noakholly		
		-	0:50 1:26 0:15	2°25 1°05 0°89	0°55 0°41 0°65	0.04			::	::	8 5	81 74 68	3 32 2 34	1'49 4'48 4'81	2.32 1.39 0.80	60°16 57°96 49°39	63.09 69.12 62.80	Madaripore Furreedpore. Goalundo.	Furreedpore.	Second
1111		-	0°40 0°65 0°41 0°24	2°28 1°12 1°52 1°64	0°20 0°40 0°34 0°28	0,00	=======================================	1111		=	7 7 6 10	6.8 7.5 9 6.8	5:50 3:40 5:83 2:71	5.78 5.35, P 3.94	2:28 1:12 9:37 1:04	72°82 56°93 56°85 56°48	60-69 72-21 85-85	Munshigunge Dacea. Naraingunge, Manickgunge	Dacca.	Fel _{non} a
::			0:04 1:05 2:06	8°27 2°60 2°19	2145 0145 1115	0'47	E	::	=	=	9 7 7	7.8 8.2 7.6	8°79 5 65 6°23	9.40 9.40 4.89	3°27 2°60 2°19	93°63 84°65 80°37	91°45 96°15 78°72	Comilla Chandpore. Brabmunberia	Comilla.	
)::			0,50	0°52 1°85 1°75 0°65 2°10	0°94 0'55 0'91 2'05 0°99	0.21 0.33 1.12		111111	11111	11111	9 3 8 6 8	8·1 5·9 8·4 6·0 1	6:49 2:80 4:74 4:77 6:82	5.58 4.97 5.48 5.19 P	1.39 1.85 1.75 2.65 2.10	58'45 38'39 90'09 54'09 86'03	83'97 65'43 93'62 77'20	Kishoregunge, Atia, Mymensingh, Jamaipore, Netrokona,	Mymensingh.	

ank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Staton

	1 10		1				1/							0.70							
deteorological division,	District.	Station.	1	2	3	•	5	. 6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna Serajgunge	0.17	0.26	0.76	0.35	0.94	0.02		:::					0.30		::	=	:		11
	Bogra	Sherpore Nowkhilla Bogra		0.15	1.65 0.58 0.85	1.27 0.97 0.08	6.32 0.45 0.03	:::		:::			::		::	:::	::	Ξ	Ξ	::	14:
	Rajshahye	Panchbibi Beauleah Nattore	0.08	0.20	0.60 0.68 1.00 0.68	0.02 0.40 2.14	0.73 0.05 0.73	0.13			0.03		=		::		-	11		-	1.11
	Maldah	Nowgong Maldah	0.18	0.13	2.37	0.88	3.50													PT 3	
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore		0.02	0.65	1.55	0.60			***	0.53			***							
	Rungpore	Churamon Raigunge Dinagepore Baioorghat Bhawanigunge	0.02	0.43	2.78 3.80 2.15 0.70	0.26 0.08	0.83 0.54 0.37 0.14		=	::				: : : :			::			::	11111
	Bungporo	(Gyabanda). Rungpore Kurigram Bagdogra		0.10	2.40 3.40 2.18	1°20 2°20 4°85	0.50	0.06		=	:::			:::	::	::		=	111	::	30
	Julpigoree	(Nilphamari). Julpigoree			1'44	3.48		***											***		
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta Cooch Behar Mickligunge Matabhanga		0°35 0°77 0°18 0°83	1.25 0.80 1.50 1.42	7:37 11:79 4:64 7:99		0.57		::	::	::	::		::	=	=		=	:::	::::
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa Siliguri Darjeeling Katimpong	0°73 0°08	0.23 0.03 0.11	0.68 1.40 1.34 0.71	5°10 6°26 7°24 6°82		0.05	0.26	0.05 0.01 0.05	::				::	::	::	0.50		1111	1111
МОВТН ВВНАВ	Purneah	Kissengunge Arraresh Purneah	0.80	-	1°98 4°45 5°03	4:55 2:59	0.522	::		0.56		::				:::	::		111	::	111
	North Bhagul-	Maddapore Soopool		::	2.25 0.25	3'80 4'01	0.25 0.83				0.02							::			
	pore, Durbhunga	Tajpore Durbhunga Madhubani		0.11	0.69 0.73 0.14	0°30 0°16 0°55	1'92 0'35		0.45	=						:		-			
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi Mozufferpore Hajipore		:::	0.18 0.45 0.04	1.89 1.26 0.38	0'14		::		:::				:::						
	Chumparun Sarun	Motihari Bettiah Gopalgunge Sewan	0.03	 0.10 	0°20 1°34 0°90 0°16	0°17 0°48 0°13	0°18 0°14					::		::		=		1111	1111	1111	1111
OPTH SEHAR	Shahabad	Buxar Dehree Bhubocah	0.02		4'48 1'55 0'50 0'80	0.48 0.11	0.42			::::				***				1 11	=		1111
	Gya	Arrah Aurungabad Gya	-	0.08	0°14 0°26 0°24	0.24 0.05											11 11				::
	Patna	Nowadah Jehanabad Patna	=======================================	0.80	0.82 0.10	0.56		=======================================		::	=	=									
		Behar Barrh	111	0.20	0°14 0°33 0°25	0.02 0.02 1.30	0.04	::	=	=	=		=	:::	Ξ	=	==	=	::	1	: : :
	Monghyr	Begooserai Monghyr Jamui Bhagulpore	0.02	=	2 06 0 36 1 33	0°22 0°50 3°27	0.27	::	1.13	Ξ	111	===		=			=	Ξ	::	::	:::
	South Bhagul- pore.	Banka		0.10	3.18	1'80							,						13:00	1	
	Southal Pergunnahe.	Rajmehal Godda Pakour Nya Doomka Deoghur Jamtara	0.01 0.02	0°11 0°11 1°30 0°06 0°27 0°67	2°38 4°52 1°35 2°57 2°46 1°23	2.64 0.52 2.10 0.19 0.53 0.58	0.25 0.10	111111	11111	11111	oʻii	11111	11111	11111	111111	111111			=	1111	11111
DEUTIA NIG-	Hazaribagh	Paghamba Hazaribagh Seemtagurah Mahndi Hills Jhoomrah .,	0.02 0.01 0.41	0°68 0°09 0°25 0°65 0°80	1°24 0°52 0°95 0°76 0°60	0.81				11111	1 11111	11111	11111			11111	111111				11 11
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga Ranchi Palamow	0.02 0.52 0.13	0.08	0°21 0°65 0°25	0.68 0.86		:::	Ξ	1	=	=	::	1	::	-	::	1::	=	0.15	0.00
7	Singbhoom	Chyebassa		•••	1.32					-				1							
	Manbhoom {	Purulia Gobindpore	0.33	0°23 0°65	0°16 0°73	0.04	0.46	=		=	=			1		::	:::	-	1 ::	1 ::	1 :::
				17/17		A PART								1		Su	pple	men	t to t	he .	Ra
		Semtagurah	1 0.80		1 0 14	Septe		100	1 0 15	1 0.08	0.54	0'12	1 0.12	1	0.28	Trace.	1000	1.0.00	Linen	1 0.30	North Control

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is let "Not received from "Not received from

Bengal in October 1884—concluded.

22	2	28	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	81	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days	Total rainfall for the month,	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfull during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January 1884 up to 31st October 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st January up to 31st October 1884.	Station.	District.	Meteorologi cal division
0.10	0 :	:	0°27 0°11	2·23 3·47	0.67 1.38	0'22	:::	:::	:::	:::	7 9	2.8 6.8	5°30 6°07	4.70 4.64	2·23 8·47	50 76 54 82	64°98 60°69	Pubna Serajgunge.	Pubna	NORTH BENGAL
0.0	1	.	0.80 0.02 0.08 0.09	0°51 0°57 0°22 0°13	0.70 1.95 0.78 0.62	0°07 0°06	::	=	=		7 8 8 8	5.4 5.7 6.2 5.0	5°20 4°41 2°16 5°29	4.66 6.43 4.93 4.64	1.65 0.82 1.11	46'97 46'78 47'42 45'68	66'87 61'00 75'70 58'51	Sherpore Nowkhilla. Boxra. Panchbibi.	Bogra.	
0.4	3 .	:	0°48 0°50	1.50 1.00 0.41	0°52 0°50 1°35	0.05		::	::		12 6 5	7.2 5.6	3.83 5.83	5°11 4°84 9	1.20 1.00 2.14	42.64 45.23 50.95	58'84 62'08	Beauleah Nattore, Nowgong,	Rajshahye.	
	1		0.02	010	0*14	0.03	***				9	6.7	7.08	4'44	3.50	39.47	52:38	Maldah	Maldab.	- 13
0.04			0°15 0°29 0°51 0°15	0°13 0°07 0°15	0°30 0°42 1°01 0°24 0°22 0°18	0.09 0.16 	::	::	::		8 7 6 7 7 6	5°2 5°0 4°6 5°2 9 5°0	3:23 4:88 5:92 4:81 3:39 3:09	3.48 3.35 4.03 5.14 5.60 5.42	1.22 2.99 2.73 3.80 2.15 1.18	40°59 47°73 45°95 38°56 41°40 55°58	59°74 54°15 58°69 73°90 47°06 69°61	Mohadebpore Churamon. Raigunge. Dinagepore. Baloorghat. Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda).	Dinagepore. Rungpore.	
	:	.	0.26	0.07	0°15 0'89 1°03	0.03	0.12	:::	::		9	5°8 4°6 5°9	4.67 6.61 9.15	5°18 5°12 4°98	2.60 3.40 4.85	65°12 60°04 58°64	84°11 83°92 93°71	Rungpore, Kurigram. Bazdogra. (Nilphamari).		
			***	*****	0'85	0.08				***	4	6.5	5.35	5.72	3'48	110'87	127.91	Julpigoree	Julpigoree.	
1111	1	:	=	0.04	0'41 0'56 0'70 0'49		=======================================		=		7 4 4 5	8·2 5·2 7·2 9·4	10:37 13:92 7:02 10:76	6.11 • 5.82 5.38 6.71	7°37 11°79 4°64 7°99	97'45 137'75 97'63 99'28	113'71 131'23 119'56 128'80	Dinhatta Cooch Behar. Mickligunge, Matabhanga.	Cooch Behar.	
1111				0.00	0°20 0°44 2°40 1°77	0.20			::	:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	8 7 7 4	9.8 7.1 P	8.07 8.17 11.45 9.39	10°84 6°73 P	5°10 6°26 7°24 6'82	149*08 89*93 107*33 72*67	215:46 120:05	Buxa Siliguri. Darjeeling. Kalimpong.	Darjeeling Hill.	
111	1		::	0°10 0°02	0°95 1°10 1 03	0°13		:::	::	::	6 4 6	4'1 3'3 4'9	7°94 6°71 8 86	3.61 3.81 4.29	4°55 4°45 5°03	72°48 55°34 49°78	68:09 68:09	Kissengunge Arrareah. Purneah.	Purneah	NORTH BEHAR
	:	0.00		0.12	3.97 2.22	0.50		:::	:::		6 5	4·7 3·7	10.74 7.81	4°97 2°93	3.97 4.01	39°51 31°89	52.91 49.85	Maddapore Soopool.	North Bhagul- pore.	
111			=	0.67 0.32	5 36 3:71 2:94	0.08	:::	::	::		8 4	2.8 3.2 3.5	7:02 6:98 3:98	2.94 3.01 2.74	5°36 8°71 2°94	35°57 32°82 44°27	42*42 46*81 46*67	Tajpore Durbhunga, Madhubani.	Durbhunga.	
::		. 1	-	0°52 1°42	1°14 2°50 3°18				Ξ	***	3 5 4	3·2 3·6 4·3	3°22 4°94 4°98	2.60 2.94 4.18	1.89 5.20 3.13	40°32 84°18 84°40	43°33 43°00 43°37	Sitamarhi Mozufferpore. Hajipore.	Mozufferpore.	
010	2		=	0°04 0°20 0°06 0°84	0°66 0°26 0°40 0°74 0°63	0.01				::	4 3 7 5 8	2.8 2.5 2.5 8.6 8.6	0°97 0°64 2°69 1°84 1°63	3.64 3.22 6.14 3.84 2.68	0°66 0°26 1°34 0°90 0°84	43'44 47'10 42'46 29'98 33'13	47.25 50.47 47.65 44.84 38.71	Motihari Bettiah. Gopalgunge Sewan. Chupra.	Chumparun. Sarun.	
11111	1			0°15 0°15 0°85	0°19 0°75 1°70 0°80 0 50			::	::		4 6 2 4 4	3.9 P 2.7 3.4 4.9	5°34 3°03 2°20 3°13 1°57	3°20 9 8°04 3°60 2°70	4.48 1.55 1.70 1.40 0.85	29°20 81°50 29°79 84°79 25°09	\$8.16 P 41.78 41.48 43.87	Buxar Dehree. Bhubooah. Sasseram. Arrah.	Shahabad	SOUTH BEHAR.
-	1	:	0'36	1°23 0°86 0°34 2°65	0°57 0°82 0°55 2°20			::		:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	4 5 6	3.0 4.2 2.9 3.9	2°30 2°04 8°09 4°95	2.58 3.44 2.48 3.10	1.53 0.86 0.90 2.65	38·72 23·96 22·02 27·70	41°30 89°32 40°12 89°48	Aurungabad,	Gya.	
13.53			1111	0.88 0.20 1.33 1.80	2.98 2.00 0.74 1.10	:::			::		3 4 4 4 5	4'3 3'6 4'4 3'6	4.17 2.86 2.42 4.95	2.87 2.95 3.32 3.30	2.95 2.00 1.33 1.80	30 81 36 25 20 97 83 28	40°80 40°46 42°48 41°29	Patna Dinapore, Behar, Barrh,	Patna.	
1::			=	0°34 1°28 0°52	0°74 1°50 0°95	::	:	::		:::	5 6 4	4°1 4°5 8°6	3.01 5.88 5.33	3.05 4.00 2.37	1.05 2.06 0.52	25'46 32'01 38'01	39'86 44'37 43'43	Begooserai Monghyr. Jamui.	Monghyr.	
	1.		0.04	0.04	0°53	6.08					9	4'3	6.84	4'28	8.27	37.48	46*23	Bhagulpore	South Bhagul- pore.	
1 11111			0°18 0°15 0°57 0°22	0°10 0°12 0°80 0°21 0°08 0°16 0°37	0.58 0.22 0.07 0.09 0.19	0.08					6 6 7 8 7	4'2 4'4 4'0 5'6 6'6 5'4 4'0	5°90 5°81 6°28 5°43 3°67 3°90 5°08	3·55 3·34 3·30 4·30 4·54 4·70 2·70	3°18 2°64 4°52 2°10 2°57 2°46 1°71	28'14 36'92 27'46 37'92 32'70 34'21 49'02	52'46 46'19 54'21 56'40 50'70 48'29	Banka. Rajmehal G dda. Pakour. Nya Doomka. Deoghur. Jamtara.	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	
-	The Tree		6574	0.42	0.53	0:05					5 8	5'7 6'9	2.73 2.01	3'10	1'24 0'81	30'40 40'58	48°16 48°18	Pachamba Hazaribagh.	Hazaribagh	CHUTIA NAGPUR.
1			0.14	0°35 1°00	0.45	0.10		/=			7 4	9.2 3.2	2°23 1°94	3.16 2.19 8	0.76 1.00	37·83 54·54	47-25 7	Semtagurah. Mahudi Hills, Jhoomrah Hills	Device to the second	
			0.07 0.15 0.07	0.08 0.08 0.08	0.10	=	7	=		::	9 8 5	9 5.4 3.6	0°88 8°55 1°39	9 3·17 2·38	0°26 1°40 0°90	40°93 52°54 30°45	9 48:78 43:04	Lohardugga Ranchi Palamow.	Lohardugga.	
	98	-	0.00	0.08	0.83				***		3 7	6.9	1'51	3.04	1.32	46.62	55°87 49°95	Chyebassa Purulia	Singhhoom.	
			0.12	0.62	0,62	1	1 .,	1		=	ا و ا	4.9	3'54	4.50	0.73	31.43	49'17	Gobindpore.	Briber Bri	
le fi	or S	Sept	tembe	er 188	54.													Semtagurah.	7.44	

. If some of the returns are wanting, the expression of the total rainfall columns are left blank, to 20th September 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the
Government of Bengal.

METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL SUMMARY FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 1884.

Normal meteorological features of the month.—The month of October in the Province of Bengal witnesses the transition from south-west to north-east monsoon conditions. The transition is a comparatively slow process, and differs considerably in character from the establishment of the south-west monsoon. The latter is usually an energetic action—an advance of a massive current up the Bay, impelled from behind by very strong forces. The reverse

process is one of gradual decay or increasing weakness.

It has been more than once pointed out in these reports that the south-west monsoon is not a steady current, but is a series of up-rushes or advances of strong winds followed by intervals of weak winds or of partial exhaustion. The intermittent advances of strong southerly winds bring up with them vast quantities of aqueous vapour. The chief feature of humid winds is that they deposit rain as soon as favourable conditions occur, and that certain actions accompanying the rainfall increase the air motion. The mutual actions thus established hence tend for some time to extend the area of rainfall and increase its intensity. As the supplies of acqueous vapour are limited, this action only goes on for a brief period, and is followed by an interval of weakness, partial rainfall, and light winds. Each uprush gives rise to much eddying motion in front, which frequently accumulates to such an extent as to produce a cyclonic disturbance of considerable intensity. Hence it is that so many of the larger bursts of the monsoon rains in Bengal are preceded by cyclonic disturbances, which, as it were, carry the heavy rainfall with them over the country. The heaviest rainfall usually occurs near the front of the advancing moist winds, and plays an important part in their onward motion. It is almost certain that after the primary establishment of the monsoon current, the higher temperature in the interior of India acts a very secondary part in producing these advances of humid and rain-giving winds. This is most strikingly shown by the fact that prolonged heat and drought in Upper India in June and July (such as occasionally occurs) is not as a rule followed by exceptionally heavy rain during the remainder of the monsoon, but by a continuation of the drought or previous hot weather. It appears to be almost certain that after the monsoon is established it contains within itself forces or energy sufficient to ensure its continuance for some months. During the earlier monsoon months, its self-contained energy carries the current to the head of the Bay, and it recurves usually in East and North Bengal. As the monsoon season progresses, these advances generally become feebler, with longer intervals between them. After the beginning of October, they rarely advance as far as the head of the Bay, but recurve further south, and hence give rainfall to the west coast, the area of heavy rainfall travelling southwards with the recurving current, which is usually finally displaced from the Bay in the beginning of December. Occasionally cylonic disturbances form in the Bay in front of the current in October, and advance to the north or west coasts of the Bay. The conditions are, at intervals of several years, favourable to the continued and prolonged accumulation of sufficient energy necessary to constitute an intense disturbance such as the Backergunj cyclone of 1876 or the Calcutta storm of 1864. The chief features of October are rapidly diminishing temperature, increasing pressure, and the prevalence of light northerly, and hence dry land, winds. In the early part of the month, advances of humid winds into Bengal, due to uprushes of the monsoon current, may occur, either quietly, or be preceded by eyclonic storms of moderate intensity. In the latter part of the month such advances are very rare, but may occur under very exceptional circumstances. The smaller cyclonic disturbances which form in front of the recurved current, after what may be termed the establishment of the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast, usually advance to the west coast and strike it between Orissa and Ceylon, and further south generally as the season advances. These storms, however, usually modify the winds in Bengal and frequently give cloudy skies, and light to moderate rain, such as in fact generally obtains in the outskirts of a cyclonic disturbance.

Average distribution of rainfall of the month.—The normal distribution of rainfall for October is more irregular than that of the preceding months of the rains. The rainfall of the month is due, as indicated in the preceding remarks, to two different causes or sets of actions. The first is the continuance of south-west monsoon conditions and rainfall in Bengal during the early part of the month, for periods which vary considerably from year to year. The second is the advance of cyclonic storms, formed during or after the recurvature of the south-west mensoon over the centre of the Bay, which change usually initiates what is termed the commencement or burst of the north-east monsoon on the Madras coast. The average distribution of rainfall for the month is hence somewhat irregular, and the actual distribution in any year may differ very greatly from the normal, if a cyclonic storm of unusual intensity or character occur. The following statement of the average rainfall of the month as determined from the average of the past 15 years' rainfall observations in which a few slight local irregularities in the normal distribution are omittel, gives a fairly approximate view. The average rainfall in Behar (with the exception of the Purneah and North Bhagulpore districts) and Chutia Nagpur (excluding the districts immediately bordering on South-West Bengal) varies from two and a half inches to four inches. The amount is least for the Gya district. It varies between four and six inches in the case of the previously excepted districts, the western districts of Orissa, and the whole of Bengal, excluding the Julpigoree district and a narrow strip extending along the coast, and bounded on the north by a curved line running through Cuttack, Jajpore, Diamond Harbour, Port Canning, Chandpur and Chittagong. Over this long narrow area, the width of which varies from

20 to 60 miles, the average rainfall exceeds 6 inches. It is absolutely greatest at False Point, for which it is 11.4 inches.

Meteorological summary of the month.-At the end of the month of September southwest monsoon winds of moderate force were blowing at the head of the Bay. There was at that time local depression of the barometer in Orissa and Ganjam. During the first two days of October the conditions were unaltered. Moderate rain fell over the districts in and near the depression, that is in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and the southern districts of Chutia Nagpur. The current increased considerably in force and extent, and the area of minimum pressure was on the 3rd somewhat suddenly transferred to South Behar and the Hazaribagh district. Heavy rain fell over the whole of the interior on that and the following day. North Behar and the northern districts of North Bengal received unusually heavy rain. The depression and attendant cyclonic circulation disappeared on the 5th, when light and local showers fell in East and North Bengal. The barometer had risen rapidly on the 4th and 5th, and on the 6th the distribution of pressure in Bengal and at the head of the Bay was such as indicated the commencement of the north-east monsoon period. A few days of fine weather with light variable winds in Bengal and the north of the Bay followed. On the 13th winds began to increase in force at the entrance to the Bay, which generated a disturbance of considerable intensity that passed across the coast near Negapatam on the evening of the 16th. Rain fell in connection with it over the coast area as far north as Chandbally on the 15th and 16th. This was followed by almost steady and continuous rain on the South Coromandel coast for some days until the 20th, when it almost entirely ceased. During this interval, the weather in Bengal was such as generally accompanies strong north-east monsoon winds on the Madras coast in October. Pressure was excessive, temperature unusually low, the air dry, and winds light to moderate, and from directions ranging between north-east and west over the Province generally. The barometer on the 19th in Bengal was very nearly two-tenths of an inch above the mean height. It then began to give way rapidly, and the conditions in the Bay changed. The winds weakened in force, and rain ceased to fall in Southern India. On the 22nd the conditions were such as usually precede the formation of a depression and cyclonic disturbance. vations of the 23rd showed that a well-marked depression was in existence off the Ganjam and Orissa coasts, and was marching slowly northwards. It proved to be a very large and shallow depression, and attended with winds of moderate force at and near the earth's surface. It brought up very large quantities of aqueous vapour, which speedily raised the humidity of the whole Province. Orissa received moderately heavy rain on the 23rd. The rainfall extended to the greater part of Bengal as well as Orissa on the 24th. General rain was received on the next day over the whole Province, except the northern districts of North Bengal and the adjacent districts of North Behar. The influx now began to show signs of exhaustion. Little or no rain fell over the greater part of Orissa and South Bengal on the 26th. The only districts which received heavy rain were the central and eastern districts of Behar. The barometer had risen rapidly during the previous 48 hours. A few light local showers occurred on the 27th, chiefly in East and North Bengal, and were the last amounts received from this burst of rainfall. Fine dry weather with clear skies prevailed during the remaining days of the week.

Temperature.—The temperature of the month has been almost without exception continuously below the normal The two periods of rainfall were unusually cool; on both occasions the mean temperature in Behar was for a short interval (on the 5th and the 27th) from 6° to 8° below the normal mean. The following table gives the variation from the mean in each division for the five weeks ending 31st October :-

e ele		VARIA	AVERAGE	FOR THE WEEK I	A text on the second section of the second	ORMAL
And the same of th		3rd October,	10th October.	17th October.	24th October.	31st October.
Orissa	ha	-2.4	-2.0	-0.8	-0.7	-2.3
South-West Bengal	***	-2.4	-2.1	-0.7	-1.4	-3.6
East Bengal		-1.7	-2.3	+0.2	-2.1	-4-4
North Behar	***	-1.9	-38	-2.5	-2.4	-2.6
South Behar		-1.3	-2.9	-2.4	-1.1	-3.4
Chutia Nagpur		-2.3	-3.6	-1.3	-0.4	-3.5
		THE STREET STATE OF THE STREET	The state of the s	Town on the control of		1

The night temperature on the whole decreased from 8° to 12° over the interior during the month, and the maximum day temperature from 5° to 8°

Pressure at the commencement of the month was below the normal. It was most deficient on the 1st and 2nd in Orissa. On the 3rd the area of most deficient pressure was transferred to Chutia Nagpur and Behar. Pressure increased rapidly on the 4th and 5th, and Ion the 6th was above the normal by amounts ranging from '61" at Purneah to 08" at Cuttack, wt oscillated within narrow limits, and also increased generally from that date until the 19th, ahen it was in excess by amounts ranging from '14" at Cuttack to '18" at Patna and '21" at Durbbanga. It then commenced to diminish, and was below the average by varying amounts until the 26th, when it increased rapidly and was above the normal during the

remainder of the month. The mean pressure of the month was in excess by amounts which averaged '05" in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, '06" in South-West Bengal, '07" in East Bengal and '08" in Behar. The following gives a short account of the two important barometric depressions or storms of the month.

Barometric depressions and storms of the month.—Two depressions of unusual character formed during the month. They gave rise to very moderate winds and were chiefly remarkable for the large amount of rain which occurred over the Province under unusually favourable conditions during their existence.

Moderate monsoon winds were blowing at the head of the Bay and across the north of the Peninsula from the Bombay coast on the 29th and 30th of September. Pressure was at that time lowest in Orissa and Ganjam. This determined the rainfall on the 1st and 2nd chiefly to Orissa, South-We-t Bengal and Chutia Nagpur. In consequence probably of a large increase in the strength of the currents, or perhaps of some unknown atmospheric actions in Central or Upper India, the area of minimum pressure was transferred on the 3rd to Behar and the adjacent districts of Chutia Nagpur. Pressure at 10 A.M. of the 3rd was lowest at Hazaribagh and '13" below the normal. Heavy rain commenced to fall in North and Central Behar and the northern districts of North Bengal. Pressure increased rapidly, and on the 4th was generally above the normal. It was lowest in Central Behar, and thus drew the moist winds from the Bay chiefly into North Bengal and Behar, where abnormally heavy rain was now received. The barometer continued to rise, and on the 5th there was no longer a local depression, nor any definite cyclonic circulation. Showers more or less local in character fell during the 5th, after which fine clear weather set in.

2nd.—Depression of the 22nd to the 27th. This commenced to form immediately after the first break in the north-east monsoon rains on the Coromandel coast. Its existence was not plainly indicated by the observations at the coast stations of the Bay until the morning of the 23rd, when there was a well-marked depression and cyclonic circulation covering Ganjam and Orissa and the adjacent portion of the Bay. The depression intensified slightly and drifted northwards. The centre crossed the coast on the evening of the 25th, and was near Calcutta at 10 a.m. of the 26th. It filled up rapidly during the day and disappeared before 10 a.m. of the 27th. It was throughout a very shallow depression and the winds unusually feeble near the earth's surface. It, however, brought up very large supplies of vapour, which were carried northwards and westwards as far as North Bengal and West Behar, and gave general rain over the whole Province, which was large in amount in many of the districts of Behar and North Bengal that had received very deficient rainfall in August and September.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the month was entirely dependent upon the two depressions described above. Its chief feature is that it occurred most abundantly in those districts which received most deficient rain during the preceding months of August and September.

Time distribution of the rainfall.—On the 1st and 2nd, light to moderate showers fell in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, South-West Bengal, and the southern districts of East Bengal, and on the 2nd in North Bengal and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The amounts received were in no case large, but such as to indicate fairly general and uniformly distributed rainfall over a large area. The transfer of low pressure to South Behar on the 3rd initiated and accompanied one of the most general and largest bursts of rainfall during the previous monsoon in that area. It was heaviest on the whole in North Behar and Bengal. The following amounts exceeding 4 inches were registered at 6 p.m. of the 3rd:—

	Inches.			Inches.
Bhuddruck Purneah Godda	 6·08 5·03 4·52	Buxar Arrareah	 •••	4·48 4·45

The rainfall of the next 24 hours was much larger in amount. It extended over the whole of the Province excepting Orissa and the southern districts of Chutia Nagpore, and was excessive in the northern districts of North Bengal and the adjacent districts of North Behar. The following amounts exceeding 4 inches were registered at 6 p.m. of the 4th for the previous 24 hours:—

DISTRICTS.	Stations.				Rainfall in inches.
	Cooch Behar				11.79
Cooch Behar	Matabhanga	Janes			7.99
Cooch Denar	Dinnatta 6				7.87
	Mekligunj	To the continue			4.64
	(Darjeeling	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		1110	7.24
Darjeeling	Kalimpong	for the second			6.82
Darjeening	Siligori				6.26
	Buxa			•••	5.10
Rungpore	Bagdogra	***			4.85
Purneah	Kissengunj	He was to be to be	***	1	4.55
North Bhagulpore	Soopool				4.01

The rainfall of the 5th was, in comparison with the previous, small in amount. Showers giving fairly general, but very moderate, rain were received in North and East Bengal, and the Purneah, Durbhunga, and Moorshedabad districts.

From the 6th to the 23rd no rain occurred over the Province, with the exception of one or two very light local showers, and a feeble burst of rain in the Pooree and Cuttack districts on the 15th and 16th, due to a slight disturbance in the south of the Bay, which advanced to the west coast, and affected the weather as far north as the Balasore district.

The disturbance which formed in the north-west of the Bay on the 22nd began to give rain to the coast districts on the 23rd. Orissa obtained heavy rain on that day, and light to moderate local showers occurred in South-West Bengal and the Chittagong and Backergunge districts. The heaviest fall on the 23rd was 5·1 inches at Pooree. The area of general rainfall on the 24th included the whole of Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal (excepting Mymensingh), and the southern districts of North Bengal. The largest amounts registered on that day were:—

	Inches.		Inches.
False Point	 5.79	Saugor Island	 4.58
Perozepore	 4.70	Contai	 4.02

The rainfall of the 24th was large in amount, and well distributed in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal. On the 25th the area of rainfall extended further into the interior and included the whole of Orissa, South-West and East Bengal, the southern districts of North Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, South Behar, and the western districts of North Behar. It was very fairly distributed, but was heaviest in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal. The following amounts exceeding 3 inches were registered on the 25th:—

		Inches.			Inches.
Contai		7.84	Satkhira	 	3.42
Pooree	***	4.42	Agartola	 	3.30
Saugor Island		3.71	Comillah	 	3.27
Serajgunj		3.47	Maliara	 	3.04

The influx of vapour commenced to diminish in amount on the 26th. No rain fell in Orissa, the greater part of south-West Bengal, and the southern districts of Chutia Nagpur. The remainder of the Province received general rain, which was heaviest in North Behar. The following rainfalls exceeding 3 inches were registered on the 26th:—

	Inches.				Inches.
Tajpur Muddapur	 5.36	Durbhunga			3.71
Muddapur Cox's Bazar	 3.97	Hajipur	***	***	3.13

A few light local showers of little importance occurred on the 27th. Dry weather with clear skies obtained during the remaining days of the month.

Local distribution of rainfall.—The total rainfall of the month was less than two inches in the Chumparun and Sarun districts, and in the more southern districts of Chutia Nagpur. It ranged between two and six inches in the whole of the remainder of the Province, excepting a narrow strip of the coast area, and the eastern portions of Comillah and Mymensing, and the Cooch Behar and Darjeeling districts, Purneah, Bhagulpore, and the larger part of Durbhunga and Mozufferpore, and the northern portion of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, in which it ranged from 6 inches upwards to 15 inches. It exceeded 10 inches over a small portion of the Orissa and South-West Bengal coast area, and also locally in the Cooch Behar district, and at Darjeeling and Muddapur in the North Bhagulpore district.

The rainfall was in defect over the western districts of North Behar, the greater part of South Behar, Chutia Nagpur, the whole of Orissa, except a very small tract on the coast, and the greater part of Central Bengal. The deficiency was less than two inches, except in parts of Burdwan, Chumparun, and the Cuttack districts.

It was in excess over the central and eastern districts of North Behar, the northern districts of North Bengal, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Bancoora, the southern districts of South-West Bengal bordering on the coast, and the whole of East Bengal, excluding Furreed-pore and Dacca. Over a large portion of this it exceeded two inches, and was greater than five inches in very small areas represented by the following stations:—Pooree, Contai, Maddupur, Cooch Behar, and Perozepore. The same facts are expressed more precisely in the language of percentages in the table given below which gives complete data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of October in every district of the Province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due weight being made for the area which each station represents. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the weighted rainfall observations of the past 15 years. The second column gives the actual district rainfall of the past month, determined by the same method from the actual rainfalls of the month at the registering stations in each district. The third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall of the same period as a percentage. The fourth column gives the same information as the third column, but stated in a slightly different form. It expresses as a percentage how much the rainfall of each district for the past month varied in excess or defect from the normal rainfall, and hence gives the difference between the numbers in the third column and 100.

Division.		District.		Normal district rainfall, October 1884.	Actual district rainfall, October 1884.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+) or defect (-).
ACRES NO MINES	70	CHAIN CHEST OF ALL					11.7
AND WITE	(Pooree	***	7.73	12-15	157	+57
Orissa	3	Cuttack	***	6.20	3.58	58	-42
O'LLOSIG.	-	Balasore	***	5.95	6.75	113	+13
	1	Midnapore	***	5.79	6.53	113	+13 -27
	- 1	24-Pergunnahs	***	4.78	3.20 -	73	THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA
		Howrah	***	4:01	3.81	95	-5 -35
	- 1	Hooghly	***	4.48	2 90	65	-35 -35
	- 1	Burdwan	***	4.31	2.80	65	
South-West Be	ngal	Bancoora	***	4.14	7.42	167	+67
Double II car II	. 1	Beerbhoom		3.31	3.03	92	-8
		Nuddea		4.35	3.69	85	-15
	- 1	Khoolna	***	4.82	5.87	182	+22
	- 1	Jessore	***	4.60	3.97	86	-14
	- 1	Moorshedabad	***	4.49	3.69	82	-18
	r	Chittagong	****	6.46	8.13	126	+26
	1	Backergunge		5.57	7 92	142	+42
	- 1	Noakholly		7.27	8.67	119	+19
East Bengal	3	Furreedpore	***	4.55	3.43	75	-25
Enst Dengar		Dacca	***	5.12	4.15	81	-19
	- 1	Commilla	***	5.62	7.28	130	+30
	i	Mymensing	***	5.30	5.08	96	-4
	7	Pubna	***	4.67	5.69	122	+22
		Bogra	***	4.91	3.83	78	-22
	- 1	Rajshahye		4.98	3.71	74	-26
	1	Malda	***	4.44	7.08	159	+59
North Bengal		Dinagepore	•••	4.32	5.86	136	+36
	- 1	Rungpore	***	5.18	5.68	110	+10
		Cooch Behar		6.16	11.20	182	+82
		Julpigoree	***	6:73	9.63	143	+43
	Č	Purneah		3.93	8.00	204	+104
		North Bhagulpore	***	3.75	8.98	240	+140
E1 72 E2721	- 1	Durbhunga	***	2.88	5.75	200	+100
North Behar		Mozufferpore	***	3.16	4.38	139	+39
	1	Chumparun		3:40	0.78	23	-77
		Sarun		3.93	1.96	50	-50
	>	Shahabad		3.16	2.83	90	-10
4	1	Gya		2.57	2.73	106	+6
		Patna		3-17	3.58	113	+13
South Behar		Monghyr	***	3.16	3.69	117	+17
The state of the s		South Bhagulpore	***	3.86	6.22	161	+61
		Sonthal Pergunnahs		3.92	4.86	124	+24
	,	Hazaribagh	***	3.14	2.25	72	-28
	(Lohardugga		2.47	1.20	49	-51
Chutia Nagpur	3	Singbhoom	***	3:04	1:51	50	50
The state of the s	- 1	Manbhoom		3.91	2.43	62	-38

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of October 1884:—

Capter Conse		in, i	1			TEMP	BATUR	H.		un A		R	AINFA	LL.	19		
				month.	month.	Av	erages month	for	h above month.	(of mor	th.	Rain	ay day	в.		15th
METEOROLO DIVISION	GICAL			Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during 1	Of highest o each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Average.	Normal average.	Variation,	Average number in month,	Normal average num- ber in month.	Variation,	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa		***	-	96'4	64/6	86.0	73'4	79-7	-1'5	6'41	6.23	-0:12	7.1	7.9	-0.8	51.78	52.81
Bouth-West Bengal				90.7	62'0	85.7	72'5	791	-2.0	4'42	4'56	-0'14	7'0	9.9	+0'4	44'97	50:73
East Bengal				92:3	61.2	85'3	72'7	79'0	-21	5.02	5'55	+0.40	7'8	7.6	+0.5	63.95	74'68
North Bengal		***		91.6	60'7	84'7	691	76'9	400	6.03	5'20	+0.83	6.9	6.0	+0.0	53'14	72.24
North Behar	***			91.7	59*4	85'5	68'4	76'9	-2.7	5.06	3.23	+1.23	4'8	8.2	+1.3	38'47	47'03
South Behar		***		95'2	59.2	85'2	68.8	77'0	-2'4	4.02	3'21	+0.81	4/8	4'2	+0.0	30.32	42'29
Chutia Nagpur	***			83-4	62.3*	80.1	64.6*	72'4"	-2.4	2129	2.83	-0.60	6'4	5.3	+11	37:36	46-95

· Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 11th November 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 2nd to 8th November 1884.

		1	brigh	meter	1	CRMPRR	ATURB		1	Hygron	BIRY.		WIND.			
Mouth.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of Bours of brigh swashine,	Mean pressure becometer at 82° Fabr.	Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded	Rain.	WHATHER.
1884.		0		Inches.	0	0	0	0	0	Inches	0	m/o	North Control		Inches,	
Nov,	2nd	1447	10.7	29.880	76.8	85.3	15.1	70.2	73.2	0.770	71.4	85	NW and calm	36	Nil.	Partially cloud
,,	3rd	141.4	9 5	919	76.7	84.1	13.4	70-7	72:0	725	69 6	80	NW and calm	45	,,	Chiefly cloud
	4th	189.5	10.8	908	74.8	82.8	13.6	69.2	69.3	.644	66.2	76	NNW and calm	59	**	Partially cloud
,,	5th	136-9	10/8	*954	73-2	81 6	15.4	66-2	66-2	.549	€1-6	69	NW, NNW and calm	102	,,	Chiefly cles
	6th	135.7	9.3	1963	71.7	81.1	15 9	65.3	64.1	'495	58 6	65	NNW and calm	120	"	Chiefly clear.
,	7th	134.5	10.7	929	70-9	80.9	18.1	62.4	65.0	*543	61.3	72	NW and calm	71	"	Clear, Q.
"	8th	135.2	106	*959	71.5	80-4	16.5	64/2	64.5	.212	59.8	67	NW, NNW and calm	89	,,	Clear, a.
				er of h	ours	of bri	ght si	nehir	ne		+ yea		S. G.'s Office		7:	9·923 lours.
				neuible		oer or	nou	S OL S	suusn	ше			•••		1	8.3
	The r	naxin	num p	ossible												0
	The r The r	naxin nean iverag	temp	erature iperatu	of th	the co	orresp		g per		24	yea	rs, S. G.'s Office		. 78	
	The r The r The s	naxin neau iverag	tempere tem	erature iperatu	of the	the co	orresp		g per	od fo	r 24	yea:	1 3 6		73	O 3·7 7·9 2·9
	The r The s The s The r	naxin neau iverag extren	tempere temper	erature iperatu iation empera	of the	the co	orresp ture 	ondin		od fo	r 24	yea 	rs, S. G.'s Office		. 73 . 77 . 25 . 85	O 3·7 7·9 2·9
	The r The s The s The r	naxin neau iverag extren	tempere temper	erature iperatu	of the	the co	orresp ture 	ondin		od fo	r 24	yea	1 3 6		73	O 3·7 7·9 2·9
	The rather a The rather the rather the rather a the rathe	naxim neau verag xtren naxin	tempere tempere tempere tempere varioum t	erature iperature iation empera	of the re of ten	the conperat	n one	ondin hour			r 24	yea	1 3 6		. 73 . 77 . 25 . 85	O 3:7 7:9 2:9 3:3
	The rather a The rather the rather the rather a the rathe	naxim neau verag xtren naxin	tempere tempere tempere tempere varioum t	erature iperatu iation empera	of the re of ten	the conperat	n one	ondin hour			r 24	yea 	1 3 6		73 77 25 85 Min	O 3:7 7:9 2:9 5:3 es.
	The rather a The r	mean verage xtren naxin nighes	tempere tempere tempere various to tempere various to tempere various to tempere velocity present pres	erature iperatu iation empera ecity of	of the re of ten	the conperat	n one	ondin hour			r 24	yea	1 3 6		73 77 25 85 Min	O 3:7 7:9 2:9 5:3 en.
	The rather of Th	naxin neau verag xvren naxin nighes nighes	tempere tempere tempere varioum to tempere varioum	erature iperatu iation empera ecity of ssure of	of the re of ten	the conperativity of the control of	orresp ture n one	hour	foot						73 77 25 85 Min	O 3:7 7:9 2:9 5:3 es. deasureable
	The rather a The harmonic The harmonic The harmonic The rather a the r	mean veragextren naxin nighes nighes nean verag	tempere tempere tempere various to tempere tempere to tempere	erature iperatu iation empera ecity of ssure of ve hum tive hu	of the re of tenture the wind	the conderant viud in on on on of the conderant viud in on on on one of the conderant viud in one of the conderant viud viud in one of the conderant viud viud viud viud viud viud viud viud	n one sq	hour uare rrespo	foot onding	perio			1 3 6		73 77 25 85 Min 10 Not n	O 3:7 7:9 2:9 5:3 est. 5s aeasureable
	The rather a The from	mean verage axirem naxim naxim nighes nean verage otal f	tempore tempore tempore various to tempore t	erature interest in the intere	of the re of tensure the wind idity midity	the conderate vind in on on on on the conderate vind in on on on the conderate vind to	n one square squ	hour uare rrespo	foot onding	 ; perio	d for	24	years, S G's Off		73 77 25 85 Min	O 3:7 7:9 2:9 5:3 est. 5:8 neasureable.
	The rather a The harmonic The harmonic The rather a the r	mean average average average average average otal freeze	tempore tempore tempore tempore to various to the velocity presentative relative relative fall of the	erature interest in the intere	of the re of ten ture the wind idity midity com 2 corre	the conderate vind in on on on on the conderate vind in on on on the conderate vind to expone the conde	n one square Sth 1	hour uare	foot onding ober 1	perio	d for	 24	years, S G's Office		73. 25. 85. Mil. Not n. Not n. 77. 1nc. Ni. 0.2	0 3:7 7:9 2:9 5:3 est. 5s accasureable 7:7 7:4 thes.
	The rather	mean average average average mean average otal faverage ot	tempere tempere tempere tempere to the velocity presentative relative relative fall of the fall all from the tempere t	erature perature perature perature perature perature of saure of the perature peratu	of the re of tenseure the wind idity midity com 2 corrections.	the conderate vind in on on on on on on on on one of the conderate vind to expone the conderate vind to	orrespone square	hour uare rrespo	foot onding aber 1 for 2 nber	 1884 4 year	d for	24 	years, S G's Office	ice	73. 25. 85. Mil. Not n. Not n. 77. 1nc. Ni	0 3:7 7:9 2:9 5:3 es. 6:5 6:4 4 hes. 1.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions and movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph, but those from 4th to 8th November from that of an Osler's anemograph and from a Robinson's anemometer.

The mouth or the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

a dew.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA; Calculta, the 10th November 1884. Meteorological deporter to the Government of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

I													COLUMN TO STATE OF THE PARTY OF	\$5 (0.15 A) WILLIAM	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	-
4			ATT	PRESSU	BE.	WIND			KILER		(PERATI	ORL.		The state of	idity	quing
	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	Wesn be ometric height, 19 A.M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevat ing direc-	Hean wind velo-	Highest during week,	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mesn daily tem- perature of week,	Variation from norms, mean of week.	vienn 10 A. M. temperature.	Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud smount
1		Gopalpore"	29.941	29.991	-	NANNW	202	81.6	71'8	80'3	78.7	77.0	-	78.9	68	
1	Poopee "	False Point .	29*975	29'907	+,003	NE	154	87'4	62.5	84'3	68.6	76'5	-1.4	80.0	64	- 4
1	Outtack	Cuttack .	29.916	29.599	+,013	Calm	24	88'9	61.9	86'6	69.2	77.9	-0.4	81.1	60	
11	Ralasore	Halasore .	29'954	30'014	-	NNW &	58	85.24	59'6	#83°41	66.61	74:71	- 40	79.9	64	
100	South-West Midnapo		201962	20*989	009	N	199	84'2	63.9	82.3	70.7	76'5	-1:3	78'0	70	
11	South 24 Pergunnah	Saugor Island .	. 20 502	20.000					7				1			18
[]		Midnapore .	29.863	50.012	-	N	109.6	85'8	59.2	83.2	65.4	74:3	- 19	78.0	58	
11	N. Committee of the com)										113.19	144	(F F)		
11.	Walley of the Real	Calcutta	29.907	20.080	+*013	NNW	65	85.1	62.7	82'7	68*5	75'6	-1.8	77'3	64	
п	SECTION 1												1			10
н	***************************************	Burdwan	29.508	30 011	+'011	N & NE	48	85'5	61.4	83.*	67*3	75'3	-21	77:3	61	Q
1	Burdwan Rankoora)														1
П		Ranigunge	29.675	-		NW	93	86.2	58'6	84.2	64.0	74'5	- 12	78 0	56	
и.	and the same of th											10	1110	100		17
П	Moorshedshad	Berhampere	29.935	30.003	+.001	N & NW	46.0	83 6	61.7	82.1	68'7	74'4	-3'5	77'2	70	
и.				40	Ol	servatory I	ot starte	od.	wit:		1	125	1 15	113	MA	1
П			during t	29 985	0	NNW	69	81.7	62.5	82'7	66 7	74.7	-33	78'1	71	h
н		Jussore .	29.951	20.000		MAW		011		041	00.		-55			
		Chittagons .	29'871	29 961	+ '008	ENE	55	85 1	61.2	81.0	67.6	74'5	- 3.8	76'4	84	
98	Chittagons				Ob	servations r	not receiv	red.					1	100	BI SU	1
1	Chittagong Hill Trac	Rappinal	201894	-	-	1 N	Out of	83'1	63.6	70'5	67'4	78:5	-33	76 1	82	1
1	Backergunge	Nonkholly	29'912	291956	-	NNW	Ditto	87.2	64.4	81.8	67 6	74.7	- 4	76 5	81	15
45	Noakholly	Porreedoore	25'944	-	1	N	48	83'5	63.0	82.4	65.1	740	-5	707	72	
	Furreedpore	Daces	29 956	29.970	+ '017	N	41	87.3	63.8	82.0	60.6	74'6	-3:7	75	77	
1	Daces	Committah	29.834	18,848	-	NW	102 4	80'4	60'9	83.1	67.4	75 3	486	77.7	74	E
Œ.	Memensingh	Mymensingh	29.897	-	-	ENE	112	85'4	60.1	82.7	60.8	747	433	70'8	71	
	Mymensingb Bogra and Fubna	Serajgunge	29*940	29.987	-	NW	51'5	85'2	61.8	81.6	65*2	75'4	-	761	76	
3		Rampore Beaulea		26*369	-	N	39'4	78'6	57:7	77.2	61.7	69 5	1.0	77.1	61	
W.	Rajshahye Dinagepore	Dinagepore	1		9 34	Observati	ons incom	uplete.		13-	19, 20	L SX	3100		an S	
ı.		Rungnore	20:874	30.002	-	, NE	50	85.8	57'6	82 7	61'2	71.9	-	76'4	69	1
1	All Control of the Control		1				u i		***					T T		1
		Julpigoree	29.699	29'903	-	Е	65.7	84.91	58 1	82'21	60.4	71.3	1	76 5	61	1
	Cooch Behar Darjeeling Hill Distr	ts Darjeeling	23'064	-	-	Calm	28	62'1	39:7	57'1	41.6	49'3	- 12	51.2	77	1
J.									****			I said	To the	Latin		
1	Control of the second	} Purneab	29:872	30.002	+.013	Calm	10	84:7	55.0	81.2	£9.4	71'8	-2.8	73.5	65	*
M.		Mozusterpore		1-	-	Observation	ons incon	plete.	central as		la con	Link.		les le		1
Ð	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	401816	80.021	+'057	WNW	113	83'4	68.8	81'6	63'3	72'6	-2'4	75'0	69	
Ŧ.	Chumparun	Motihari	00.779	30.002	-	w	112'5	85.0	52'9	83'8	57.4	70'6	2	769	171,920,000	383
1	Sarun	Chupra	at rudy	-	-	NNW	72'8	84'5	57'1	83'3	62.4	78 v	975,0000	77.2	L-10-1255	8 82
1		(Lehree	muma#	30.030	-	ssw	110'5	87'0 9	60'5	84'2	64*1	78'7	127705658	770	1770	000
	Shahebad	II.	au amitu	20 016	-	NW	Out of	84'4	55'y	83'3	63.0		# PACSED	797	63	300
1		Arrab	Burgay	30.002	-	NW	order.	83'8	56.0	82.2	61'3		200	76'1	58	30
	Gw.	Ow.	me198	30'012	2	w	84	84'8	54.2	83'6	60.0	11/12/2013	STEEL SEEDING	75'3	1-12-130	310
40	Gys	Backings	agree en	80:089	+ '024	w	38	88'3	8.69	82'4	65'8	100000	2111727	701	64	383
46						to many							1912	1857		
10	Marie No.	inaguipore	29'830	29,880	100	WsW	31	83'4	50'0	81.7	62 7	72:2	-	77:7	60	
4	Sonthal Perguanana	Dooman	20'407	12		NW	90'7	84.1	56'6	82 6	62'8	727		76.7	Page 1	
10	The same of the sa		1 armen	3u*027	+ 007	NANW	144	79 4	55.5	77'8	69 0	11 15 2		7 300	77	688
ш													-28	31.2	51	
S)	Lohardurga	Lanchee	27:854	30 016	-	(H + 3)	-	80.9	DA'7	76'4	Ba 0	67:2	4 2	71.7	74	
go.	Massbacom										1000		1		1000	

For five days.

† For six days.

† For six days.

* For six days.

* For six days.

* For six days.

* For six days.

The hamid, y of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an oversit sky ations of carriall, the normal means are the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the rature sent in by the sub-division the listrict (i.e.), the total rainfall at the suf-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainfall is the suf-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations.

for the week ending Friday, the 7th of November 1884.

Cf week		CONTRACTOR OF	No. of the		EVEL STORY	STRICT OBS				- 7		35.10	
NII	ons.		1			40	ALL.	107.45			-		505
NII	14848		ek.	A PAGE	ace 1st of mo			ce 15th M	ay.	days	imbe		DISTRICT.
Nil 128	OOSETVIDE	Mean for district.	Normal mean,	Wean for district.	Normal mean,	Variation,	Wean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation,	verage of raii	Normal m of rains		
Nil 138 Nil 138 -138 644 6641 -762 69 17 False Folm Nil 645 Nil 656 -636 6705 6715 -131 -118 69 19 Nil 645 Nil 656 -636 6705 6715 6711 8711 4300 92 11 Ralasere Nil 672 Nil 692 -672 6970 6147 +8712 69 69 69 Nil 671 Nil 671 -671 4701 4773 -677 69 07 Midinspore Nil 671 Nil 671 -671 4701 4773 -677 69 07 Midinspore Minasere	1		-	7	-		-	_			-	Gopalpore ?	Poores
Nil 0-56 Nil 0-56 0-723 0-725 0-721 0-		Nil	1.38	Nil	1:38	-1:38	49'41	56.43	-7:02	0.0	1.7	False Point 5	100166 *** **
Nil 0.22 Nil 0.02 -0.02 0.070 0.147 +8.12 0.0 0.09 Naturo Island No. Nil 0.21 Nil 0.21 -0.21 4.701 4.773 -0.72 0.0 0.7 Midnapore Nil 0.25 Nil 0.21 -0.22 4.704 5.071 -1.05 0.3 0.9 Calcutta Loverth Calcutta Loverth	ı	Nil	0.26	Nil	0.26	-0.20	47'65	51.81	-4.16	0.0	1.0	Cuttack	Cuttack
Nil 0'21 Nil 0'21 -0'21 43'01 40'73 -0'72 0'0 0'7 Midnapore Minister Minister Minister Minister 11 0'02 0'31 -0'29 45'04 26'72 -1'03 0'3 0'3 Calcutta Howards Howa		0.05	0.78	0.05	• 0.73	-0.71	56.11	53.11	+ 3 00	0'2	1.1	Balasore	*** ***
Nil		N:1	C:22	Nil	0.52	-0.25	69*59	61:47	+8'12	0.0	0.8	Saugor Island {	South-West Midnapore South 24-Pergunnals
0.08		A Nil	0'21	Nil	0.51	-021	43.01	49.73	-6.72	0.0	0.7	Midnapora	Minnapore
Nil 0'35)1	0.03	0.31	0.05	0.81	0.29	49.04	50.72	-1.68	0.8	0.8	Calcutta	Howrah
0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0		nil nil	0.32	Ni :	0.32	-0.35	35-91	46'14	-10.51	0.0	0.6	Burdwan	Burdwan
Nil 0-18		na 0.02	0.51	0105	0.21	-0.10	89'02	50'92	-11-90	0.1	0.7	Ranigunge	Beerbhoom
Nil 0-32 Nil 0-3 -0-35 30-42 40-20 -12-84 0-0 0-6 Nuddes Justice 1-2-85 0-75	1		7	1 - 1			İ					1	West Burdwan
2		375	0.18	0.88		-	1,000					Berhampore	
2 2 2 2 3 0 78 2 3 0 78 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							200.00						Janon
2*81 1788 2*31 1738 +1*03 6.0*06 85.8 -22.72 2*0 1.4 Demagiri Chitagone Hill Trans. 6 4*207 072 4,25 0*72 +353 85.137 75.99 +7*24 1*0 1*2 Barrisal Bacergange North Hill Trans. 6 4*207 072 4,25 0*71 7*22 0*1 +0*91 95.44 105.76 -1.732 1*5 1*3 0*6 Parreedpore Parreedpore Parreedpore Dacca	2			0.000								,(Khooma
	24		1000	1186		1000000	covere 1					4	The state of the s
1				- Arren						120		1.00	Backwan
1	95		Land Land				5,502,500		7137 933			Vonkholle	Noakholle
	15						7000000		MANAGES I	7.557		Powerdown	Furrouduces
1 18 6.44 1.61 0.44 1.77 0.41 0.70 0.70 1.78 0.79 0.79 1.78 0.79	30		1		9. 9	-	100000000					Dages	Dacca
0	57		E E		7,532	Contract (20.00					Commillab	Commillan
	97		Sell Sel			Voyov d	2007		1			Mumanulmak	Mymensingh
Nii 013 Nii 013 -013 -013 34'85 53'00 -18'25 0'0 0'3 Rampore Beaulesh Rajshahye Nii 0'05 Nii 0'05 -0'05 38'74 56'34 -17'0 0'0 0'1 Dinagepore Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii 0 49'70 75'28 -25'05 0'0 0'0 Rangpore Nii Nii Nii Nii 0 95'25 113'78 -15'53 0'0 0'0 Julpigores Nii 0'07 Nii 0'07 -0'07 113'61 151'87 -58'28 0'0 0'1 Darjeeling Nii 0'07 Nii 0'01 -0'01 46'19 57'54 -11'35 0'0 0'1 Durbeling Nii 0'03 Nii 0'02 -0'02 31'70 42'07 -7'87 0'0 0'1 Durbeling Nii 0'03 Nii 0'03 -0'02 41'30 43'88 -2'08 0'0 0'1 Durbeling Nii 0'02 Nii 0'03 -0'02 41'30 43'88 -2'08 0'0 0'1 Durbeling Nii 0'03 Nii 0'04 -0'02 30'52 40'57 -10'05 0'0 0'1 Durbeling Nii 0'18 Nii 0'14 -0'14 29'10 58'88 -9'78 0'0 0'1 Durbeling Nii 0'18 Nii 0'18 -0'18 22'75 30'63 -11'78 0'0 0'2 Uya Nii 0'18 Nii 0'18 -0'12 28'95 40'23 -11'25 0'0 0'1 Bankipore Nii 0'05 Nii 0'03 -0'03 20'32 4571 -11'89 0'0 0'1 Bankipore Nii 0'07 Nii 0'07 -0'07 33'44 43'47 -18'03 0'0 0'4 Double Nii 0'07 Nii 0'07 -0'07 33'44 43'47 -18'03 0'0 0'4 Double Nii 0'07 Nii 0'07 -0'07 33'44 43'47 -18'03 0'0 0'4 Double Nii 0'07 Nii 0'07 -0'07 33'44 43'47 -18'03 0'0 0'4 Double Nii 0'07 Nii 0'07 -0'07 33'44 43'47 -18'03 0'0 0'4 Double Nii 0'07 Nii 0'07 -0'07 33'44 43'47 -18'03 0'0 0'4 Double Nii 0'07 Nii 0'07 -0'07 33'44 43'47 -18'03 0'0 0'4 Double Nii 0'07 Nii 0'07 -0'07 33'44 43'47 -18'03 0'0 0'4 Double Nii 0'08 Nii 0'08 -0'08 -0'08 -0'08 -0'08	201	THE RESERVE				1115	87'72		-17:84	0.3		Samelana	Bogra and Pubos
Nil 005 Nil 005 -006 38.74 66.34 -17.60 00 01 Dimagepore Di	93.4			Nil	-		84'65		-18'85	0.0	0.2		Rajshahye
Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil 0 49.70 75.28 -25.58 0.0 0.0 Rungpore	1		ALC: U				38.74		-17'60	0.0	0.1	Dimerenana	Dinagepore
Nii Nii Nii Nii Nii 0			11/2/19/5/19				49.70		-25'58	0.0	0.0	Danis	16инкроги
Nil 0.07 Nil 0.07 -0.07 115.61 151.87 -38.28 0.0 0.1 Darjeeling Darjeeling .							95:25		-18.23	0.0	0.0	Julmiron 1	Julpigoree
Nil 0'01 Nil 0'01 -0'01 46'19 57'04 -11'35 0'0 0'1 Purnean Purnean	3	NII	0:07	NH	0.02	-0.02	113.61	151'87	-38'26	0.0	0.1	Darjeeling	****
Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 31.70 42.07 -7.37 0.0 0.1 Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga Durbhunga	11			villation of	0.01		46 19	57:54	-11'35	00	0'1	Furnessu}	Purnean
Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 31.70 42.07 -7.87 0.0 0.1 Durbhanga Durbhanga Champaran Nil 0.02 Nil 0.03 -0.02 41.80 43.88 -2.08 0.0 0.1 Motinari Champaran Sarun Nil 0.03 Nil 0.04 -0.02 30.52 40.37 -10.05 0.0 0.1 Chapra Dohree Dohree Dohree Nil 0.14 -0.14 20.10 38.88 -9.78 0.0 0.1 Maxar Arran Sarun Sarun Nil 0.18 Nil 0.18 -0.18 27.75 39.53 -11.78 0.0 0.2 Gyb Gyb Gyb Gyb South Bhagoipere Nil 0.12 -0.12 25.95 40.23 -11.25 0.0 0.1 Bankipere South Bhagoipere Mongayr Nil 0.07 Nil 0.07 -0.07 33.44 48.47 -15.03 0.0 0.4 Doomab South Bhagoipere Mongayr Nil 0.22 Nil 0.22 -0.22 51.57 46.35 -11.98 0.0 0.8 Mazaritagn Hazaritagn Louistandaga					1		1-6-3	Explor				Maraffarnora	Mozuffernon
Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 41.80 43.88 -2.08 0.0 0.1 Motimari Chumparun Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 30.52 40.57 -10.05 0.0 0.1 Chumparun Nil 0.03 Nil 0.04 -0.04 20.10 38.88 -9.78 0.0 0.1 Chumparun Nil 0.01 Nil 0.04 -0.04 20.10 38.88 -9.78 0.0 0.1 Chumparun Nil 0.01 Nil 0.01 -0.01 20.00 38.88 -9.78 0.0 0.1 Chumparun Nil 0.01 Nil 0.01 -0.01 20.00 40.00 40.00 40.00 Nil 0.02 Nil 0.03 -0.03 20.02 41.71 -11.80 0.0 0.1 Chumparun Nil 0.07 Nil 0.07 -0.07 33.44 48.47 -15.03 0.0 0.4 Doomsa Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 38.57 46.35 -11.08 0.0 0.5 Champarun Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 38.57 46.35 -11.08 0.0 0.5 Champarun Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 38.57 46.35 -11.08 0.0 0.5 Champarun Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 38.57 46.35 -11.08 0.0 0.5 Champarun Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 38.57 46.35 -11.08 0.0 0.5 Champarun Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 38.57 46.35 -11.08 0.0 0.5 Champarun Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 38.57 46.35 -11.08 0.0 0.5 Champarun Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 38.57 46.35 -11.08 0.0 0.5 Champarun Nil 0.03 Nil 0.02 -0.02 38.57 46.35 -11.08 0.0 0.5 Champarun Nil 0.03 Nil 0.03 -0.03			ALL V	20721	Anna	- 07-0				0.0	0.3	Durche	Durbnungs
Nil 0.02 Nil 0.02 -0.02 30.52 40.57 -10.05 0.0 0.1 Caupra Sarun	1			MUJKER ROS		Section 1						Mandanasi	Chumpsen
Nil 0-12 Nil 0-14 -0-14 29-10 38-88 -9-78 0-0 0-1 buxar Shahabad Arran Arran Shahabad	1	ALCOHOLD STATE OF	MANUFACTURE IN	0025455A8E.01	The state of			40 00	lan I				Sucun
Nil 0'14 Nil 0'14 -0'14 29'10 38'88 -9'78 0'0 0'1 ouxar Arran Arran Arran Arran Mil 0'18 Nil 0'18 -0'18 27'75 39'53 -11'78 0'0 0'2 oya Gya	1	Nil	0.03	400	0.02				eq.	-			
Nil 0-18 Nil 0-18 27-75 39-53 -11-78 0-0 0-2 0-36				NO	0'14	-0'14	29'10	38.88	-9.78	0.0	0.1	- 11	Snanabad
Nil 0'18 Nil 0'18 -0'18 25'75 30'53 -11'78 0'0 0'2 5yk		NII	0.11				F44	W. Teb SW		Arrio.		1	
Nil 0-12 Nil 0-12 -0-12 25-05 40-23 -11-25 0-0 0-1 Bankspore Patra South Binguipore South Binguipore Mongayr Mongayr		NII	0.18	Nil	0.18	-0.18		39.23	-11.78	0.0	0.5	oys	Gya
Nil 0.03 Nil 0.03 -0.03 20.32 41.71 -11.89 0.0 0.1 chaguipore South Bhagolpere Mongayr Nil 0.07 Nil 0.07 -0.07 33.44 48.47 -15.03 0.0 0.4 Doomas South Bhagolpere Nil 0.23 Nil 0.22 -0.22 54.37 46.35 -11.98 0.0 0.8 magaribagh Hazaribagh Nil 0.23 Nil 0.22 -0.22 54.37 46.35 -11.98 0.0 0.8 magaribagh Hazaribagh Domardugga				Nil	0:12	-0.15	28.98	40.53	-11.25	0.0	0.1	Bankipore	I werra
Nil 0-07 Nil 0-12 —0-12 53-37 46-35 —11-98 0-0 0-8 mazaribagu Hazaribagu				Nil	0.63	-0.03	29.82	41471	-11 89	0.0	0.1	ohaguspore {	Manager 1
Nil 0-07 Nil 0-22 -0-22 51-57 46-3511-98 0-0 6-8 magarioagu tiazaribagu	1		100	NII	0.07	-0.07	33'44	48'47	-15.03	00	0.4	Doomsa	Sontant Perguunans .
Nil 0'23		No. of Control		The state of the		THE RESIDENCE	34-57		Bartis III III	2 8 1	TV TV	and the second second	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR
Nil 0:22 Nil 0:22 -0:22 36:95 46:95 -9:96 0.0 0.5 annone annone							36 99	46.82	-9:96	U'U	0.8	кыноное	
All Oth Charles		MII	0.77				1						Annual Control of the

period for the past ten years. The variations are segative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and periods when greater, by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district obsertional stations for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical averages of the rainfall returns received tay is one on which at least anhundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 7th November 1884.

4					R.	AINFALI				то	FAL.		Average		Average
Mateorological division.	District.	Station.	Saturday, 1st November.	Sunday, 2nd November.	Monday, 3rd November,	Tuesday, 4th November.	Wednesday, 5th November.	Thursday, 6th November,	Friday, 7th November.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall of week.	Total rain- fall from 1st to 7th November 1884.	total rain- fall from 1st to 7th November.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	rainfall from 15th May to date.
ORISSA	Pooree	Pooree								Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nii Nii	1°39 1°12	58'82 50'14	51°43 57°79
(ARIBDA		Khurdah Banpur False Point		******	******			******		Nii Nii	Nil Nil	Nil Ni	1.28	86°91 51°85	50°98 65°53
	F Sec. Park	Hookitola	*****			******	******	798000	111,111	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.23	54'40	46:05
	Cuttack	Jagatsingpore Banki Cuttack	******	*****	******					Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.75	45 11 50 63	56 1
		Kendrapara Jajpore	******		******		******		4000	Nil Nil	•Nil	Nil	0.28	44.92	25.28 25.88
	Ralasore	Chandbali				******		******		Nil Nil	Nil Nil	NII Nii	1.19	59'96 58'20	53°11
ani ali		Bhuddruck Sorah Balasore	*****	******	012		******	******		Nil	0°12 Nil	Nil Nil Nil	0.88 0.88	45°87 67°50 50°59	51'64 56'77 53'23
		Jellasore Baripodah			*****			******	******	Nil	Nil		0.60	S. Sallina	53.31
SOUTH-WEST	Midnapore	Contai Saugor Island						******		Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	0.80	66°85 75°64 45°00	61.90 64.88 40.89
Bungal.		Tumlook Midnapore	******	*****			******	******		Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.08	46°15 37'88	47'09 52'20
	As Domeston	Ghattal Diamond Har-			******	******				Nil	Nil	Nil	0.59	66.29	57.71
	24-Pergunnalis	Alipore Jail	*****	******			****			Nil	Nil Nil	Nit Nil	0.37	57'88 48'80	53°90 47:78
		Barrackpore Dum-Dum Baraset	******							Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nii Nil	0.58 0.58 0.58	55'48 46'83	50°42 48 52 52°77
		Busecrhat	0.03		*****			******	******	1	0.07	0.03	0.83	59°82 46°63	50'86
	Howrah	Howrah Mohesreka (Ooloberiah.)	0.01	*****		*****		******		Nil	Nil	Nii	0°44	43'49	51 71
	Hooghly	Serampore Hooghly			******			******		Nil Nil	Nil Nil 0:18	Nil Nil 0'18	0°22 0°26	56.75 39.23 36.42	48'79 47'09 54'55
Mark Van Ing	1 A 1	Jehanabad Culna	0.18	*****			******			Nil	Nil	Nil	0.44	36.70	43 34
	Burdwan	Burdwan		******		******			*****	Nil Nil	Nil	Nil Nil Nil	0°34 0°26 0°12	35°32 35°73 40°03	47:54 47:19 46:49
		Raneegunge	******		*****		******			Nil	Nil	Nil	0.12	54'86	49 91
	Bankoora	Bankoora Bishenpore Maliara		0.33	******	******	*****			Nil	N:1 0°33	Nii 0 33 Nii	0°02 0°31	85'48 84'53	48 99 48 19 53 61
	The second	Khatra		0.00	******	** ***				Nil	Nil	Nil	0.08	46'25	58'42
	Beerbhoom	Bh. Soory Hetampore	*****	******	******		******	******	*****	Nil	Nil	Nii Nii	0.14		51.18
	Nuddes	Bongong Ranaghat	*****						******	Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.41	35°90 38°93 29°72	46 18
	average vi	Kishnaghur Choosdanga Meherpore			******	******	******	******	******	Nil Nil Nil	Nii Nii	Nil Nil	0.49	37'44 34'72	51'03 46 86
	5 4 H	Kooshtea	*****	274444 274444	******	111111	*****	*****	******	Nil.	Nil	Nii	0.21	62:47	53.00
	Khoolna	Satkira Bagirnat	1.05	******	101.137 831.441		*****	******		Nil 1	1:05 0:50	1.02 0.20	0.35	68'14 64'54	59°63 54°08
		Khoolns	0.20	*****		*****				1	0.14	0°17 0°12	0°44 0°28	39°91 51.75	47'73 52'89
	Jessore	Jessore Jhenidah	0.15		******	******	******		******	Nil 1	0.15 N 1 0.15	Nii 013	0°21 0°19	48'80	53'43 48'57
		Magoorah Kandi	0.15	******		*****				Nil	Nii	Nii	0°15 0°12	85.63	50147
W. Carlotte	Moorshedabad	Rampore Haut Berhampere				******	******	******	******	Nil	Nil Nil	Ni! Nil Nil	0.33	83·12 82·64 84·95	10 38 26 20 04
	American Service	Laibagh Azimsunge	*****	72		*****	******	*****	*****	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.19	39'94 32'42	40°51 47°±9 49°27
		Jungipore Laigoia	*****		******					Nil	Nil	Nii 2'46	0.14	39°26 128°73	131:11
EAST BERGAL	Chittagong	Cox's Bazar Unittegong	2.46 2.74	0.15	******				*****	1 2	2:46 2:86	2'86	0 62 1 88	84.37	85/38
	Chittagong Hill Tracts,	Rancamati	2·16 2·05	0°25 0°08	*****			*****		2 2	2°41 2°13	2°41 2°13	00.00	63.66 83.44 84.78	68 29
	IIII IIaco,	Agartola	1.53	0.48	******	*****	******		******	1	6:00	6.00a	0.00	84'20	87:36
	Backergunge	Patuakhally Perozepore Burrisal	6:00 3:71	*****		*****			******	1	3'71	3.71	0°70 0°54 0°65	79°92 87°00	68°22 55 85 82 55
	C.	Bhola	3 06			-				1	2.09	3'06 8'90	0.83	97'62	109:58
	Nonkholly	Noakholly Fenny	8'90	0'24	, ,	******	*****	******		2	8:90 6:74	6'74	0.50	93'24	
	Furreedpore	Madaripore Furrestpore	1.25 6.24	0.00		******				1 2 1	1°25 0°55	0°35 0°30	0.35	40'91 47'47 57'87	57'81 53'80
		conlundo	0.30			400.00		******	4	1	0.30	1'24	0.20	57.74	71'40 00'22
	Daces	Munsingunge Dacea Naraingunge	1°24 0°85 1°05	******* *******				******		1	0'85	1.05	0°34 0'44	42'84 46'84 43'84	40:10
	Section for the	Mannesgunge	0.51	107911		******	******	******	*****	1 2	2.23	0.31	0.25	77-04	74'93
	Comilia	Comilla Chandpore Brahmonberia	1'80 1'85 1'02	0.13	17.5		*****		*****	1 2	1.85	1:85 1:15	0.23	63°40	
	Mymensingh.	Kishoregunge	0.26	0 13	******		******			Nil	0.26 Nil	0.20 Nil	0 34		57 30
		Atia	0.29	******	*****	******			******	1	0.83	0.35	0.18	61'40	06 47
		Netrosona	0.10	*****	******	10000				1	0.10	0.10	· ·	65'91	-

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 7th November 1884—concluded.

		7	12 PUT	(2)7	1	RAINPAL	i.	The state of		Ton	CAL.	1	4 4 1		
[eteorological	District.	Station.	# .	2nd r.	Srd.	4P.	ber.	eth .	1 th.	of s.	of o	Total rain-	Average total rain-	Total rain-	Average
division.	District.	Suttion.	November.	Sunday, 2nd November.	Monday, Sr November,	Tuesday, 4t	Wednesday, 5th November.	Thursday, 6t November.	Friday, 7t November,	Number rainy days	Rainfall week.	1st to 7th November 1884.	fall from 1st to 7th November.	fall since 15th May 1884.	from 15th May to date,
NORTH BRNGAT	Pubna	Pubna Serajgunge	*****							Nii Nii	NII Nil	Nil Nil	0°13 0°40	42'34 40'13	53.91
	Bogra	Sherpore Nowkhilla Bogra	0°47 0°46 0°19		******	******		******		1 1	0:47 0:46 0:19	0°47 0°46 0°19	0°38 0°24 0°11	37:23 38:10 37:98	61°2' 54°5' 60°9'
	Rejehabye	Panchbibi Beauleah Nattore	******			******			*****	Nii Nii Nii	Nil Nil	N il Nil Nil	0.06 0.55	39'97 33'99 36'16	53°41 55°31
	Maldah	Nowgong	0.10	*******	•••••	******				1	0.10	0.10	\$	45'88	
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore								Nil Nil	Nil	Nil Nil	0.06	33.81	58'63
	din it	Churamon Raigunge Dinagepore Baloorghat								Nil Nil Nii	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil	N il 0.04 0.06	44.61 42.29 34.08 37.72	49 65 54 38 63 58
	Rungpore	Bhawanigunge								Nii Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	43:37	62.28
		(Gyabanda). Rungpore Kurigram Bagdogra							*****	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	56'57 48'87 48'99	74·19 73·97 90·45
	Julpigoree	(Nilphamari.) Julpigoree								Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	101.26	115'82
	Cooch Behar	Dinhatta Cooch Behar Mickligunge Matabhanga							•	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nii	Nil Nil Nil	84°38 119°02 84°74	98.78 118.37 110.28
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa Silliguri						******		Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	0'14	86°55 131°09 85°43	125.75
		Darjeeling Kalimpong		******						Nil Nii	Nil	Nii Nii	0.01	96.13 64.55	107.83
NORTH BRHAN	Purneah	Kissengunge Arrareah Purneah			******		******			Nil Nil Nil	Nii Nii Nii	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil 0.01	65:75 51:62 46:39	66*87 62*68 60*56
	North Bhagul- pore.	Maddapore Soopool			******	*****				Nil	Nil Nil	Nil	0.02 - Nil	37.86 29.29	49.30
	Durbhunga	Tajpore Durbhunga Madhubani								Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.01	33·77 30·33	48°22 40°14 44°16
	Mozufferpore	Sitamarhi Mozufferpore	*****	*****					*****	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil 0'02	36'93 34'43	42°95 39°72 44°38
	Chumparun	Motibari Bettiah					******	*****		Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	84'08 41'51	41'02
N I CW GIGO	Sarun	Gopalgunge Sewan								Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	0.02 0.02	39°36 28°75	47'43 43'60 43'23
Вопън Ввили	Shahabad	Chuprah Buxar								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.05	32 28 28 58	37 90
	4	Denree Bhubooah Sasseram Arrah								Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil	0°40 0°05 0°04	31-27 28:74 34:64 24:21	37 28 40 40 39 94
	Gya	Aurungabad								Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	0°15 0°26	38'28 25'96	37°93 40°95 40°90
74	THE REAL PROPERTY.	Jehanabad					*****			Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.18	21.20	38'80 38'54
	Patna	Patna Dinapore Benar Barra				******	******			Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil	0.06 0.06 0.17 0.17	29'84 36'24 18'05 31'83	40°15 88 17 41 84 39°41
	Monghyr	Begooserai Monsbyr Jamui		*****					*****	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	0.01 0.00	25°30 31°39 35°70	38°35 46°09
	South Bhagul- pore.	Bhaguipore Banka			*					Nil	Nil	Nil	0.08	25'68	39.36 43.48
	Sonthal Per-	Rajmehal	******			*****				Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.03	32:47 25:11	48 35 45 68
		Pakour Nya Doomka Doognur Jamuara						7		Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil Nil	0.02 0.04 0.08 0.13	34°92 20°90 31°11 47°13	51'72 53'38 48'40 45'18
CHUTIA NAG-	Hazaribagh	Pachamba Hazarroagh Semtagurah			:::::					Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.06 0.18 0.53	28'55 38 59	45°54 46°68
The last	Lohardugga	Mahadi Kilis Lohardugga					A			Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.83	35:14	45.42
		Ranchi Palamow	F				******			Ni Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0.30	49°91 29°67	50 76 41 77
	Singbheom	Chyebassa								Nil	Nil	Nil	0.22	44.07	50.03
	Manbhoom	Puruiia Gobmapore					*****			Nil Nil	Nil Nil	Nil Nil	0°15 0°03	38.25	49.10

Explanation .- Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return tor any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If any of the returns a wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left ulank.

SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 7th NOVEMBER 1884.

AFTER the considerable burst of rainfall of the last week of October (which occurred between the 23rd and the 27th, fine weather with clear skies and northerly winds set in again over the Province, and continued to the end of the month. Monsoon winds apparently prevailed during this period over the south of the Bay. They were, however, not continued to the Coromandel coast in the normal manner, and weather became unsettled in the Bay on the 31st of October. A rapid fall of the barometer occurred on the first day of the week under review. The winds shifted at the head of the Bay, and indicated feeble cyclonic circulation. A small but severe whirl was generated, probably on the morning of the 1st, in the north-east of the Bay, and passed along the Chittagong coast, and across the mouth of the Megna into the Noakholly and Commillah districts. As it filled up almost entirely before the morning of the 2nd, the observations give little information of its advance. Very strong winds blew over, and to the east of, the path of the centre. It lasted for about five hours (from noon to 5 P.M.) at Chittagong and inflicted much damage on the native craft. It gave very heavy rain to the Chittagong, Noakholly, Commillah, and Backergunge districts, moderately heavy rain to the remainder of East Bengal, and light rain to Jessore, Khulna, Bogra, and Pubna. The Noakholly district received an average of 7 8 inches, Backergunge of 4.3 inches, Chittagong of 2.5 inches, and Commillah of 1.8 inches. The average rainfall of East Bengal for the 24 hours ending 6 r.m. of the 1st was 2.2 inches. After it passed away, winds began to strengthen again on the Coromandel Coast. On the morning of the 3rd north-east monsoon gradients were again established over the Bay. Heavy rain commenced to fall on that day on the South Coromandel and Ceylon coasts. Madras received nearly 23 inches, and Negapatam 21½ inches, between the 3rd and the 10th. The weather in Bengal from the 2nd has been such as usually accompanies a strong north-east monsoon on the Madras coast. Pressure has been steadily above the average; the mean daily temperature from 2° to 5° below the normal; the minimum night temperature unusually low; the air drier than usual; and the north-westerly winds very steady.

Pressure was slightly above the average at the end of the previous week, on Friday, the 31st October. A very rapid fall occurred during the next 24 hours, which was largest in amount at Calcutta (15") and Saugor Island (14"), and diminished northwards, westwards, and eastwards. A slight depression was hence in existence at the head of the Bay, indicating some disturbance. A small cyclonic storm or eddy passed northwards along the Chittagong coast and across the mouth of the Megna during the day. It commenced to fill up during the night, and completely disappeared on Sunday morning, when the barometer was rising rapidly. Pressure was considerably above the average on the 3rd by amounts ranging from 03" to 08". During the remainder of the week it oscillated within narrow limits, and the changes were of no importance The mean pressure of the week was approximately normal in Orissa, East Bengal, South-West Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur. It was excessive in Behar, more especially in Central Behar, as represented by Durbhunga and Patna.

Temperature.—The disturbance at the commencement of the week brought up moist winds into the Province, which increased the humidity, produced more or less cloud in Bengal, and, as a further consequence, increased temperature, except in the area of heavy rainfall. Hence temperature was slightly above the normal in Orissa and South-West Bengal on the 2nd and 3rd Normal cold-weather conditions and dry cool winds were established generally over the Province again on the 3rd or 4th, and temperature was considerably below the normal in all divisions after the 3rd. This was chiefly due to the abnormally low night temperatures. The following table giving the minimum night temperature on the first and last day of the week at nine stations illustrates the reduction that has occurred during the week:—

	1:	regio	num temperature stered on Satur- ay morning, 1st November.	Minimum temperature registered on Friday morning, 7th Novem- ber.	Decrease during week,
Calcutta			73.7	62.2	11.5
Berhampore			72.1	62.2	9.9
Chittagong			71.0	66.0	5.0
Serajgunge			72-2	61.8	10.4
Motihari			60.3	54.4	5.9
Buxar		***	67.3	55.9	11.4
Gya			67.3	54.2	13.1
Bankipore	***		67.2	59.8	7.4
Nya Doomka			67.9	59.5	8.4

The night temperature has hence diminished from 10° to 18° during the past fortnight over the whole of the interior of the Province.

The mean temperature of the week was 4° less than the normal mean at the East Bengal stations, 2° to 3° less in Behar and Chutia Nagpore, and 1° to 2° in Orissa and South-West Bengal.

Rainfall.—The only rainfall of the past week occurred in connection with the disturbance of the 1st. Rain was received over the whole of East Bengal, the Jessore and Khoolna districts of South-West Bengal, and the Pubna and Bogra districts of North Bengal. The

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER, 12, 1884. 2193

amount received was unusually large in the Noakholly, Backergunge, Commillah and Chittagong districts, and moderate or small in the remainder of the area of disturbance. The following table gives the rainfalls registered at 6 P.M. of the 1st, exceeding two inches:—

Distric'.		Station.		1	Rainfall in inches.
Noakholly		5 Noakholly	***		8 90
Noakhony	***	Fenny			6.50
		(Patuakhally			6 00
Backergunge		Barrisaul			3.71
		Bhola			3 06
	(Chittagong			274
Chittagong	}				2.46
0 0	(Rangamati			2.16

A few light showers fell on the 2nd, but they were of no importance. The average rainfall of the week is very small, except in the coast districts of Orissa and East Bengal. It is less than a tenth of an inch generally in Behar, and than a quarter of an inch over the greater part of North and South-West Behar and the northern districts of East Bengal. It varies between half an inch and an inch and a half over Orissa and the coast districts of East Bengal. The rainfall of the week was eight times its normal amount in Noakholly, six times in Backergunge, four times in Commillah and Chittagong. It was in excess by small or moderate amounts in Mymensingh, Dacca, and Furreedpore. It was slightly in defect in Jessore and Bogra and Pubna. No rainfall in any other district of the Province.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 7th November 1884:—

			EMPE	RATUR	E.					1	CAINE	A.L.i.,				
	g week.	week.	Avera	ges for	week.	above or week.	(Of wee	k.	Ra	iny da	ys.	Since	187 of nth.		e 15th
MRTROROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	Highest observed during	Lowest observed during	Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.	Average mean of week a below normal mean of	Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average num- ber in week.	Variation,	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	88.9	59.6	83.7	69'4	76.5	-0.5	0.01	0.80	-0.82	0.1	1.2	-11	0.01	0.86	51'90	53.67
South-West Bengal	86'5	98.8	83.0	67'1	75.0	-23	0.00	0.58	-0.53	0.5	0.7	-0.2	0.06	0.50	44.21	51.03
East Bengal	87.2	60.1	81'9	67.0	74'4	-3.8	2.20	0.24	+1.66	1.3	0.9	+0.4	2.20	0.54	65.33	75.17
North Bengal	85.8*	57.6*	80.9*	62.1*	71.6*	-	0.09	0.08	-0.05	0.5	0.5	0	0 06	0.08	53.18	72 32
North Behar	85'6†	52.91	83:3†	60.64	72:01	-2'61	Nil	0.03	-0.05	0.0	0.1	-0.1	Nil	0.05	\$9.10	47:05
couth Behar	87.99	54.2	82.7	62.7	72.7	-2.1	Nil	0.10	-0.10	0.0	0.5	-0.5	Nil	0.10	30'11	42.89
Chutis Nagpur	80.81	54'71	81.21	61.61	71'41	-2.81	Nil	0.53	-0.22	0.0	0.8	-0.8	Nil	0 22	36.21	47:17

* Dinagepore not included. † Mozufferpore not included. ‡ Chyebassa not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

JOHN ELIOT,

The 11th November 1884.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore
Observatory in the month of October 1884.

			750			
一种,这种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种种	COLUMN TO A SECOND	Region A		Inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month				29.880		
The average pressure of October from	24 years'	registers		29.832		
The highest pressure in the month				30.109	19th	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month				29.5×9	2nd	16h.
The range of pressure				0.520		
m 1 1 C1 C1				Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright su			nonth	235.5		
The maximum possible number of hour	s of sunsi	line		359.1		
m				0		
The mean temperature of the month	am 0.1 ma	manist		78.5		
The average temperature of October from	om 24 yea	ars regist	ers	81.5	The state of the s	
The highest temperature in the month				88.2	13th	1 - 1
The lowest temperature in the month	nonth			65.9	30th	1
The range of temperature during the n	nonth	***	•••	22·3 11·6		1
The mean daily range of temperature The greatest range of temperature in or	no dor			16 4	30th	
The greatest range of temperature in of	ie uay	***		10 4	30111	
				Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month				82		
The average humidity of October from	24 years'	registers	***	79		
				Inches.		
The many vanous tonsion of the month				0.796		
The mean vapour tension of the month		re' variete		0.854	1.7	1
The average vapour tension of October to The mean cloud proportion of the mon		ars registe	18	4.17		
The average cloud proportion of October		are' regist	ore	4 24		
The total rainfall of the month	nom / ye	ars regist	crs	3.71		
The total rainfall indicated by a Be	ocklev's	ealf regist	ering	011		
rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50				3.15		. Cally Miles
The average fall of October from 48 ye				5.61		
The greatest fall in 24 hours	10510	LUIS		1.53	3rd	
The greatest fait in at notif			***		Oiu	CASTA -
				Days.		111
The number of rainy days in the month				5		
The average number of rainy days in C	etober fi	rom 24 y	years	2.0		
registers		***		10		
				0		
The mean maximum equilibrium temper	ature of	solar radi	ation	0		100
during the month	S. S			139.3		The sould
The mean difference of sun and air tem	peratures			54.4	1 - 1	
The greatest sun temperature				153.0	4th	Philippin Albert Miner
The greatest excess of sun over air tem	perature			66.2	27th	SAME VINE TO
The mean temperature of the nocturna			neter			
on woollen cloth		***		64.3		
The mean depression of the nocturnal	radiation	n thermon	neter			
below the minimum air temperatur						
ground				9.0		200000
The greatest depression of the nocturnal	radiatio	n thermon	neter			
below the minimum air temperatur	re		***	13.9	30th	
				Miles.		
my of the mind now de	o.w			65.2		
The mean movement of the wind per de	one day	***		143.0	04-1	
The greatest movement of the wind in	one day	***		1400	24th	
The greatest movement of the wind in	one hour			13.0	§ 23rd 2	to 3 P.M.
The greatest movement of the wind in	one nout		***	100	(24th 1	to 2 ,,
The number of hours with winds from	each of t	he 8 noin	ts-			
N. 119, NE. 34, E. 86, SE, 62, S	. 32, SW	. 26, W. 4	15, NI	N. 72, Ca	alm 268.	
		A TOWN				

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore 003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently about 0.8 lower; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

HENRY F. BLANFORD, Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, from 2nd to 8th November 1884.

	3 10		TEMPER	ATURE.			Ну	GROMETRY.		
Month.	Date.	Mean.	Maximum.	Range. *	Minimum,	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Rain.
		0	0		0	0	Inches.	0	%	Inches.
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th	77:7 78:1 75:9 73:8 72:5 70:9 72:2	83°8 83°8 82°8 82°8 81°3 81°8 79°8	13:2 12:0 15:0 17:8 17:5 20:8 16:5	70.6 71.8 67.8 65.0 63.8 61.0 63.3	73·9 72·4 69·3 65·9 63·9 64·9 65·5	*787 *720 *629 *532 *481 *537 *540	72·0 69·4 65·5 60·7 57·9 61·0 61·1	83 75 71 63 60 71 68	Nil
The c	mean temp extreme va	riation of	tempera	en days					74·4 22·8	
The	maximum	temperati	ire			··.	***		83.8	
The r	nean relati	ve humid	lity						70	
The t	otal fall of	rain from	n 2nd to	8th Nove	ember 1	884			Nil	

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA; Calcutta, the 10th November 1884.

H. F. Blanford, Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowringhee, in the month of October 1884.

				9	
					Date.
The mean temperature during the month				79.0	
The highest temperature during the mont		A14		89.8	9th, 13th & 16th
The lowest temperature during the month				66.0	30th
The range of temperature during the mor	nth			23.8	
The mean daily range of temperature during	ng the r	nonth		12.8	
The greatest range of temperature in one d	ay duri	ng the month		17.3	20th
				0/	
The mean humidity during the month				83	
			1	inches.	
The mean vapour tension during the mou	th		***	.823	
The total rainfall of the month	***			3.76	507/#
The greatest fall in 24 hours			***	1.48	3rd
				Days.	
The number of rainy days in the month				7	
		Ummer	T	D TRO	0.0

HENBY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA; The 10th November 1884.

MEMORANDA.

The first class Municipalities in Bengal presented during the week ending 25th October 1884, the birth and death-rates of 25.8 and 28.7 per 1,000 of population, respectively, against the proportions in the preceding week ending 18th October, of 25.7 and 29.0 per 1,000, respectively.

2. These events were returned in the highest proportions from the following Muni-

cipalities :-

	Bir	ths.			Deaths.							
			1	Ratio per mille.				I	Ratio per mille,			
Mozufferpore			***	45.0	Jessore			***	55.1			
Comillah	***	***	***	38.5	Gya	***	***		47.1			
Serampore	***	***		37.3	Chupra	***			45.9			
Bhagulpore		***	***	37.1	Dacca	(4.44	***		39.6			
Howrah		***	***	36.9	Utterpara		***		37.8			
Burdwan	9.69	***	***	36.6	Suburbs of Ca	ilcutta	***	***	36.2			
Durbhanga	0.4.4	***	***	33.8	Kishnaghur	***	***	***	36.0			
Kishnaghur	***	***	***	32.2	Purneah	***	***	***	34.6			
Gya	***	***	***	31.5	Midnapore Poori	•••	***	***	32.5			
Midnapore	***	***	***	31.0	Serampore	422	***	1	32·1 29·4			
					Dorampore		***	***	20 10			

3. The mean rates at which the population of the Municipalities died from the principal diseases, exhibit no very marked variations in comparison with the mortality during the preceding week, vide figures given below :-

									R_4	tio per mille duri	ng the weeks ending -
									25	th October 1884.	18th October 1884.
Cholera		***	***						***	1.8	1.4
Small-pox				*	***	***	***		111	.1	.03
			***		***				***	13.3	12.8
Bowel-com	plaints		***			4+4			***	4.7	4.9
	***	127			***	***	***			.3	4
Other caus	es		***		***					8.4	9.4
4 00 17	-			**		-		*	- 4	9	7 17 44

4. Of the above-mentioned diseases, cholera, fever, bowel-complaints, and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" were most fatal in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.	Fever.		Bowel-comp	laints.	Other causes.				
Ratio pe mille.	r	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratic per mille.			
Chupra 16.5 Narainganj 12.4 Gya 4.8 Suburbs of Cal- cutta 2.3	Jessore Purneah Kishnaghur	42 ^{.8} 34 ^{.6} 28 ^{.4}	Serampore	13.7	Gya Dacca Suburbs of Ca Poori Midnapore	17·1 15·6 deutta 13·9 12·8 10·8			

5. The mortality of the week, classified under the heads of Sex, Class, and Age, stands as follows:-

According to Sex.	Accordin	g to Class.	According to Age.											
	o per Ile.	Ratio per mille.	12 12 13	Ratio per mille.										
and the contract of the contra	31.8 Christians 25.1 Hindus Mahomedans Other classes	34·8 30·4 24·5 72·8	Under 1 year 1 and under 5 years 5 ,, 10 ,, 10 ,, 15 ,, 15 ,, 20 ,, 20 ,, 30 ,, 34 ,, 40 ,, 40 ,, 50 ,, 50 ,, 60 ,, 60 years and upwards	13·9 17·7 15·2 18·2 22·1 21·4 25·1										

R. LIDDBRDALB, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General, Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 10th November 1884.

	1																	hs.		ths.								開料			
113			leaths to	Ratio of male every 100 female	114	133	200	114	100	120	153	187	LIII.	No male death	002	199	154	No female death	80	No female deaths	113	146	11	299	190	147	106	150	400	150	168
		Sex.	PER OF TION NUM.	Pemales.	7.55	1.83	18.6	28.1	01 21	53.5	34.7	56.3	1.5	-	45.6	17.3	7.00	8 :	9.63	:	8.61	28.2	16.2	6.4	2.72	8.98	58.0	14.2	12.9	1.12	25.1
=		on .	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION FER ANNUM.	Males.	53.0	6.98	38.0	30.7	24.1	20.2	37.4	43.1	12.9	1	9.49	S.6I		0.17	12.6	22.22	23.1	22.2	4.51	38.3	18.4	0.70	28.1	63 50 10	49.5	6.23	31.8
		RAT	and I	Females.	-	6	I»	1-	01	20	69	00	-	1	62	6.3	: 3	-# 01	: 40	1	31	83	1-	63	14	19	15	00	64	9	590
10			DEATHS.	Males.	00	15	14	90	69	40	106	11	-	į	9	4	: 1	97	0 4	4	55	41	10	17	61	88	16	21	ø	6	430
9.0			ui munu	Ratio of deaths per a population per a the previous week	33.6	13.6	9.63	\$7.4	18.5	1.93	38.0	2.96	18.0	2.01	30.6	15.8	52.1	6.88	67.6	e 00	22.2	84.6	12.0	42.0	15.0	60 88 84	0.8%	10.75	31.1	23.52	29.0
	T0-			All causes.	6.75	10.00	1.82	7.65	87.8	9.13	2.98	35.0	13.0	1.1	22.1	*.81	:	9.68	9.42	12.4	* .13	47.1	14.4	0.93	20.2	45.9	0.83	18.1	34.6	32.1	1.83
	DING		ON TER	Other discuses.	- 1.9		1.9	6.2	18.9	7.9	13.6	2.9	;	1.1	1.9	:	:	9.21	: 6	* 1	. 60	17.1	7F 01	3.6	10	6.9	4.0	9.9	i	12.8	***
30	ACCORDING	- 6 F	Population M.	.YaulaI	-	9.1	-	:	:	1	7.	:	;	:	:	:	:	:	:	93	: "	9 5	>		œ		1	6.	;	;	160
00	4757		DE POP	Bowel-complaints.	1.2	3.1	1.3	13-7	18.9	6.9	4.9	1.9	:	:	6.1	;	;	01	80	93	: 6	n i	2 7	?	: :	0.60	4.0	10.4		10	1.4
	MORTALITY	100	1,000 OF ANNU	Fevers.	15.3	17.0	18.7	8.6	1	9.3	13.5	28.4	12.0	:	8.54	18.4	1	17.5	-	7.0	: !	16.4	8.4	19.5	7.1	19.2	16.3	7.5	34.6	10.2	13.3
	MOI	6	O PER	.xoq-llam8	-							į	:	:	•	;	:	9.	:	;	:	: 9	0		:	:				1	jr
100		Disease	RATIO	Cholera.			95	:			60	;	:	;	ī	;	;	9.	12.4	;	:	: :	y.0			16.3	6	9		4.3	1.8
				VII causes.	1	21 2	. 5	1 12	4	4	175	13	01	-	0	7	i	19	9	6	4 8	8 8	2 0	. 0	200	2 5	1 60	96	10	15	799
		1		Other diseases.	4	. 1-		9 63	0	- 17	67	60	:	1	1	:	1	24	1	4	03	103 6	2 0	9 6	0 6	- 0	9	, u	9	. 9	915
	1	1	1 77	· Kanlal		: -	1	:		:	. 01	1		: 1	:	ī	i	;	;	н	:	,	-	:	. '	4	:		-	: :	00
	N.		IS FROM	Bowel-complaints.		- 0	,	- 1	- 0	2 2				: :	-	i	:	80	01	1	:	C)	11	н .	-	D)	4 4	0 1	i.	: 0)	119
	edjal		DEATES	Gevera.		10	7 7	18	9		21	12	0	•	1	1-	:	27	1	62	φı	100	53		16	D)	00 5	18	00	2 40	330
				.xoq-llami		:	:	:	:	I	:	:		:		:	1	-	:	:	:	:	1	ŧ	1	:	:	:	1	:	: •
				holera.		1	_				; ;	:				:			63	:	3	:	1	01	;	;	17	-	1	: "	
9			O GAGEA	tatio of male births t 100 female births.	1	140	182	No female births.	111	No male births.	197	70	No mala	births.	20	166	******	107	No female	400	150	119	26	175	131	43	500	115	75	births.	3 1
	100		1080	otal.	r	38.6	31.0	10.7	27.3	18.0	36.3	80.0		91.0	20.01	0.13	:	18.8	8.9	53.2	28.2	53.0	31.2	100	42.0	555.00	14.6	37.1		3.4	1.00
20		IS.	PER	emales.	a l	15.3	10.8	1	17.7	18.9	90 9	10.0	9 0	0.9	100	7.9	:	1.6	:	4.1	15.4	10.0	17.8	4.8	19.2	52.6	90	17.5	21	: 90	9 5
		BIRTHS.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION	rjos.	M	21.3	20.1	10.7	9.61	:	23.1	14.7	7 07	: 1	. :	13.1		2.6	80	18.8	23.1	12.0	13.7	8.4	52.2	10.5	90 63	19-9	7.0	÷ 0	0 1
	10		1	-feto	T	24	50	00	19	03	75	130	T	H 9	9 4	00		29	01	10	10	89	46	11	37	\$	15	17	14	7 5	2 1
-			NUMBER OF	.eojuur	A	10	7	:	0	61	88	20	10		0 0	N 00	_	14	:	01	4	31	26	4	16	30	10	13	90	1 5	° i
			No	nles.	W	14	13		10	1			-	1	4	- 10		15		00	0	37	20		21	13		21	9	-	* 1
		ION.		.tal.	T -	34,080	33,560	38,718	26,496	6,510		01	-	_		8,495	-		-		13,506	160,237	76,121	43,465	42,749	960'99			-		28,229
m		POPULATION		males.	A	16,017	16,633	19,539	12,937	_	44,639	101,234	14,214	4,655	15,979	3,665	200	87.879	4,956	8,790	5,353	81,475	37,831	22,505	19,658	\$2,322	27,205	27,813	29,366	6,553	11,265
		POI		dos.	W	18,663	16,927	19,179	13,559	3,046	686'09	147,205	13,263	4,028	13,708	4,830	Z 030	42.783	7,605	13,340	8,153	78,762	38,290	20,960	23,084	88,774	26,044	29,640	28,154	8,463	13,027
				ż		1		q	1	1		1	1	1	1	5	1	1	1	:	ŧ	1	ŧ	£	1	1	1	1	:	:	1
				Sall Sall			1	Chinsurah	1		1	lcutts		.1			TIMATE			1	1	1				-	***				1 7
				NAMES OF MUNICI-		Burdwan	Midnspur	70	Serampore	Utterpara	Howrah	Suburbs of Calcutta	Kishnaghur	Ranaghat	Santipore	Jessore	Ž.	Darpling	Varavangunge	Chittagong	Commillah	Patna City	Gya,	Arrah	Mozufferpore	Burbhanga	Chupra	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	Purneah	F00F1
						1		1	Ü	7	1	•	-	1	-	1	•	1		1		1		1		1	1			1	1
-	-			DISTRICTS		Bardwan	Midnapur	Hughli		Sersmbore	Howrsh	24-Pergunnahs		Nuddes		Jessore	Kajshahye	Darjiling	Daces	Chittagong	Tipperah	Patna	Gys	Shahabad	Mozufferpore	Purbhanga	Sarun	Bhagulpore	Monghyr	Purneah	Poori

102.6

79.8

9.93

27.2 19.5

10.2

61.7

1.95

8.4 8.4 8.8 28.1 14.0

2.51 2.51

11111111111111111

52.7

54.1

3.6

8

2

60

TO

ACCORDING

MORTALITY

60 years and up-

50 and under 60 years,

years. years.

30 and under 40 years.

years, under 50

7cars, under 20

10 and under 15 years.

5 and under 10

land under 5 years.

Under I year.

60 years and up-

50 and under 60 years.

years, under 50

30 and under 40 years.

20 and under 30 years.

15 and under 26 years.

years.

years. I and under 5 years.

Under I year.

Other classes.

.eubaiH

Christians.

Other classes,

Budhists. ~

Mahomedans.

Christians,

RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULA.

-BKOWY

DRATHS

NAMES OF MUNICI-PALITIES.

DISTRICTS.

19.2

OF POPULATION PER

1,000

PER RATIO 82.6 85.7 87.5

12.3

17.2

14.9

81.8

25.1

1.12

22.1

13.5

14.8

130.0

01 12 04 1 1

4.2 25.3 14.8 11.6 21.6 25.3 8.3 8.3

40.1

	al,	
	ner	
	Se	
	n-	
1	Jeo	
	urg	
	00	
	uty	
	epi	
	70	
	N.	
	e î	
	7	
	DA	
	23	
	DE	
	Q	
	R. LIDDERDALE	
	7 45	
	H	
	7	
	R. LIDDERDALE, M.D.	
	=1	
	350	
	200	
	Thu:	
	100	
	H	
	1- (D*)(1) (1-2)	
	V.	
	No.	
	1.000	
	The second	
	The Area	
	BEAT COLUMN	
	Britin, thes	
	MARTIN MAR	
	a applifit, med	
	Por British Mes	
	A SOUTH MASS	
	SHOW WITH MASS	
	Sequenting per	
	The second second	
	lats,	
	ENGAL,	
	Bengal,	
	OR BENGAL,	
	FOR BENGAL,	
	ER FOR BENGAL,	
	ONER FOR BENGAL,	
	ISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	CHISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	ABY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	THARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	ANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	CE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	PPICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	
	OFFICE OF SANITARY COMMISSIONER FOR BENGAL,	

75.8

\$.08

3/ F

The 10th November 1984

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

MAHANCEDY DIVISION.

Statement showing the working of the Steamer "Aurora" running between Cultack and Chandbally for the year 1883-84.

ĺ		Salaharan .												-1			GOODS					
1015	Washington Mostrik	MONTHS		miles.	-	Miles	-	First class.	-	Secon	Second class.	Third	class.		Total		-01		Gross	Working expenses,	Profit or	Profit last
Name of ven				Distance in	lo sedmuM		No.	Amount realized.		No.	Amount realized.	No.	Amount realized.	No.	Amount realized.	Cubic feet.	Number of bags and bales.	Amount realized.	receipes	tolls.		yan
10351						1 10	1	Rs. A.			Rs. A. P.		RS. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Bs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Stonner Aurora.	Arril 1883 May June June Aurest Cetober November November January Jeprung	111111111111	11111411111		8 14000000000000000000000000000000000000	890 990 990 1,000 800 800 800 800 1,000 1,000	51 - 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	2 112 12 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	\$ 008000000	8 :12882258	115 1 0 140 4 6 140 4 6 180 10 0 180 10 0 181 10 0 181 11 0 181 10 0 181 10 0	1,582 468 1,783 1,776 1,971 2,419 2,419 2,418	1,207 13 6 251 10 0 2	1,682 1,7857 1,7857 1,7857 1,7857 1,055 1,	1,435.11 0 488.11 0 2,555.11 0 1,471.15 0 1,555.0 0 1,555.0 0 2,550.2 0 2,550.3 0	4454 11154 11154 11160 1160	5,336 11,324 11,324 4,539 3,100 8,160 8,160 1,60 1,60 1,60 1,60 1,60 1,60 1,60	1,825 5 8 46 11 0 664 11 0 664 11 0 1 509 1 1 509 1 1 509 1 1 2 509 1 1 2 509 1 1 509	\$,951 0 3 46 15 3 46 15 13 6 46 15 13 6 5,195 10 4 5,615 5 5,615 5 5,615 5 5,615 5 7 7 8 8 8 7 8,75 6 8,75	1,397 10 1 1,794 10 4 294 6 10 1,824 9 11 1,566 6 5 1,566 6 5 1,786 7 10 2,44 5 5 2,103 6 6 5	1,863 6 2 -1,747 11 1 863 8 7 2,837 8 7 1,632 8 10 1,632 8 10 1,632 8 10 1,893 12 6 2,893 4 7 2,973 9 8	
(2) (N)				135	65	9,200	0 310	0 2,755 6	00	894	1,153 4 0	29,044	17,615 0 9	86.00 86.00	29,523 10 0	11,454	50,743	17,876 8 8	40,399 2 8	18,504 6 3	5 21,894 12 5	9,649 10

Norg.-Estimated value of steamer Aurora, three passenger boats, and five cargo flats-Rs. 89,000.

Published for general information.

C. W. ODLING,

6,235 0 5

18,405 12 5

21,993

Total

Under-Secretary to the Gort. of Bengal.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Statement of Goods Traffic in Staples carried during the five weeks ending 27th September 1884, as compared with the same period of 1883.

		188	4.	188	3.	Incre	ase.	Decre	ade.
	STAPLES.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.	Weight.	Freight.
	Maria III	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
是 1 是	(Horses, ponies, and mules	No. 148	1,771	No. 117	2,199	20	*****		428
NIMALS, LIVING,	Cartle	" 1,762	2,353 1,094	" 1,411	1,583	351	770		4
FOR SALE.	Sheep and goats Other kinds	14	627		*****	14	627		*****
Borax	COUNTY 23333	862	288	2,933	2,267	411.44	*****	2,571	1,979
Canes and ratans	n mbber)	6	10	9	12	******	11894	3	
Caoutehoue (India Chinese and Japar	n-rubber)	14	35	17	38	11011		8	-150
Joal and coke, up	*** *** *** ***	3,99,619	1,51,657	19,88,978	2,37,857		360	47 E10 2,150	86,20
Ditto, dov	vn	19,86,828	2,78,181 16,076	29,953	36,8/6	******	300	13,781	20,74
Cotton, raw	(Twist and yarn (European)	10,770	16,842	10,813	16,861	*****	******	43	1
COTTON, MANU-	Ditto (Indian)	11,2:7	1,87,300	9,778	1,46,556	1,509 19,812	40,744	******	*****
FACTURED.	Piece-goods (European) Ditto (Indiau)	1,49,760 27,709	21,275	25,066	19,485	2,643	1,790	******	******
	Amsteatida	107	55	165	48	******	7	58	******
Ma	Other sorts not intoxicating	1,339	2,128	1,434	2,118	*****	10	95	*****
DEUGS AND ME-	Interioring drugs (Other than	271	193	494	313			223	12
DICINES.	opium, i.e., arsenie, bhang, ganja, and churus, &c.).		and the s	100000	15,694			1	
	(Indigo	4,691	2,267	6,700	2,708	*****		2,009	44
VEING MATE-	Madder or manjit	981	14	65 966	46 79	15	49	29	3:
PRING MATE-	Safflower	10,629	11,763	11,383	11,808	******		754	4
No. of Control of Cont	Other kinds	7,825	5,849	5,578	3,418	2,247	2,431	******	
arthenware and	porcelain	427	1,003	453 967	1,016	21	9	26	13
	Do., manufactured (gunny	988 61,478	36,064	77,817	52,363	21	9	16,339	16,29
IBROUS PRO-	bags and cloths).	50 100-201		100000000					-0,50
DUCTS.	Other fibres, raw	1,169	272 736	2,252	150	388 22	122		*****
	Ditto, manufactured	2,274 4,398	3,796	4,151	3,587	247	209		5.
BUITS & NUTS	All other kinds	29,593	25,656	31,753	28,236		111111	2,160	2,58
	Wheat	2,80,884	76,382	14.74,614	5,52,202	*****	******	11,93,780	4,75,82
	Gram and pulses	1,05,810	48,492 28,711	1,61,849 4,68,840	1,68,621	51,960	6,060	3,62,530	*****
RAIN & PULSES	Do., unhusked	45,256	14,280	19,836	4,069	25,420	10,220	202,000	1,89,91
	Other rain and spring crops	1,37,325	84,442	1,95,475	46,691	*****	******	58,150	11,85
lums and resins	*** *** *** *** ***	2,265	1,251 21,826	2,649 38,886	1,400 20,136	5,315	1,696	384	14
	Skins of sheep, goats, and	11,920	7,977	10,139	6,797	1,781	1,030	******	******
lides & skins	small animals.	8.3		2			-	100	
Iorns	*** *** *** *** ***	1,893	1,234 285	934 / 519	796 375	959	438	49	
	Lac dye	16,655	17,368	16,130	17,185	525	183	43	9
AC	Do. stick and other kinds	20,860	7,044	27,768	10,367	*****	*****	6,908	8,39
	Leather, unmanufactured	2,276	4,317 5,807	2,060 4,330	3,796 5,975	216	521	*****	*****
BATHER	Ditto, manufactured	4,439 35,631	16,018	18,110	20,325	109	******	3,079	4,30
iquors		75	92	91	100	******	******	16	4,00
BTALS AND MA-	Brass and copper	35,501	35,634	34,385	33,848	1,116	1,786	******	-
MUPACTURES -	Other metals	99,523 15,592	73,221 16,420	95,355	70,059 15,320	4,168 2,685	3,162 1,100	*****	******
er.	Other metals	18,884	11,197	15,422	9,316	3,462	1,881	*****	******
nium		881	1,223	1,102	1,607	******	******	221	38
aints and colours.		21,637	20,834	1,975 29,390	2,556 39,990	*****	35	7,753	10.16
novertowa 5	Other kinds	4,798	4,871	4,803	4,906	******	******	5	19,15
	Construction Account	2,81,816	6,963	4,30,920	8,315	*****	******	1,40,104	1,35
Ditto aitto,	Foreign	1,24,877 4,67,869	96,601 1,20,417	3,41,695 4,40,066	2,12,095 1,25,368	97.809	******	2,16,818	1,15,49
als	Saltpetre	54,715	23,440	51,947	23,190	27,803 2,570	250	******	4,95
ALTPETRE, &C.	Other saline substances	27,224	7,875	19,373	5,108	7,851	2,769	******	******
	Linseed	3,13,779	99,137 51,658	7,82,999	2,42,327 56,688	*****	******	4,69,220	1,43,19
Corr	Mustard and rape	7,887	3,759	6,097	2,169	1,790	1.500	23,170	5,03
BEDS (SEEDS.)	Other oil-seeds	94,266	31,006	1,01,876	87,756	4	1,590	7,610	2,76
1	Indigo seed	34,217	17,181	14,117	6,881	20,100	10,300	*****	******
OTHER)	Tea-seed	16,618	9,072	27,948	12,932	******	******	11,330	9.00
	Other kinds	2,898	3,134	2,954	2,929		205	56	3,86
LK	Do., manufactured (European)	17	31	*****	******	17	31	316	******
(Do., ditto (Indian)	10 367	8,937	899 10,527	840 8,821		******		41
one and marble .		10,367 62,035	7,919	98,698	12,093	******	116	160 36,663	4.17
	Sugar, refined	87,781	28,109	1,43,650	50,269	*****	******	55,869	22,16
UGAR {	Do., unrefined	32,177	6,870	37,909	7,861		******	5,782	94
	Ten, lucian	2,722	2,877	3,676 513	6,111			954 873	3,2
	Do., Fereign	23,968	9,647	35,031	17,151	******	******	11,063	7,50
lann I	Timber	31,158	7,067	24,830	5,271	6,828	1,796	******	
400 m	Firewood	12,188	724	17,540	979	*****	444444	6,852	01
	Wool, raw	1,525	1,393	1,227	960 105	298 203	433	*****	******
TOOL	Do., manufactured (Euro-	209	000	101	190	203	434	******	411314
	(pean). Wool, manufactured (Indian)	2,469	2,775	2,009	2,375	460	400	*****	
	Shawls	· · · · · · ·	*****	5	15	******	*****	5	
ll other articles of	f merchandise	2,15,088	1,54,564	2,32,818	1,68,609	4 386	19 905	17,730	14,13
overnment stores		18,609 55,064	36,962 £ 824	14,333 70,485	24,057	4,366	12,905	15,421	4,00
			-						
	Total	59,59,848	19,77,937	85,10,739	20,89,039	1,96,406	1,07,334	27,47,297	11,18,48

· General Remarks on the fluctuation of principal staples carried over the East Indian Railway during five weeks ended 27th September 1884.

INCREASES.

Piece-goods.—This increase is due to a better demand on account of the Doorga Poojah Holidays.

Government Stores.—Large despatches of gunpowder and other stores to the Punjab account for this increase.

DECREASES.

Coal, up.—This decrease is attributable to fluctuating demand on foreign railways.

Railway Material, Foreign.—The heavy falling off in this material was owing to the despatches for State and other railways under construction having been less than during the corresponding period last year.

Seeds.—Small stocks, and buyers holding out for lower rates, caused a less active market than last year.

Rice.—This decrease is accounted for by the old crop having been deficient and the new crop not in the market.

Cotton.—This is assignable to a drop in the prices at Liverpool, which caused dulness in the Indian markets.

Sugar.—Partial failure of last year's crop accounts for the falling off in this staple.

Wheat.—An exceedingly dull market, and almost total absence of demand for export, account for the decrease in wheat

Hec.

Gunny.—This is due to the stagnation in the wheat traffic.

Ghee.—Due to ordinary fluctuation of trade.

Tobacco.—Want of demand in Punjab and Rajputana caused the decrease in this staple.

ALLEN MEARS, Dy. Traffic Manager.

TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE, JAMALPUR, 10th November 1884.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1884 on 1,5093 miles open.

10 miles 10 miles	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.		PPIC.	Other earnings	Experience in	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MIL	RS RUK.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds, s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 17 weeks of half-	196,854	2,57,303 11 0 170 7 4	19,24,879 10	4,85,972 6 0 321 15 1	14,062 3 0 9 11 5	7,57,938 4 0 502 1 10	63,8441	76,900	
year	3,363,882	37,82,206 10 0	3,17,06,270 20	72,26,356 1 1	2,48,915 2 8	1,12,57,477 13 9	1,039,4851	1,414,767	2,454,252
Total for 18 weeks	3,560,736	40,39,510 5 0	3,36,31,149 30	77,12,328 7 1	2,63,677 5 8	1,20,15,416 1 9	1,102,330	1,491,667	2,594,997
COMPARISON.		ALCOHOLD STATE	.83			450	1	4	
Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond-	177,747	2,64,702 5 5	21,96,017 30	5,56,869 14 0	17,021 6 4	8,38,593 9 9	70,120	116,914	187,034
ing week of previous year Total to corresponding date of	******	175 6 8		369 0 6	11 4 6	555 11 8	*****		*****
previous year	3,506,773	38,38,774 11 8	4,26,67,050 20	1,11,63,703 3 1	3,16,183 4 7	1,53,18,661 3 4	1,123,750	2,320,471	3,444,221

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

	rs for week November			PTS FOR WEEK NOVEMBER 18			L RECEIPTS FRO 1883 TO SED N BER 1883.			I. RECRIPTS PRO 1884 TO 18T T BER 1884.		Total increase	Total decrease
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileaga worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.		Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	in 1884,	in 1884.
1,509	Re. 8,38,594	Rs. 556	1,509}	Rs. 7,57,938	Rs. 502	1,500	Rs. 2,94,33,259	Rs.	1,5091	Rs. 2,36,42,984	Rs. 15,663	Rs	Ra. 57,90,275

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th October 1884 on 359 miles open, including Calcutta and South-Eastern and Bengal Central Railway mileage.

	COACHING	G TRAFFI	c.	MERCHAND		FFIC.	BRA	L	Other ear		I			TRAIN-MIL	es Run.
	Number of passengers.	Coach		Weight carr	ied.	Recei	pte.		includ steam-b	ing	Total ear	nings	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
China de la Companya		Rs.	A. P.	Mps.	ß,	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P			
A.—Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 16 weeks of half-	73,335 204	36,646 102	0 0	4,01,299 1,118		1,01,824 284			14,069	0 0	1,52,539 386	0 0	12,554	12,949	25,503
For previous 16 weeks of half- year	1,317,776	5,17,231	0 0	51,18,510	0	12,23,595	0	0	1,19,042	0 0	18,59,868	0 0	201,214	178,827	380,04
Total for 17 weeks	1,891,111	5,53,877	0 0	55,19,809	0	13,25,419	0	0	1,33,111	0 0	20,12,407	0 0	213,768	197,776	405,87
B.—Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond- ing period of previous year Total to corresponding date of previous year	71,354 109 1,265,539	40,206 112 5,80,364	0 0	3,55,827 991 49,25,446	0	62,396 174 10,15,883	0	3	8,577 1,74,712		1,11,170 286 17,70,959	0 0		8,487 136,678	18,300

A.—Includes receipts of Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and 50 per cent. of receipts of Bengal Central Railway, viz. Rs. 3,937 and Rs. 3,919 respectively apportioned over the several heads of traffic.

1.—Includes share of Bengal Central Railway receipts due to Eastern Bengal Railway for working, viz. Rs. 1,024, and Calcutta and South-Eastern receipts Es. 6,171.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

	THE FOR WEEK			TS FOR WEEK			AL RECEIPTS FI APRIL 1883 TO OCTOBER 1883.		187	PAL RECEIPTS P APRIL 1884 TO OCTOBER 1884.		Total	Total
Menn mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per nille worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	increase in 1884.	decrease in 1884.
263	Bs. 1,11,179	Rs.	359	Rs. 1,52,539	Ra. 426	239	Ra. 29,07,544	Ra.	383	Rs. 30,49,845	Rs. 9,159	Re. 52,290	Ra.

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th October 1884 on 126 miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRA	AND MINERAL PPIC.	00		TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILI	es run.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts,	Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- disc.	Total.
and saving the Early		Rs. A. P.	Mps. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Řs. A. P.		196	
ATotal traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 16 weeks of half-	17,547 139	7,010 0 0 56 0 0	7,471 0 59 0	$\begin{array}{cccc} 770 & 0 & 0 \\ 6 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	58 0 0	7,838 0 0 62 0 0	2,390	1,812	4,202
year	278,825	1,07,634 0 0	1,63,875 0	15,243 0 0	695 0 0	1,23,592 0 0	49,903	18,543	68,446
Total for 17 weeks COMPARISON.	296,372	1,14,644 0 0	1,71,346 0	16,033 0 0	753 0 0	1,31,480 0 0	52,298	20,355	72,648
B.—Total for corresponding week of previous year Per mile of railway correspond-	8,373	1,598 0 0	14,882 0	434 0 0	16 0 0	2,048 0 0	896	312	1,208
in- period of previous year Total to corresponding date of previous year	160,826	12 10 11 28,690 0 0	118 0 2,27,921 0	3 7 1 5,987 0 0	0 2 1 401 0 0	16 4 1 35,078 0 0	15,355	5,213	20,568

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

	rs for week in October 1			TS FOR WEEK TH OCTOBER			AL RECEIPTS PROPRIL 1883 TO 27 OCTOBER 1883,			L RECRIPTS PRO PRIL 1884 TO 25: OCTOBER 1884.		Total increase in	Total decrease in
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked,	Mean mileage workeds	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked,	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	1884.	1884,
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
35	2,048	59	126	7,838	62	85	63,818	1,823	124	2,67,988	2,161	2,04,170	····

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1884 on 57; miles open.

	COACHIN	G TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE TRAI	AND MINERAL	Other earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	s RUN.
Appropriate the second	Number of passengers.	Conching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching	Merchan- dise.	Total.
		Rs. a. P.	MDs. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway For previous 17 weeks of half-	12,439 217	6,955 7 0 121 9 7	35,204 30 615 20	2,626 13 0 45 14 9	60 4 0 1 0 10	9,642 8 0 168 9 2	1,7671	6261	2,394
year	215,871	1,34 894 14 0	7,42,328 30	53,046 14 0	1,624 10 3	1,89,566 6 3	$29,195\frac{1}{4}$	17,061	46,257
Total for 18 weeks	228,303	1,41,850 5 0	7,77,588 20	55,673 11 0	1,684 14 3	1,99,208 14 3	80,962	17.6882	48,651
COMPARISON.			1						
or previous year	8,303	4,550 10 0	81,269 20	2,536 7 0	59 15 0	7,147 0 0	1,696	1,078	2,774
Per mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year Potal to corresponding date of	145	79 8 11	546 30	44 5 6	1 0 9	124 15 2			
previous year	205,368	1,08,415 11 7	5,50,582 10	39,994 14 0	967 7 0	1,49,378 0 7	33,508	11,438	44,946

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works
Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

	TS FOR WEEK NOVEMBER 1			rs for week November 18			APRIL 1883 TO 33 NOVEMBER 1883	CD		AL RECRIPTS FRO APRIL 1884 TO 18 NOVEMBER 1884	T	Total	Total
Mean mileare wo. ked.	Receipts.		Mean milenge worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.		Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	increase in 1884.	decrease in 1884,
	Re.	Rs.	A	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57 g	7,147	125	571	9,648	169	571	2,69,102	4,705	573	3,12,700	5,467	43,694	*****

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1884, on 12 miles open.

The Carlot Granitary	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISE A		Cther earnings	Total	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	s RUN.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Number of passengers.	Conching receipts.	Weight carried,	Receipts.	(estimated).	earnings.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise.	Total.
	Maria I	Rs. A. P.	Mps. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic or the week Or per mile of railway	1,900	357 9 0 29 12 9	13,816 0	308 12 0 25 11 8	26 5 0 2 3 1	692 10 0 57 11 6	230	99	329
For previous 17 weeks of hait-	34,524	6,601 6 0	1,25,182 0	2,933 1 9	431 0 3	9,965 8 0	3,633}	2,167}	5,801
Total for 18 weeks	36,424	6,958 15 6	1,38,948 0	3,241 13 9	457 5 3	10,658 2 0	3,8631	2,260à	6,130
Cotal for corresponding week of	1,765}	328 1 5	14,501 0	801 12 0	16 8 0	646 5 5	183	146	329
er mile of railway correspond- ing week of previous year otal to corresponding date of previous year	37,715	27 5 5 6,581 9 6	1,92,503 20	25 2 4 4,280 14 0	1 6 0 428 14 6	53 13 9 11,291 5 6	3,955	2,009	5,964

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Gházipur-Dildárnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIP 3ED	IS FOR WEEK NOVEMBER	ENDING 1883.	RECEIP 18T	TS FOR WEEK NOVEMBER	ENDING 1884.	1	L BECEIPTS FRO PRIL 1883 TO 3: NOVEMBER 1885	RD	A	PRIL 1884 TO 18 NOVEMBER 1884	T	Total	Total
Mean milenre worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Menn mileage worked.	Receipts.		Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.		Menn milenge worked,	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	increase in 1884.	decrease in 1884.
	Rs.	Rs.	l Eri	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	646	54	19	698	58	12	26,825	2,235	12	28,592	2,088	1,767	

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st November 1884 on 741 miles open.

	COACHING	TRAFFIC.	MERCHANDISH TRAF	AND MINERAL FIG.	Other earnings	Total sarnings	TRAFFIC	TRAIN-MILE	S RUN.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.	(estimated).	Total Carlinage.	Coaching.	Merchan- dise,	Total,
		Rs. A. P.	MD8. 8.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week Or per mile of railway	4,138	3,419 5 0 45 14 4	49,980 20	2,350 15 0 31 8 11	102 10 0 1 6 0	5,879 14 0 78 13 3	645	8321	1,457
For previous 17 weeks of half-	72,665	59,114 8 0	7,95,457 20	36,409 15 3	1,626 12 6	97,151 8 9	10,757	15,4251	26,18:
Total for 18 weeks	76,803	62,533 13 0	8,45,438 0	88,760 14 3	1,729 6 6	1,03,024 1 9	11,382	16,2574	27,63
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,975	4,124 8 7 55 5 10	46,100 0	3,164 5 0 42 7 7	146 10 0 1 15 6	7,435 7 7 99 12 11	666	1,076	1,78
Total to corresponding date of previous year	77,844	61,409 5 1	5,62,229 0	39,698 0 0	2,028 7 0	1,03,225 12 1	11,371	15,215	20,58

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI. Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPT SEI	S FOR WEEK NOVEMBER	R WEEK ENDING RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 187 NOVEMBER 1884.		ENDING	A	L RECEIPTS PROPRIL 1883 TO SE NOVEMBER 1883	(D)	Δ	L RECEIPTS FRO PRIL 1884 TO 18 NOVEMBER 1884	Total increase in	Total decrease in		
Mesn milenze worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked	Mean mileago worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.			Mean mileage worked	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	1884.	1884.
744	Rs. 7,435	Rs. 160	745	Rs. 6,873	Rs. 79	743	Rs. 1,87,847	Rs. 2,521	741	Rs. 2,01,361	Ra. 2,703	Rs. 13,514	Ra.

Printed and published by Edwin Mouris Lewis, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta-12th November 1884.





SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the Gazette may receive the Supplement separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

CONTENTS.

Neg years and the second	Page.		Page.
STATE and prospects of the Crops Resolution on the Board's Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1883-84 Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore Division, 1883-84 Request by the late Dr. Bholanath Bose International Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885	2205 2254 2264 2272 2273	Orders declaring the number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward in the Howrah Municipality Rules for the Election of Municipal Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884 Date of election of Commissioners for Municipalities under Act III (B.C.) of 1884 Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops	2330 2331 2336 2337
Proposal to divide the District of Midnapore into two Districts Date of election of Commissioners for Municipalities under Act 111 (8.4.) of 1884 Summementary Statement showing the Division of Muni- cipalities into Wards, and the number of Commissioners	2294 2304	Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal for the week ending Friday, the 14th of November 1884 Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday the 14th November 1884 Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Allpore Observatory from 9th to 15 November 1884	2340 2342 2345
to be elected for each Ward under Rules for the election of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884 Rules for the Election of Municipal Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884 for the Suburbs of Calcutta Supplementary Statement showing the division of Municipalities into Wards, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward under Rules for the election	2305 2309	Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office, Chowrinshee, from 9th to 15th November 1884	2346 2348
of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884 Statement showing the division of Municipalities into Wards, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each Ward under Rules for the election of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884	2316	Statement showing the results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending ist November 1854 Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	2351 2353

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 18th November 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ again-

Circular letter to Commissioners of Divisions, No. 16T-R, dated 7th October 1884, calling for detailed reports on the harvest prospects, and on the state of the water and fodder-supply in the Lower Provinces of Bengal.

Read-

The Reports submitted in reply by the Commissioners of the Patna, Bhagulpore, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahye, Dacca and Chittagong Divisions. The rainfall statistics for each district of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the six months ending 31st October 1884.

The south-west monsoon of the year 1883 was feeble in Bengal and gave deficient rainfall over a large part of the province. It terminated much earlier than usual in the last week of September. There was a remarkable atmospheric

disturbance in the first week of December 1883, which gave general rain to the greater part of the province, but with this exception the last cold-weather rains were unusually light. The first six or seven weeks of the following hot weather were hence excessively dry, the temperature increasing with great rapidity and culminating in a period of extreme heat and dryness during the second and third weeks of April last. Higher temperatures and lower ranges of humidity were registered at the Behar stations at that time than have been observed for many years in April. The intense heat in the interior gave rise to strong sea winds, which produced much atmospheric disturbance during the early part of last May, and, in consequence, frequent local storms of abnormal severity in every part of these provinces, except South Behar and Chota Nagpur, where dry westerly winds prevailed. About the 10th May dry hot weather again set in.

The general influence of the heated interior regions of India now began to draw the south-east winds across the equator, and thus to generate the south-west monsoon at the entrance to the Bay of Bengal. Squally weather with strong south-west winds and heavy rain followed, which culminated in a small but intense cyclonic disturbance which struck the Arracan coast at Akyab. A short lull followed this brief rush of wind and rain, when another outburst of less intensity, but greater diffusion, permanently established the south-west monsoon over the Bay. The monsoon reached the Bengal coast on the 31st of May, and by the first week of June had extended over the whole province. The rainfall of May was above the average over nearly the whole of North and East Bengal, and the greater part of South Bengal, excessive local falls occurring in Cooch Behar, Julpigori, Mymensingh, and South Chittagong. It was deficient over the remainder of the province, more especially in Orissa and the Darjeeling Hills

The subsequent distribution of the monsoon rainfall was largely due to the peculiar atmospheric conditions which obtained at the commencement and during the greater part of the rains. Barometric pressure was relatively high in East Bengal, and perhaps North Bengal. It was, on the other hand, lowest, relatively to the normal distribution, in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. These peculiar conditions helped to draw the main body of the monsoon current into the south-western districts of the province, and hence to give abnormally light monsoon rains over the area of excessive pressure and its neighbourhood, including East and North Bengal and North and Central Behar.

The monsoon current at its first establishment over the province was feeble; and the transition from the showery weather of the month of May to the rains of June was therefore much less marked than usual. Light to moderate rain fell during the first week of June, and fairly abundant rain during the second week. A partial break in the rains then ensued, to be followed by a storm at the head of the Bay in the third week of the month, and by several days' general rain. The rainfall of June was very irregularly distributed; Orissa and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal receiving too much, while the fall was below the average over the remainder of the province. The deficiency, however, was small, except in Beerbhoom, Bankoora, Shahabad, and Chota Nagpur.

In July a series of five small storms, which formed in rapid succession near the head of the Bay, gave heavy rain to the Orissa and Chota Nagpur districts over which they passed, and drew away the rain-giving winds from East and North Bengal and Behar. The rainfall of July was accordingly in excess over the greater part of Orissa and Chota Nagpur, Midnapore, and the coast districts of South and East Bengal. It was also locally in excess in Purneah and Cooch Behar, but elsewhere in defect, the deficiency being greatest in Central Behar, Bengal, Mymensingh, and

The early part of the month of August was marked by a break in the rains in North Bengal and Behar, followed by a more prolonged cessation in North Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur. The rainfall of the month was below the normal everywhere, with the exception of one or two isolated areas where it was excessive. The deficiency was proportionately largest over Central and North Behar, Central and North Bengal, and the northern districts of East Bengal, and exceeded 50 per cent. in Bogra, Dinagepore, Nuddea, and Rajshahye.

In spite of a prolonged break, the rainfall of September was above the average over the north-western and southern districts of Behar, Chota Nagpur, the southern and central districts of South-West Bengal, and the coast districts of East Bengal. Elsewhere it was in defect, the deficiency being greatest

in Mymensingh, and in the Rajshahye and Bhagulpore Divisions.

The rainfall in October was of a very unusual nature and extremely favourable, considering the previous character of the monsoon. Early in the month a depression formed in Behar, due apparently to the combined action of the Bombay and Bengal branches of the monsoon current. This gave general rain over the whole of Behar and the greater portion of Bengal, the rain being heaviest over the area most in want of it, including the north-eastern districts of North Behar and the northern and central districts of North Bengal. This rain was followed by clear dry weather with northerly winds, but after a short interval heavy rain, with north-east winds, continued for some days. This ceased on the 20th, but immediately a small depression formed off the north-west coast of the Bay, which, advancing into South-West Bengal, gave general rain, uniformly distributed, over the whole province. The usual cold-weather winds then began, and the south-west monsoon ended. Thus the south-west monsoon of 1884 was of unusual character. It was, as a rain-giving current, moderately strong in June and the earlier part of July, excessively weak in August, somewhat stronger in September, and above average strength in October. One of the more important features of a weak monsoon is the abnormal irregularity of the distribution of the rainfall. A reference to the tables printed as an appendix to this Resolution will show that this feature was very strongly marked, and that even in the same district the rainfall varied within wide limits, so that one station received ample supplies, whilst an adjacent one suffered from drought.

The foregoing paragraphs give a general sketch of the meteorological conditions which prevailed throughout Bengal during the last year. It remains to indicate how these varied in the several divisions, and how the variations affected the outturn of the crops. The result will afford a further confirmation of the close dependence of the harvest outturn of these provinces on the propitious distribution of the rainfall, rather than (within necessary limits) on its actual quantity. It will also supply a proof of the great advantages to Government of a competent Meteorological Department, both as indicating harvest prospects, and as affording an invaluable check on the correctness of local

estimates of crop produce or crop failure.

To begin with Orissa, there was in that Division very light rain in May and August, but quantities above the normal fell in June and September. On the whole the rainfall for the season varied but slightly from the average, and was in excess in the Balasore district. The meteorological conditions were therefore favourable to agricultural operations, and accordingly the Commissioner considers that there is "no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply in any of the districts of the division." In Balasore, indeed, the abundant rainfall enables the Collector, Mr. Grant, to report that in his

district the "prospects of the harvest are unusually bright."

Again in South-West and Central Bengal, that is to say, in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, fairly abundant rain fell in May and June, although there was much local variation. The rainfall of July and August was considerably below the average, but the deficiency was in some measure made good in the southern and eastern districts by ample rain in September, and moderate rain in October. The rainfall of the whole season was from 19 to 25 per cent. below the normal in Eurdwan, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and portions of Beerbhoom. The crop results suggested by the meteorological observations coincide, on the whole, with the information regarding the harvests reported by the local officers. Beginning with the Presidency Division, it may on the whole be said with the Commissioner that "there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply in any of the districts in this division." It must, however, be added that, although in the division as a whole things are not such as to suggest any apprehension of scarcity, the outturn in Nuddea and Moorshedabad is likely to be deficient. In the Kaligunge thana, and in a portion of the Meherpore sub-division of the former district, there has been a considerable failure of crop, and some deficiency of water-supply is also anticipated. There

is indeed, according to the Commissioner, no cause for immediate alarm, and as in regard to the other portions of the district no special anxiety is felt, it will be only necessary to direct attention to a limited area. In regard to this area, further enquiries are now being instituted. As in Nuddea, so also in Moorshedabad only a limited area is affected to such an extent as to create anxiety. Although the crops are reported to be short in different proportions all over the district, there has been nowhere complete failure. Importation of food is going on briskly in several places, and although in the spring, or perhaps earlier, it may be necessary to provide employment for certain classes, the reports do not indicate that pressure, if it supervenes, will be greater than can be met by a moderate expenditure on public works. In regard to the tracts affected in both districts, a further report is to be submitted by the Commissioner after visiting the spot and considering local requirements. Finally, the Commissioner reports that the crops are satisfactory in Khulna, the

24-Pergunnahs and Jessore.

Looking to the Burdwan Division, it is apparent that there is no cause for anxiety in the Hooghly, Howrah, Bankura, and Midnapore districts. In the Beerbhoem district the outturn of the autumn rice averages 6 annas in the Sudder and 5 annas in the Rampore Hat sub-division, while the far more important amun or winter crop gives promise of an average of 7 annas in the former and 5 annas in the latter area. No misgivings are felt regarding fodder, and the water-supply is only threatened in isolated localities. Trade is brisk, and stocks in hand are reported to be still considerable. On the whole, the Commissioner thinks it improbable that general measures of relief will be required in Beerbhoom, though perhaps here and there some trifling assistance may be necessary beyond that already afforded. It is evident, however, that the district will require attention. Portions of it promise an average harvest, while in other parts a serious failure of crop is to be apprehended. It is indeed probable that, taken as a whole, the produce of the district will suffice for its wants, while means of remunerative employment will be afforded to the able-bodied portion of the population by the recently commenced works on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Still watchfulness is necessary, having regard to the recent pressure, though on the whole the district seems likely to tide over its difficulty.

In the Culna sub-division of the Burdwan district, the Montessur thana will have a deficient crop outturn, and some doubt is also expressed as to the sufficiency of the water supply. From the Cutwa sub-division the information is not precise, but, so far as can be judged, no assistance will probably be necessary. A further report on this point will, however, be submitted. In the Kanksa thana of the Raneegunge sub-division, where little or no aus is grown, the winter crop is reported to have suffered severely; and much the same state of things is said to prevail in the Bood-Bood, Ausgram, and Sahibgunge thanas of the Sudder sub-division. All these localities, however, are within easy reach of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway works, where ample employment can be found for all labourers, and things may turn out better than is now anticipated. On the whole, then, it may be said with regard to Central and South-Western Bengal that no anxiety need be felt except in respect of isolated tracts in the

Nuddea, Burdwan, and possibly also in the Beerbhoom districts.

Passing to East Bengal, including the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, we have seen from the meteorological returns that this part of the country received abundant rain in May and June, while the supplies of July and August were considerably below the average. The rainfall of September and October was irregularly distributed, but was generally in excess. In September the Mymensingh district received unusually small amounts, only 28 per cent. of the average of the month. Taking the division as a whole, the deficiency for the season exceeded 20 per cent. in the Mymensingh district only, for which it was 30 per cent., this being the only district in which the rainfall was seriously deficient. The local reports as to the crops entirely bear out what might have been inferred from the rainfall distribution. In the whole of the Chittagong Division the outturn of both rice harvests promises to be fully up to the average. In Backergunge the prospects of the year are even better than usual, and a largely increased export of rice from that district is anticipated. Similar accounts are given from Furreedpore. In Dacca there has been a fair crop, failure being apparent

only on the high lands, while such pressure as may be experienced in the north of the district bordering on Mymensingh will be amply met by employment on the works of the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway. In Mymensingh itself, where the rainfall has been least propitious, the only part of the district where prospects are indifferent is the Attia sub-division; and even in Attia it is stated that "there is no cause for anxiety."

In North Bengal, heavy rain in May was followed by a deficiency, increasing steadily from 16 per cent. in June to 64 per cent. in September. Abundant rain fell in all districts, except Bogra and Rajshahye, in October; but the results of the season show that the deficiency of rain was greatest in Rungpore,

Bogra, and Dinagepore.

In the case of this division the reports of the local officers show that the deficient rainfall has been followed by a more or less marked failure of crop, showing itself in numerous isolated localities rather than in continuous tracts. In the Rajshahye district, taken as a whole, the crop will be short, and, although it may very probably be that the people in many parts of the district will be pinched, the opinion of the Collector, that there is no cause to fear a general scarcity over the whole district, may be accepted as correct. The circumstances as disclosed at present support the Commissioner's view that, if any assistance is required in the shape of relief works, it will only be required in isolated places, and probably not much, if at all, in excess of what the Road Cess Funds can provide. In Dinagepore there will be no want of food, water, or fodder, and if any pressure be experienced in the south and south-west of the district where crops have suffered most, it will not be greater than ordinary employment on the district roads will suffice to meet. In Rungpore and Pubna prospects are such as to call for no special measures of any kind, while the condition of Julpigori and Darjeeling is satisfactory. In regard to Bogra, the remaining district of the division, the tract east of the Karatoya river is reported to be safe, while in the area west of that river the aus was either an average or a bumper crop, the promise of the amun being something under half of an ordinary crop. Throughout the division the spring crops are reported to promise well. On these facts the Commissioner expects that Government will find it necessary to supplement the ordinary road cess expenditure by grants for other relief works. The experience of last year in this tract shows that the people are far better able to support pressure from crop failure than had then been supposed. No doubt their capacity to withstand the effects of crop failure is less after two indifferent harvests than after one; still, on the facts now disclosed, the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed to embark, without further evidence as to necessity, on such undertakings for relief purposes as were begun last year, only to show that the alleged necessity for them did not exist. The tract is one which should certainly receive the attention of the local officers, the condition of the people being described from time to time in the periodical reports prescribed at the close of this Resolution. .

In Behar the rainfall throughout the season up to October was unusually deficient in every district except Chumparun, where the rain of September was excessive. The deficiency was most serious in Purneah and North Bhagulpore, which received only 33 per cent. of their normal amount, and in Monghyr and South Bhagulpore, which obtained only 50 per cent. In October matters improved, and the whole of Behar, except Chumparun and Sarun, received abundant rain, Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs being specially favoured in this respect. The total rainfall of the season was deficient by amounts varying from 20 per cent. in Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, Patna, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs, to 72 per cent. in Gya and the

Sonthal Pergunnahs.

For the Patna Division the agricultural results may be summed up in the statement, that the four districts of Chumparun, Sarun, Mozufferpore, and Shahabad are declared to be safe, while the remaining three districts of Durbhunga, Patna, and Gya are also free from danger, except the Sudder and Nowada sub-division in Gya, the Behar sub-division of Patna, and the Sudder sub-division of the Durbhunga district. The fact that the portion of the Monghyr district which borders on Durbhunga is reported to be well off should lead to more careful enquiry as to the condition of the tracts about Roserah, which are now

stated to exhibit indications of future scarcity. In the Bhagulpore Division no scarcity is apprehended in Monghyr and Purneah. In portions of Bhagulpore and the Sonthal Pergunnahs some pressure is anticipated, although, on the information now furnished, the Lieutenant-Governor is not prepared to accept that conclusion. From Maldah the reports are less satisfactory, but as the information regarding the condition of the people and the state of the crops in Maldah has already on more than one occasion been found on examination to be inaccurate, the Lieutenant-Governor will postpone forming a final opinion until the new Collector of the district has had time to enquire into the facts. Meanwhile, the Commissioner has already been instructed to give adequate relief wherever needed.

The rainfall of Chota Nagpur was intermediate in character between that of Behar and Orissa. It was in defect until September, when the division received copious rain. This state of things corresponds with the crop reports and estimates of the local officers, which show that the prospects of the season are unsatisfactory only in those parts of Chota Nagpur which border on areas of failure in the Patna and Burdwan Divisions. The report of the Commissioner that there is no present cause for anxiety as regards food, fodder, and water-supply in any district of his division, and the further fact that the prospects of the winter rice have been improved by the October rain, seem to place Chota

Nagpur beyond the reach of anxiety.

To conclude, the only portions of these Provinces regarding which further enquiry or special measures of precaution or assistance seem to be called for during the coming year are the Sudder and Nowada sub-divisions of Gya, the Behar sub-division of Patna, the Sudder sub-division of Durbhunga, portions of the Burdwan, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, and possibly also of the Maldah, Beerbhoom and Bogra districts. Even here it is evident that the crop failure does not cover the whole of the areas indicated. Further and more minute enquiries will now be necessary in order to determine, in accordance with the principles laid down in the Provisional Famine Code, the villages likely to be actually affected by distress, the classes of people in each village likely to need relief, the best means of affording it, and the probable cost. Special attention should also be paid to stimulating private charity and enlisting the cooperation of local residents of influence and public spirit in meeting such distress as may be expected to occur. These enquiries have no doubt been already completed either wholly or partially, but the facts should now be reviewed in the light of the preceding remarks, and the result reported within one month from this date. Meanwhile, in anticipation of such reports, the Lieutenant-Governor relies on the energy and resource of local officers to meet with adequate measures of relief any sudden emergency, should such, contrary to expec tation, arise; and to that end he will be prepared to consider applications for funds in addition to those already granted, or for increased establishments, which Commissioners may on sufficient grounds deem it necessary to make.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

TABLE I.

Actual Monthly Rainfall of Districts in Bengal for the months May to October 1884.

N.B.—The figures in this table are the arithmetical averages of the corresponding figures in the returns for the sub-divisional stations.

DIVISION.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
Andrews - Particular	Pooree	1.14	8.05	11.01	8.82	12.50	9.04	50.56
One of the second second second	Chatta de	1.53	11.38	9.68	10.94	11.67	3.61	48.81
Orissa	Dalasses	2.59	12.92	14.45	8.46	13.77		
100 July 100 July 10 J	Balasore	200	1202	14 40	0.40	19.11	6.38	58.57
A CHARLEST AND A	South Midnapore and South-West 24-Pergun-							
The second second	nahs	5.40	14.12	18.42	9.98	15.83	10.94	74.69
	Midnapore	6.06	6.58	15.88	7.08	8.14	4.34	48.08
	24-Pergunnahs .	6.08	12.11	10.77	10.80	15 56	3.30	58.62
W P	Hooghly and Howrah	5.86	10.29	9.74	10.27	9.95	3.32	49.43
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL	Bankoora and Beer-						-	
HER STANISHED STANISH STANISH STANISH STANISH	bhoom	3.49	6.21	10.97	9.25	8.69	5.13	43.74
	Burdwan	5.21	9.75	6.77	7.20	8.02	2.85	39.80
	Nuddea	4.03	10.20	7.14	5.84	7.83	3.77	38-81
	36 - 1-1-1-1	3.98	7.74	7.97	6.39	7.52	3.62	37.22
A MARKET OF THE STATE OF THE ST	Khoolna and Jessore	7.02	16.86	8.77	6.60	14.07	4.60	57.92
	Minorina and ocssore	. 02	1000	011	0 00	1401	4.00	01 32
	Chittagong	15.72	28.58	21.88	16.56	19.78	8.33	110.85
() 国际 () () () () () () () () () () () () ()	Chittagong Hill Tracts	9:12	26.10	9.86	9.36	10.14	5.99	70.57
Man and the same of	Backergunge	10.02	23.08	16.60	10.16	18.86	8.19	86.91
2	Noakholly	10.83	21.97	19.73	16.16	16:46	7.18	92.33
EAST BENGAL	Furreedpore	8.20	12:39	8.04	7.15	9:26	3.22	48.26
	Dacca	9.82	13.66	8.98	8.47	8.23	3.87	53.03
	Comilla	12.73	18.27	12.93	9.71	9.27	6.76	69.67
	Mymensingh	12.59	16.73	7.87	6.93	3.65	4.54	52.31
	Pubna	8.46	10.11	8.89	6.49	7.19	5.68	46.82
	D.	8.58	13.56	9.02	3.82	2.98	4.27	42-28
		7.90		7.38				
Control of the second	Rajshahye		10.18		5.06	6.03	3.72	40.27
College Description of the College o	Maldah	7.72	10.54	5.59	5.24	1.92	7.08	38.09
NORTH BENGAL	Dinagepore	6.79	12.49	7.68	6.16	3:51	4.71	41.34
	Rungpore	11.10	14.10	9.32	7.04	5.45	5.88	52.89
	Julpigori and Cooch	10.00	0	7101	00.00	0.00	0.10	
	Behar	19.06	25.78	14.91	23.90	6.63	9.48	99.76
	Darjeeling hill	8.78	25.59	35.28	29.12	7.72	9.94	116.43
o de la company	Purneah, North Bhagul-	3.63	9.89	13.16	9.13	3.88	8.41	48-10
None Provin	Durbhunga, Mozufferpore	1.96	7.54	8.16	6.12	7.39	5.19	36-36
NORTH BEHAR		2.21	9.60	11.46	8.21	11.09	1.43	44.00
	Chumparun	1.01	5.30					
	Sarun	1.01	9.90	7.75	8.59	7.14	1.74	31.58
	Shahabad	0.61	3.22	7.24	8.93	6.65	3.06	29.71
	Gya	0.44	3.48	6.65	9.46	4.57	3.10	27.70
	Patna	1.34	6.11	6.66	7.35	5.28	3.60	30.34
BOUTH BEHAR	Monghyr and South	TO/IE ALL		7 10 10				W.
	Bhagulpore	1.08	7.45	7.85	7.39	3.34	4.65	31.76
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	3.79	6.09	8.53	5.88	6.19	5.03	35.51
	/ Hazaribagh	1.51	4.64	8.64	10.78	8.14	2.32	36-03
	Lohardugga and Man-	1.01	4.04	9.04	10.19	0.14	2.02	90.03
CHUTIA NAGPUR	hhoom	1.63	5.24	10-55	8.88	9.37	2.66	38.33
		2.51	5.43	18.30	7.31	11.69	1.51	46.75
	(Singbhoom		0.40	19.90	1.91	11.09	1.01	40.19
			Marie Land Committee		ALC: U	1	ALC: YES	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,

TABLE II.

Variation of the average District Actual Monthly Rainfall from the Normal Average for the months May to October 1884.

DIVISION.		District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October,	TOTAL.
	,	D	1.00	-1.24	-1.23	-3.65	+2.11	+1.12	-4.49
ORISSA	1	Pooree	-1.60 -1.75	+2.02	-2.68	-0.45	+2:38	-2.62	-3.10
ORISSA)	Cuttack Balasore	-1·76	+4.23	+1:11	-2.98	+2.45	+0.63	+3.68
				+420	+111	-2 90	+240	+0.00	+000
		South Midnapore and South-West 24-Pergun-			7.94	Ches			
		nahs	+0.49	+3.15	+3.51	-4.14	+4.04	+2.70	+9.45
		Midnapore	+0.96	-2.86	+3.51	-5.55	0.23	-0.33	-4.50
		24-Pergunnahs		+2.05	-1.41	-1.18	+6.92	-1.03	+5.74
SOUTH-WEST BENG	AL	Hooghly and Howrah	+0.42	+0.13	-2.68	-2.56	+1.45	-1.00	-4.24
	1	Bankoora and Beerbhoom	+0.01	- 3.81	-1.66	-2.90	+0.24	+1.12	-7:00
		Burdwan		+0.22	-4.04	-4.72	+0.51	-1.52	-8.98
		Nuddea	-2.22	+0.09	- 2.96	-6.13	-0.43	-0.56	12:21
Automotive of the		Moorshedabad		-1.45	-2.61	- 5.04	-2.16	-0 88	-12.57
	(Khoolna and Jessore	+0.29	+4.05	-2.62	-5.07	+5.21	+0 07	+1.93
Additional	1	Chittagong	+5.64	-0.85	-9.00	-5.78	+5.04	+1.55	-3.40
		Chittagong Hill Tracts	-1.26	+7.45	*9·13	-9.15	-2.89	-1.73	-16.71
		Backergunge	+2.61	+2.00	-1.74	-5.21	+6.89	+2.62	+7.17
EAST BENGAL	1	Noakholly		-5.01	-1.50	-7:01	-0.43	+0.35	-13.59
DENGAL)	Furreedpore	-0.50	-0.18	-4.43	-4.63	+0.45	-0.37	-936
	14	Dacca	+0.61	+0.58	-4.63	-4.27	-1.90	-1.15	-10.76
10 SHEET 191-		Comilla	+2.06	+1.12	-1.46-	-6:21	-2.21	+1.17	-5.25
Maria de la companya	(Mymensingh	+2.29	-0.79	-7.19	-6.75	-9 29	-0.77	-22.50
	1	Pubna	+1.01	-1.45	-2.08	-5.55	-2.70	+1.01	-9.76
		Bogra		+0.77	-4.67	-8.24	-6.50	-0.65	-18.77
	100	Rajshahye		-0.46	-4.41	-6.24	-4.82	-125	-15.64
A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.		Maldah		+050	-4.83	-4.51	- 8:30	+2.64	-10.48
NORTH BENGAL		Dinagepore	+0.96	-2.54	-3.44	-6:56	6.47	+0.71	-17.34
	1	Rungpore		-6.94	-4.87	-6.05	-7.43	+0.71	-24.63
	1	Julpigori and Cooch	-	W		- Degan	THE PLEX	LANDARA	Highest
Total Contract	98	Behar	+5.11	-5.41	-6.44	+2.13	-16.53	+3.53	-17:61
	l	Darjeeling hill	-5:31	-9.92	-3.67	-5.67	-16.90	+1.15	-40.32
	-	Purneah, North Bhagul-			1	al galled	Intlant		
		pere	-0.47	-2.10	-0.76	-3.99	-7.84	+4.49	
NORTH BEAHR	<	Durbhunga, Mozufferpore	-0.22	-0.22	-2.76	-3.78	-0.83	+2.12	-5.69
THE PARTY OF THE		Chumparun		+1:30	0.58	-3.10	+3.32	-2.90	- 2.52
	(Sarun	-0.16	-1:57	-3.03	-0.96	-0.79	-1.52	8-33
	1	Shahabad	-0.38	-2:35	- 4.71	-1.78	-0:44	-0.08	-9:7
		Gya	-1.07	-2.21	-5.11	-'.38	-1.34	+0.45	-10.6
SOUTH BEHAR	1	Patna	-0.44	-0.53	-4.72	-2.54	-1.60	+0.47	-9.36
WOIH DERINK)	Monghyr and South		HET EIGHT		W Mary	POPELLA.	MAKIN N	1888
	192	Bhagulpore	-1.01	+0.22	-3.32	-3.18	-3.83	+ 120	-9.92
	L	Sonthal Pergunnahs	+0.40	-3.31	-3.64	5:38	-2.83	+1.22	-13.54
	1	Hazaribagh	-0.60	-3.27	-4.04	-1:32	+0.20	-0.35	-9.38
CHUTIA NAGPORE)	Lohardugga and Man-						WALE BY	- 3000
PHOTIA MAGPORE		bhoom		-2.37	-1.58	-3.20	+1.76	0.75	-6.45
		Singbhoom	-1:03	-2.79	+3.76	-6:33	+2.63	-1.53	-5.29

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884,

JOHN ELIOT,

TABLE III.

The Variation of the Average District Monthly Rainfall from the Normal Rainfall expressed as a percentage for the months May to October 1884.

DIVISION.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL
		-	7.0					
04	Pooree	-58	-13	-10	-29	+20	+14	8
O HISSA	Cuttack Balasore	-53 -40	+22 +49	-22 +8	$-{}^{4}_{-26}$	+26 +22	-42 +11	$\frac{-6}{+7}$
	South Midnapore and							
	South-West 24-Pergun-							
	nahs	+10	+29	+21	-29	+34	+33	+14
State of the second	Midnapore	+19	-30	+28	-44	-3	-7	-5
	24-Pergunnahs	+7	+20	-12	-10	+80	-24	+11
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL		+8	+1	-22	-20	+17	-23	
	Bankoora and Beerbhoom	. 10	-38	-13	-24	+3	+28	-14
	37 11	$+12 \\ -36$	+2 +1	-37 -29	-40 -51	+7 -5	-35 -13	-19 -24
	1 1 1 1 1	-10	-16	-25	-44	-22	-20	-25 -25
	Khoolna and Jessore	+ 4	+32	— 23	-43	+59	+2	+8
	Chittagong	+56	-3	-29	-26	+34	+23	_3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	-12	+40	-48	-49	-22	-22	-19
	Backergunge	+35	+9	-9	-34	+58	+47	+9
The Ditter Line	Noakholly	0	-19	-7	-30	-3	+5	-18
GAST BENGAL	Furreedpore	-2	-1	-36	-39	+5	-10	-10
	Dacca	+7	+4	-34	-34	-19	-23	-17
	Comilla	+19	+7	-10	-39	-19	+21	7
	Mymensingh	+22	-5	-48	-49	-72	-15	-30
Special Telephone	Pubna	+14	-13	-19	-46	-27	+22	-17
	Bogra	+6	+6	-34	- 68	- 69	-13	-31
	Rajshahye	+24	-4	-37	-55	-44	-25	28
V. Davis	Maldah	$+109 \\ +16$	+5 —17	$-47 \\ -31$	-46	-81	+59	-22
NORTH BENGAL	Dinagepore	+10	-33	$\frac{-31}{-34}$	-52 -46	65 58	+18	-30 -32
	Julpigori and Cooch		-00	-01		-90	+14	-04
	Behar	+37	-17	-30	+10	-71	+59	-15
	Unrjeeling hill	-38	-28	-9	-16	-69	+13	-26
	Purneah, North Bhagul-							
4	pore	-11	-18	- 6	-30	-67	+115	-18
NORTH BEHAR	Durbhunga, Mozufferpore	-10	-3	-25	-38	-10	+69	-14
	Chumparun	-20	+16	-5	-27	+43	-67	-5
	Sarun	-31	-23	-28	-10	-10	-47	—21
	Shahabad	-38	-42	-39	-17	-6	-3	-25
	Gya	-71	-39	-43	-13	-23	+17	-28
OUTH BEHAR	Patna	-25	-8	-41	-26	-23	+15	-24
	Monghyr and South Bha-	-48	+3	-30	-30	-53	+35	-24
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	+12	-35	-30	-48	-31	+32	-28
	/ Hazaribagh	-28	-41	-32	-11	+3	-13	-21
	Lohardugga and Man-	20		-02	-11	+0	-10	-21
CHUTIA NAGPORB	bhoom	-15	-31	-13	-26	+23	-22	-14
	Singbhoom	-29	-34	+26	-46	+29	-50	-10
		0	The state of	Brack Har				10.00

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,

TABLE IV.

A Monthly Rainfall of the Sub-divisional Rainfull-registering Stations in the Province of Bengal for the months of May to October 1884.

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District,	Station.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL
							at the con-			
	1	Pooree		2.53	8.03	11 58	6.98	15.10	17.13	61.35
Carrie and Principles		Khurdah		1.10	10.40	11.58	13.42	11.27	3.72	51.19
	Pooree <	Banpur		0.70	5.38	9.11	6.52	11.76 11.86	4·14 11·16	37·61 52·09
		False Point Hookitola		0·24 1·00	8·38 4·15	12·08 8·66	8·37 9·06	7.07	7.82	37.76
		Jagatsingpore		0.70	12:38	11.74	11.99	13.43	4.86	55.10
		Banki		0.74	11.96	13.93	6.51	9.18	2.96	45:28
	Cuttack	Cuttack		1.97	17.83	9.90	11.82	8.68	2.40	52.60
RISSA	Outlack	Kendrapara		1.20	7.45	8.80	12.62	8.33	3.45	41-85
	1	Jajpore		2.25	9.34	8.26	7.34	16.24	3.74	47.17
	-	Chandbali		3.73	12.25	14.89	11.06	11·71 16·21	10.05	63.69
	- 8	Bhuddruck		1.81	17.23	6.71	8-17		9.88	
	D 1	Sorah		1.74	10.55	11.22	3.16	15.16	5.16	46·99 70·35
L	Balasore	Balasore		3.31	18.32	19.11	11.53	14.98	4.48	51.88
		Jallasore		1.29	6.44	19-97	7.49	11.00	1·71 6·97	58.46
	1	Baripodah		3.65	12.72	14.79	9.33		0.91	
		Contai		5.41	14.41	15.13	8.93	12.09	16.04	72.01
	1	Saugor Island		5.14	14.39	23.01	7.71	17.39	12.88	80.5
1	Midnapore 3	Tumlook		4.70	10.00	11.60	9.00	8.50	4.40	48-20
	midnaporo	Midnapore		6.65	3.91	22.64	6.41	7.98	4.80	52.3
	1	Ghatal		6.82	5.82	13.41	5.84	7.93	3.81	43.6
		Diamond Harl	oour	5.64	13.56	17.13	13.30	18.02	3.89	71.5
建设在发生力		Alipore Jail		5.33	12.77	12.27	9.75	18.85	3.58	62.5
	24-Pergun-	Barrackpore		4.18	12.58	9.43	13.25	8.95	3.89	52.2
	nahs	Dum-Dum		6.30	10.53	13.28	9.25	18·59 14·70	2.44	60·8 53·4
		Baraset		7.92	11.60	9.48	7.36	16.72	2.35	64.4
	,	Buseerhat		6.65	13.03	9.41	14:41		4.25	
1		Howrah		5.99	11.28	8.19	10.00	12.97	3.74	52.1
	Howrah }	Moheshrek (Oolloberiah).	ha	8.86	10.32	9.70	8:24	10.02	3.85	50.9
	S. Marian	1 7 19-47			15.50	10.55	12.63	11.12	4.10	60.4
	1	Serampore		4.36	15.52	12.75	11.09	7.19	1.76	43.1
	Hooghly	Hooghly		4.54	8.41	10.12	9.41	8.46	3.14	40.4
OUTH-		Jehanabad		5.55	5.90	7.94		And the same		
WEST		Culna		3.70	10.32	7.55	9.03	7.27	1.98	39.8
BENGAL.	1	Burdwan		4.94	4.38	7.16	8.55	12.50	1.96	39.4
	Burdwan }	Cutwa		6.98	14.55	5.59	4.02	4.29	4.61	40.0
	(Raneegunge		3.17	5.53	10-97	10.37	7.07	3.99	41.1
	,	Bankoora		4.61	9.04	12.67	11.20	11.10	9.75	58.3
	A STATE OF THE STA	Bishenpore		4.88	5.88	9.12	8.96	8.70	4.28	41.8
	Bankoora }	Maliara		3.21	3.07	10.25	7.39	7.15	5.31	36.3
		Khatra		2.10	8.06	12.83	7.08	11.41	6.51	47.9
	(Bh. Soory		2.99	5.65	9.96	11.08	9.73	3.64	43.0
	Beerbhoom {	Hetampore	-	5	P	P	8.68	5.66	2.42	16.76
		Bongong		3.74	10-65	6.60	7.34	5.91	4.44	38-68
1	Switz Strate	Ranaghat		1.50	13.44	8.28	5.95	6.80	4.16	40.1
	37.22	Kishnaghur		4.26	7.86	7.20	2.87	8.27	2.06	32.5
The state of the s	Nuddea	Chooadanga		4.42	10.79	6.73	5.11	8.33	4.64	40·0 37·3
	TO THE PARTY	Meherpore		3.81	9.53	5.96	7.64	6.42	3.96	44.1
CHECK NOW IN THE		Kooshtea		6.43	8.92	8.08	6.14	11.23	3.35	44.1

DIVISION, .	District.	Station.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Total
				- Julia		25/20/51				W 10 10
	(Satkhira		5.74	18:35	10.41	7.42	17.73	7.53	67-1
(Khoolna }	Pagirhat		7.13	18-67	16.45	9.00	14.86	6:34	72.4
	· ·	Khoolna		8.17	22.46	11.53	8.57	16.82	3.75	71.3
		Narail		4.98	11.82	4.01	4.32	8.11	0.00	05.5
OUTH-		Jessore		7.03	18.68	8.44	5.97	11.33	2·32 5·34	35.5
WEST	Jessore	Jhenidah		7.20	12.49	7.39	7.51	13.95	3.92	52.4
BENGAL ;		Magoora		6.58	15.53	3.17	3.41	15.69	2-99	47-8
-concld.	(Kandi		4.26	6.92	7.04	5.95	7.78	F.05	0~
Bugges and Tal		Rampore Hat		1.68	6.03	8.04	6.54	9.51	5·05 2·11	37.0
		Berhampore		4.64	7.76	6.43	4.88	6.74	5.06	33.5
	Moorshedabad	Lalbagh		4.17	9.17	7.41	6.02	6.52	3.78	37-(
ALEKST A CALL	Sent of the series	Azimgunge		4.53	7.29	11.37	8.02	7.82	2.96	41.9
		Jungipore		3.60	5.79	7.27	6.51	7.28	3.43	33
	L	Lalgola		4.97	11.22	8.20	6.84	6.99	2.96	41.
Harris Anni II	- (Cox's Bazar		18-20	30.78	28.85	20.29	25.43	0.00	100.
	Chittagong	Chittagong		13.24	26.38	14.91	12.83	14.12	7.75	132.4
		Rangamati		10.48	20.41	9.86	0.00	70.74		
	Chittagong	Raicha		9.07	31.79	• 13.06	9·36 13·55	10.14	5.99	66.
	Hill Tracts. {	Agartola	:::	11.90	15.58	12.69	4.92	6.74	4·92 6·36	84· 58·
5000		Detuckhelle		10.00	00.00	14.05		1		
		Patuakhally Perozepore		12.68	26·20 23·95	14·95 12·58	10.90	17.10	7.00	88
Manual I	Backergunge {	Burrisal		12.79	21.30	14.07	12.48	15.10	11.80	81.
THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P	State of the state	Bhola		9.06	20.85	24.81	4.67 12.57	26.55	6.94	86.
SPLAIS.		Dilota		000	20 00	24.01	15.91	16.69	7.03	91.
a skale in	Noakholly	Noakholly		9.81	13.95	23.30	18.01	19.78	9.67	94
EAST	1	Fenny		15.68	29.99	16.16	14.36	13.14	4.68	94
BENGAL.	(Madaripore		9.81	12.45	6.68	7.59	13.48	4.01	54
OPERIOR OF	Furreedpore }	Furreedpore		7.69	13.46	8.55	8.79	7.88	3.32	49
	Market C	Goalundo		7.09	11.26	8.89	5.07	6.43	2.34	41.
	1	Munshigunge		8-60	15.41	8.82	11.28	12.05	5.50	61.
edanta k i i		Dacca		10.78	11.95	8.95	6.00	6.69	3.40	47
	Dacca	Naraingunge		7.21	10.45	6.70	7.98	11.80	5.83	49.
AT DALL		Manickgunge		10.09	13.63	9.17	8.13	5.95	2.71	49
SME TO THE		Comilla		12.08	20.69	18.00	11.86	11:21	8.79	00.
	Comilla	Chandpore		14.30	12.55	11.05	13.85	11.90	5.65	82·
1	to de la constant de	Brahmunberia		12.64	24.25	9.96	8.19	7.21	6:23	68
September 1981	A TOWN	Wishess summe		12.57	11.00	~ /1			- 5 7 6 4	
		Kishoregunge Atia		10.17	11·29 3·35	7·41 7·28	5.62	4.68	6.49	48
	Mymensingh {	Mymensingh		21.30	20.55	8.20	5·02 13·03	4.92	2·80 4·74	33.
	mymenomen]	Jamalpore		6.75	18.92	7.10	5.92	2.67	4.77	46
		Netrokona		17:21	20.02	10.60	17.01	6.98	6.82	78
		D.I.		F.00	10.00				14.14.4	
	Pubna {	Pubna Serajgunge	:::	5·82 11·10	10·78 9·44	7·65 10·12	6·73 6·25	8·41 5·97	5·30 6·07	44.
主8。[新]司马		60 10 10 10 10 10				100		1		
		Sherpore Nowkhilla	:::	11·03 8·50	12·31 14·96	7·69 8·57	3·48 3·76	2.71	5·20 4·41	42.
	Bogra	Bogra		9.75	16.14	8.77	3-15	2.59	2.16	42
		Panchbibi		5.02	10.82	11.05	4.88	4.42	5.29	41.
ORTH	SHIP TO SELECT		111-23					1		
BAGAL.		Beauleah		6-11	9.41	7.06	5.62	6.63	3.61	38-
Carried Inchin	Rajshahye	Nattore		9.69	10.95	7.69	4.50	5.42	3.83	42
	(Nowgong		6.98	19.74	7.89	4.60	2.85	5.23	47.2
Washing of the								1000 000	and I	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Maldah	Maldah		7.72	10.54	5.59	5.24	1.92	7.08	38.0

METROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
		Voludebrass	8.01	11.42	4.00	5.22	6.20	3.23	38.8
		Mohadebpore Churamon	6.47	15.50	4·80 8·47	7.03	4.03	4.88	46.3
	Dinagepore	Daimman	7.17	11.08	10.89	7:13	2.52	5.92	44.2
	Dinagepore	Dingmena	5.51	11.96	7.07	5.24	1.29	4.81	35.8
		Baloorghat	6.49	15.07	7.58	5.00	2.19	3.39	39.7
	r	Bhawanigunge	11.47	8.45	15.39	5.96	4.49	3.09	48.8
		(Gyabanda).	12.21	15.93	7.72	9.75	8.41	4.67	38.6
	Rungpore	Kurigram	13.52	15.92	4.01	8.20	3.86	6.61	52.1
We fill the		Bagdogra (Nil-	7.22	16.10	10:16	4.26	5.02	9.15	51.9
BENGAL	l	phamari).	. ~~	1010	10,70	120	002		
—concid.	Julpigori	Julpigori	14.03	20.39	19.29	40.79	5.00	5.35	104.8
	(Dhinhatta	20.33	22.20	8-19	16.58	8.99	10.37	86-6
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	26.75	40.29	18.28	20.89	7.04	13.92	127-1
	Cooch Denar	Mickligunge	15.17	24.03	13-27	23-12	6.36	7.02	88.9
	(Matabhanga	19.03	22.01	15.51	18.13	5.76	10.76	91-2
	(Buxa	13.80	30.08	40.47	36.07	6.20	8.07	134.6
1	Darjeeling)	Siliguri	6.72	14.65	32.33	19.92	5.34	8.17	87.1
	hill.	Darjeeling	5.34	21.10	30.08	22.18	9.24	11.45	99.3
		Kalimpong	5.62	16.43	20.31	12.19	4.75	9.39	68.6
	(Kissengunge	3.45	16.11	21.61	14.24	4.66	7.94	68-0
ſ	Purneah }	Arrareah	5.76	10.88	13.80	12:67	3.69	6.71	53.5
lite 1	(Purneah	3.32	8.13	16:07	7-45	4.55	8.86	48.3
	North Bha- f	Maddapore	2.55	7.53	7.11	7.99	3.31	10.74	39.2
	gulpore. {	Soopool	3.07	6.78	7.23	3.31	3.19	7.81	31.5
		Tajpore	1.70	7.27	8.08	7.16	4.24	7.02	35.4
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	2.29	6.73	4.67	3.87	7.56	6.98	32
ORTH	. (Madhubani	3.53	6.88	7.66	9:27	12.24	3.98	43.5
Behar.	(Sitamarhi	2.30	7.15	10.05	7.09	9.33	3.22	39-
	Mozufferpore {	Mozufferpore	1.63	8.14	7.05	5.16	7.14	4.94	34
	l l	Hajipore	0.30	9.66	11.48	4.14	3.82	4.98	34
	Chumparun {	Motihari	1.50	10.77	9.54	7.26	12.97	0.97	43
	-	Bettiah	2.31	9.65	11.30	9.01	11.93	0.64	44-
	. (Gopalgunge	2.81	8.38	13.55	8.36	6.38	2.69	. 42
	Sarun }	Sewan	1·17 0·85	4·18 6·42	6·25 9·25	7·49 9·69	8·99 5·29	1.84 1.63	29
		Chupra	10	·N	- 6	9 09			
	(Buxar	0.61	4.76	6.24	7.27	4.97	5.34	29
		Dehree	0.12	1.53	9.04	13.44	4.23	3.03	31
1	Shahabad 4	Bhubooah	0.82	0.91	8.06	8.30	9.47	2.20	29
		Sasseram	0.15	2.88	5.65	15.10	7.88	3.13	34
	to t	Arrah	0.85	4.33	9.00	5.04	4.27	1.57	25
	(Aurungabad	0.31	5.47	7.55	15.02	7.94	2.30	38
Marie Con	Gya {	Gya	0.49	2.95	7.89	7.55	3.04	2.04	23.
	1	Nowdah	0.36	2.11	5.46	6.91	3.59	3.09	27
BEHAR.	No the second	Jehanabad	1.40	3.38	5.70	8.54	3.73	4.95	
	(Patna	0.97	8.21	6.49	7.26	3.71	4.17	30.8
	Patna	Dinapore	Nil	8.74	7.26	11.77	5.62	2.86	20.9
		Behar Barrh	2·92 1·45	2·88 4·59	4·49 8·38	4·75 5·63	3·51 8·28	2·42 4·95	33.2
	La de la constante de la const	84- Sept. 7	11			7.29	2:77	3.01	25.4
	Monoher	Beegooserai	0.11	5·88 7·20	6·35 8·95	6.80	2.96	5.38	31.9
L	Monghyr }	Monghyr Jamui	1.45	6.29	7.66	14.25	3.92	2.33	35
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	Jamui	1 40	0.29	1 00	14 20	0 02	2 00	00

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October,	TOTAL.
ſ	South Bha-	Bhagulpore		1.57	12.44	10.11	2.69	3.84	6.64	37.29
SOUTH	gulpore.	Banka		1.64	5.44	5.19	5.94	3.21	5.90	27.32
BEHAR-	(Rajmehal		6.00	10.15	7.42	5.27	1.57	5.81	36-22
concluded.		Godah		3.56	5.35	7.12	2.86	2.02	6.28	27.19
	Sonthal Per-	Pakour		5.43	7.86	4.93	6.25	6.97	5.43	36:87
	gunnahs.	Nya comka		3.02	2.65	8.17	5.51	7.66	3.67	30.68
		Deoghur		3.59	4.15	8.55	5.55	7.50	3.90	33.24
A section	E Re L	Jamtara		1.14	6.38	15.00	8.86	11.40	5.08	47-8
STATE OF	-	Pachamba		0.99	4.15	9.95	5.41	6.32	2.72	29.54
	•	Hazaribagh		1.32	6.43	6.70	14.92	8.53	2.01	39-93
(Hazaribagh 4	Semtagurah		2.85	4.06	9.52	10.43	8.11		
		Mahudi hills		0.89	3.90	8.41	12.30	8.60	2.23	36.33
		Jhoomrah hills		5.00	7.00	14.60	9.50	16.50	1 94	54.5
	6	Lohardugga		0.39	5.04	12.85	8.85	12.82	0.88	40.8
HUTIA	Lohardugga }	Ranchee		2.74	8.04	14.08	11.34	12.79	3.55	52.5
NAGPUR.	(Palamow		0.63	2.70	7.30	9.58	8.70	1.39	30.3
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa		2.51	5.43	18.13	7.31	11.69	1.51	46.58
	25 21	Purulia		2.41	8.30	11.75	7.77	7.74	2.15	40.19
	Manbhoom }	Gobindpore		0.73	1.92	9.06	6 84	8.26	3.54	30.3

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884.

TOWN TOWN

JOHN ELIOT,

TABLE V.

Variation of the Sub-divisional actual monthly rainfall from the normal average for the months May to October 1884.

(In inches).

METROROLOGICAL DIVISION,	District.	Station.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
	/	Pooree	+0.01	_0.18	+1.13	-4.24	+4.99	+8.66	+10.37
		Khurdah	-2.14	+0.34	-1.80	+0.40	+0.96	-3.48	-5.72
AND STATE OF		Banpur	-1.50	-3.47	-2.06	-4.96	+1.88	-0.92	-11-03
	-	False Point	-2.76	-1.68	2.17	-5.80	+0.70	+0.23	11:48
	- (Jagatsingpore	-1.78 -1.07	+4·46 +7·23	+0.75 -2.76	+1.54 +0.39	+5.20	-2.21 -3.26	+7·96 -0·46
	Cuttack	Cuttack Kendrapara	-1·07 -2·31	-1.38	-3.17	-0.84	-0.88	-2.90	-11.48
RISSA		Jajpore	-1·82	-0.76	-5.54	-2.88	+6.21	-2.11	-6.90
	ſ	Chandbali	-0.54	+3.90	+1.67	-0.53	+0.33 +5.76	+3.63	+8·46 +7·19
Estate and the second		Bhuddruck	-2.83	+7.81	-5·86 -1·42	-2.53 -7.87	+3.92	+4·84 -0·89	-5.19
Star .	Balasore	Sorah Balasore	-2.92 -1.41	+3.99	+7.21	-0.96	+0.98	-2.62	+11.27
		Balasore Jellasore	-2.15	-1.04	+3.86	-4.11	+4.34	-3.36	-2.46
	l l	Baripodah	-0.73	+2.63	+1.17	-1.92	-0.59	+2.15	+2.71
	(Contai	+0.85	+3.19	+0.25	-4.32 -7.57	-0.02 +5.10	+6.71	+6.66
	il i	Saugor Island	+0.38	$+2.83 \\ +1.04$	+6.96	-3.92	-0.19	-0.53	-4:11
(Midnapore <	Tumlook Midnapore	+1.49	-6.15	+10.75	-4.86	-0.41	-0.46	+0.36
		Ghatal	+1.71	-3.48	-0.02	7.86	-0.10	0	-9.78
	(Diamond Harbour	+0.22	+3.42	+2.43	-0.54	+7.04	-1.83	+10.7
	1	Alipore Jail	+0.03	+2.56	-0.99 -2.53	-3.34 +2.13	+9.75	-0.96 +0.33	+7.08
	24-Pergun-	Barrackpore	-0.78 +0.70	+3.36	+1.11	-2.80	+9.92	-2.15	+7.2
	nahs	Dum-Dum Baraset	+1.77	+1.46	-1.41	-3.74	+5.43	-2.18	+1.3
		Buseerhat	+0.21	+2.35	-3.22	+1.85	+7.96	-0.16	+8.9
	(Howrah	+1.25	-0.02	-4.51	-2·59 -4·88	+3.65 +1.82	-0.67 +0.11	-2·89 -3·16
	Howrah }	Mohesreka (Oolbe- riah).	+2.18	+0:93	-3.32	-100	7100	+011	-010
Signal III	Julian C	Serampore	-0.39	+5.25	+0.16	+1.08		-0.46	+8.8
	Hooghly	Hooghly	-1.13	-1.98	-1.66	-1.19	-0.61	-2.32	-8.89
Part To Tal	1100gmy	Jehanabad	+0.18	-3.53	-4.07	-5.18	100	-1.68	-15:13
	1	Culna	-0.77	+1.60	-2.95	-2.14		-2.04	
WEST	D. James	Burdwan	-0.04	-5:42	-5·05 -4·14	-4.14 -7.89		-2.84 + 0.31	-13·0 -8·6
BENGAL.	Burdwan	Cutwa Raneegunge	+2.50	+4.49	-1.42	-2.19		+0.38	-5.7
	100 - 10 h	1424-152	+1.22	-0.85	+0.04	-0.42	+2.24	+4.90	+7.1
	(Bankoora Bishenpore	-0.29	-5.03	-2.21	-3.32	+1.27	+1.13	-8.4
1	Bankoora	Maliara	+0.44	-6.63	-1.42	-4.49		+0.45	
14 5 14	(Khatra	-1:35	-2.81	-2:31	-4.30	+1.01	+1.53	A STATE OF THE STA
		Bh. Soory	-0.07	-4.69	-2.65	-1.81		-0.09	
	Beerbhoom {	Hetampore				-3.79			
	(Bongong	-2.10	+0.51	-4·16 -1·52	-5·22 -6·77			
	i	Ranaghat Kishnaghur	-3·71 -2·25	+3.63	-1.52 -2.78	-7.89			THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	-3.27	+1.24	-2.80	-6.75	-1.60	+0.11	-13.0
	Land Marie	Meherpore	-1.19	-0.47	-3.78	-4.37			
	i	Kooshtea	-0.79	-2.48	-2.68	-5.77	+1.49	-1.29	1
		Satkira	-0.52	+5.87	-1.92	-4·07 -3·34			
	Khoolna }	Bagirhat	+0.33	+4.11 +9.43	+1.71 -0.47	-3.78			
		Khoolna	+1.92	+940	0 11	1	1	THE REAL PROPERTY.	A STATE OF THE STA

ETEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October,	TOTAL
South-	${\bf Jessore} \qquad \left\{ \right.$	Narail Jessore Jhenidah Magoora		-1.95 -0.51 +1.17 -0.71	+0.26 +5.19 -0.67 +4.15	-5·35 -2·90 -2·19 -7·18	-6·36 -5·46 -5·62 -6·84	+0.64 +2.33 +4.69 +7.51	-1·15 -0·40 -0·67 -0·47	-13·9 -1·7 -3·2 -3·5
WEST BBNGAL concld.	Moorshedabad	Kandi Rampore Haut Berhampore Lalbagh Azimgunge Jungipore Lalgola	 	-0·30 -1·31 -0·22 -0·42 +0·09 -0·93 +0·05	-2·78 -3·63 -2·12 -0·06 -1·57 -2·86 +2·85	$\begin{array}{r} -4.72 \\ -2.29 \\ -3.84 \\ -2.41 \\ +1.42 \\ -3.59 \\ -2.85 \end{array}$	-5·39 -5·76 -5·64 -5·98 -4·06 -4·46 -3·97	-1·58 -0·72 -2·64 -3·25 -1·31 -2·36 -3·25	+1·24 -1·76 -0·39 -0·48 -2·55 -0·46 -1·75	-13·5 -15·4 -14·8 -12·6 -7·9 -14·6 -8·9
	Chittagong {	Cox's Bazar Chittagong		+7·18 +4·11	-4·98 +3·28	-11·14 -6·86	-4·03 -7·52	+9.67 +0.40	+1·17 +1·92	-2·1
	Chittagong Hill Tracts. {	Rangamati Ruma Agartola		$+0.10 \\ -0.47 \\ +0.71$	+1.76 +10.09 +1.32	-9·13 	—9·15 —8·66	-2·89 -3·75	-1·73 +1·29	-21·0
0 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	$oxed{ egin{array}{c} oxed{ Backergunge} }$	Patuakhally Perozepore Burrisal Bhola	::	+4·33 -0·97 +5·17 +1·91	+0.65 +6.84 +3.84 -3.36	-7.19 -3.22 -2.48 $+5.95$	-5·16 -2·12 -8·08 -5·50	+4·29 +3·79 +14·71 +4·76	+0.71 $+5.58$ $+2.36$ $+1.83$	-2: +9: +15: +5:
	Noakholly {	Noakholly Fenny		+0.29 +3.57	-10·52 +0·50	+2.46 -5.45	-4·28 -9·69	+2·79 -3·65	+2·11 -1·43	-7· -16·
ST BEN-	Furreedpore {	Madaripore Furreedpore Goalundo		$^{+0.29}_{-0.60}$	-0.45 + 0.15 -0.23	-6.03 -4.15 -3.12	-4·18 -3·39 -6·32	-1.54	-0·48 -1·16 -2·47	-6: -10: -14:
	Dacca {	Munshigunge Dacca Manikgunge		-0.71 +1.48 +1.08	-0.91 -1.26 +3.92	-7·41 -3·87 -2·61	-3·58 -6·20 -3·04	-3.40	-0.28 -1.95 -1.23	-13 -15 -3
	Comilla {	Comilla Chandpore Brahmunberia		+1.58 +4.28 +1.66	+2·13 -7·53 +8·54	+0.33 +4.52 +1.70	-4·44 -7·24 -4·52	-0.95	+3·39 -1·26 +1·24	+2: -17: +1:
	Mymensingh {	Kishoregunge Atia Mymensingh Jamalpore	::	+1.62 +2.84 +9.16 -2.58	$ \begin{array}{r} -7.43 \\ -10.25 \\ -0.26 \\ +3.69 \end{array} $	-6·00 -3·77 -8·68 -6·41	-7·34 -6·96 -1·85 -8·36	-5·11 -9·23	+0.91 -2.17 -0.74 -0.42	-26· -25· -11· -24·
	Pubna	Pubna Serajgunge		-1·31 +3·33	-1·39 -1·50	-2·94 -1·22	-6·04 -5·05		+0.60 +1.43	-13· -6·
	Bogra	Sherpore Nowkhilla Bogra Panchbibi		+1.91 +0.95 +0.99 -1.79	+0.27 +2.36 +0.81 -0.36	-6·16 -2·87 -7·66 -1·97	-9·82 -7·24 -9·44 -6·47	-6·42 -9·11	+0.54 -1.02 +2.77 +0.65	-19 -14 -27 -13
ORTH	Rajshahye	{ Beauleah Nattore		+0.50 +2.59	-1·44 +0·52	-4·43 -4·41	-5·15 -7·34		-1·50 -1·01	
DENGAL.	Maldah	. Maldah		+4.02	+0.50	-4.83	-4.51	-8.30	+2.64	
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore Churamon Raigunge Dinagepore Baloorghat		+1.83 +2.39 +1.15 -1.52 +1.58	-2·70 +1·62 -3·67 -5·41 +1·39	-4·51 -0·67 -0·73 -7·83 +0·43	-7.84	-6.86 -5.38 -11.11	+1.53 +1.89 -0.33	-6 -11 -34

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.		May.	June.	July.	August,	September.	October.	TOTAL.
	Rungpore	Bhawanigur (Gyabanda) Rungpore Kurigram		+3·04 +1·80 -0·19	-6:95 -5:32 -5:46	+2.61 -8.73 -10.06	-5·11 -3·24 -2·65	-7·14 -4·58 -8·27	-2:33 -0:51 +1:49	-15.88 -20.58 -25.14
	l	Bagdogra (Niip mari)		-4.01	-10.04	-3.31	— 13·20	-9.73	+4.17	-36.13
NORTH BENGAL	Julpigoree	Julpigoree		+2.30	-8.92	-5.43	+14 16	-18.56	-0.37	-16.5
concluded.	Cooch Behar {	Dinhatta Cooch Behar Mickligunge Matabhanga		+4.65 +11.77 +2.07 +4.43	-7.98 $+4.42$ -4.69 -9.86	-8.82 -4.42 -7.36 -6.16	+1.43 -0.90 +0.58 -4.60	-13 84 -15:14 -16:23 -18:86	+4·26 +8·10 +1·64 +4·05	-20·3 +3·8 -23·9 -31·0
	Darjeeling Hill }	Buxa Darjeeling		-7·29 -1·75	-16·02 -3·82	-7·54 +0·20	-7·25 -4·07	-25.80 -7.99	-2·77 +4·71	-66·6 -12·7
	Purneah {	Kissengunge Arrareah Purneah		$-1.74 \\ +0.60 \\ -0.02$	-0·14 -3·19 -3·52	+4.98 -1.64 +1.85	-1.05 -0.65 -6.23	-8.03 -9.42 -9.07	+4.33 +2.90 +4.57	-1·6 -11·4 -12·4
Oddania se i Districti	North Bha-	Maddapore Soopool		-1·06 -0·12	-1·02 -2·66	-4·83 -4·13	-3·87 -8·12	-6·39 -6·39	+5.77 +4.88	-11:3 -16:4
Говтн	Durbhunga {	Tajpore Durbhanga Madhubani		-0.02 +0.06 +0.75	-0.06 -1.99 -1.67	-3.67 -6.73 -2.33	-2·50 -6·92 -0·46	-3.08 -1.26 $+2.15$	+4:08 +3:97 +1:24	-5° -12° -0°
Behar—	Mozufferpore {	Sitamarhi Mozufferpore Hajipore		-0.26 -0.60 -1.28	-0.78 +1.41 +2.36	-0·31 -3·57 +0·08	-2·04 -4·80 -5·99	+1·28 0·96 3·13	+0.62 +2.00 +0.80	-1: -6: -7:
	Chumparun {	Motihari Bettiah	***	-0.90 -0.35	+2.53 +0.67	-1·09 -1·35	-5·04 -2·17	+4.89 +2.61	-2.67 -2.58	-2· -3·
	Sarun{	Gopalgunge Sewan Chupra		-0.45 -0.54 -0.37	+0.70 -3.14 0	-0.71 -5.14 -0.91	-2.09 -2.55 +0.63	+0.47 +0.34 -1.92	-3·45 -2·00 -1·05	-4: -13: -3:
South Be-4	Shahabad {	Buxar Bhubooah Sasseram Arrah	***	-0·13 -0·14 -0·80 -0·46	-0·15 -4·29 -2·49 -2·47	-5.07 -4.12 -6.35 -3.31	-2·34 -3·43 +3·53 -4·90	-1.82 +2.79 +1.26 -4.00	+2·14 -0·84 -0·47 -1·13	-10
	Gya {	Aurungabad Gya Nowadah Jehanabad	* * * *	-0.93 -0.71 -1.67 -0.16	-0.01 -3.40 -3.66 -1.79	-4·48 - 3·61 -6·16 -6·18	+3·10 -1·81 -3·38 -3·26	+1.35 -3.46 -2.53 -0.70	-0.28 -0.40 +0.61 +1.85	-13 -16
	Patna {	Patna Dinapore Behar Barrh	: P : 2	-0.57 -1.36 +0.83 -0.66	+1·13 +1·80 -4·15 -0·93	-3·53 -3·44 -8·30 -3·62	2·31 +1·15 5·14 3·83	-2.24	+1·30 0·09 0·90 +1·57	$-2 \\ -19$
	Monghyr {	Beegooserai Monghyr Jamui	:::	-1.93 -1.15 -0.52	-0·41 +0·33 -0·42	-4·54 2·34 -4·30	-3.92	-4:75	-0.04 +1.38 -0.04	-10
	South Bha- { gulpore.	Bhagulpore Banka		-0.88 -0.54	+4·03 -2·41	-1.02 -5.41	-7·75 -5·15		+2.36	

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 19, 1884.

METEORO OGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL
South Behar —concluded.	Sonthal Per- gunnahs.	Rajmehal Godah Pakour Nya Doomka Deoghur Jamtara		+1.96 +1.04 +1.11 -0.33 +0.68 -2.07	-0·34 -1·91 -4·77 -6·74 -4·28 -1·82	-4.77 -3.81 -5.86 -5.09 -4.46 $+2.14$	-4·35 -8·38 -4·68 -7·78 -4·96 -3·08	-8.98 -7.18 -2.40 -1.81 -0.92 +4.32	+2·47 +2·98 +1·13 -0·87 -0·80 +2·38	-14·01 -17·26 -15·47 -22·62 -14·74 +1·87
APB and	Hazaribagh	Pachamba Hazaribagh Semtagurah Mahudi Hills		-1.20 -0.20 $+0.14$ -1.12	-4·27 -1·72 -4·47 -2·65	-2.92 -5.95 -2.67 -4.59	-5.64 $+2.34$ -1.55 -0.46	-1.73 + 0.70 + 0.23 + 0.85	-0·38 -1·15 	-16·14 -5·98 -7·93
CHUTIA NAGPORE.	Lohardugga {	Ranchee Palamow	:::	+0.74 -0.44	+0.52 -3.25	+1.89 -5.42	-0.40 -1.85	+4.50 +1.28	+0.38	+7·63 -10·67
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa		-1.03	-2.79	+3.59	-6.33	+2.63	-1.53	-5.46
ţ	Manbhoom {	Purulia Gobindpore	:::	-0.20 -1.23	-0.94 -5:81	+0.68 -3.46	-4·58 -5·95	+0·10 +1·16	-1.66 -0.75	-6·60 -16·04

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,

The 7th November 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,

TABLE VI.

Percentage variation of the monthly Rainfall of the Sub-aivisional Rainfall-registering Stations in Bengal, from the normal average rainfall for the months May to October 1884.

METHOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station,	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
07 4 0 1 - (1 1 - (1	Pooree {	Pooree Khurdah Banpur False Point	0 -66 -68 -92	-2 +3 -39 -17	+11 -14 -18 -15	-38 +3 -43 -41	+49 +9 +19 +6	+102 -48 -18 +2	+20 -10 -23 -18
ORISSA	Cuttack {	Jagatsingpore Cuttack Kendrapara Jajpore	-71 -35 -66 -45	+56 +68 -16 -8	$^{+7}_{-22}$ $^{-26}_{-40}$	$^{+15}_{-6}$ $^{-28}$	+63 -10 -10 +62	-31 -58 -46 -36	+17 -1 -22 -13
August, 50	Balasore	Chandbali Bhuddruck Sorah Balasore Jellasore Baripodah	-13 -61 -63 -30 -63 -17	+47 $+83$ $+61$ $+79$ -14 $+26$	$ \begin{array}{r} +13 \\ -47 \\ -11 \\ +61 \\ +24 \\ +9 \end{array} $	-5 -24 -71 -8 -35 -17	+3 +55 +35 +8 +41 -5	+57 +96 -15 -37 -66 +44	+15 +14 -10 +19 -5 +5
	Midnapore	Contai Saugor Island Tumlook Midnapore Ghatal	$^{+19}_{+8}$ $^{-6}_{+29}$ $^{+33}$	$^{+28}$ $^{+24}$ $^{+12}$ $^{-61}$ $^{-37}$	$^{+2}_{+43}$ $^{-2}_{+90}$ 0	-33 -50 -30 -43 -57	$ \begin{array}{r} 0 \\ +41 \\ -2 \\ -5 \\ -1 \end{array} $	+72 +33 -11 -9 0	+10 +16 -8 +1 -18
	24-Pergun- nahs	Diamond Harbour Alipore Jail Barrackpore Dum-Dum Baraset Busseerhat	$^{+4}$ $^{+1}$ $^{-16}$ $^{+13}$ $^{+29}$ $^{+3}$	+34 $+25$ $+36$ $+5$ $+14$ $+22$	+17 -7 -21 $+9$ -13 -25	$ \begin{array}{r} -4 \\ -26 \\ +19 \\ -23 \\ -34 \\ +15 \end{array} $	+64 +107 +21 +114 +59 +19	-32 -21 +9 -47 -48 -4	+18 +13 +8 +14 +3 +16
	Howrah;	Howrah Mohesreka (Oolberiah.)	+26 +33	+10	-36 -25	—21 —37	+39 +22	-15 +3	_5 _6
SOUTH- WEST S	Hooghly {	Serampore Hooghly Jehanabad	-8 -20 +3	+51 -19 -37	$^{+1}_{-14}$ $^{-34}$	$^{+9}_{-10}$	+41 -8 -9	-10 -57 -35	+17 -17 -27
DENGAL.	Burdwan	Culna Burdwan Cutwa Raneegunge	-17 -1 +56 +5	+18 -55 +45 -34	-28 -41 -43 -11	-19 -33 -66 -17	+18 +55 -48 +3	-51 -59 +7 +11	-12 -25 -18 -12
	Bankoorah {	Bankoora Bishenpore Maliara Khatra	+36 -6 +16 -39	-9 -46 -68 -26	-20 -12 -15	-4 -27 -38 -38	+25 +17 +23 +10	+101 +36 +9 +31	+14 -17 -22 -15
	Beerbhoom {	Bh. Soory Hetampore	2	-4 5	- 21 	$-14 \\ -30$	+4 -45	$-2 \\ -16$	-17 -35
	Nuddea	Bongong Ranaghat Kishnaghur Chooadanga Meherpore Kooshtea	-36 '-71 -35 -43 -24 -11	+5 +37 -19 +13 -5 -22	-39 -16 -28 -29 -39 -25	-42 -53 -73 -57 -36 -48	-20 -9 +12 -16 -16 +15	-6 +8 -55 +2 +6 -28	-25 -18 -34 -25 -22 -21

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District,	Station.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
[Khoolna {	Satkira Bagirhat Khoolna		-8 +5 +31	+47 +28 +72	-16 + 12 -4	-35 -27 -31	+96 +57 +74	+59 +21 —16	+19 +15 +24
SOUTH- WEST BENGAL- concld.	Jessore {	Narail Jessore Jhenidah Magoora	::	-28 -7 $+19$ -10	$^{+2}_{+38}$ $^{-5}_{+36}$	-57 -26 -23 -69	-60 -48 -43 -67	+9 +26 +51 +92	-33 -7 -15 -14	-28 -3 -6 -7
	Moorsheda- bad	Kandi Rampore Hat Berhampore Lalbagh Azimgunge Jungipore Lalgola		$ \begin{array}{r} -7 \\ -44 \\ -5 \\ -9 \\ +2 \\ -21 \\ +1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} -29 \\ -38 \\ -21 \\ -1 \\ -18 \\ -33 \\ +34 \end{array} $	-40 -22 -37 -25 $+14$ -33 -26	-48 -47 -54 -50 -34 -41 -37	-17 -7 -28 -33 -14 -24 -32	$ \begin{array}{r} +33 \\ -45 \\ -7 \\ -11 \\ -46 \\ -12 \\ -37 \end{array} $	-27 -31 -29 -25 -16 -30 -18
-	Chittagong $\left\{ \right.$	Cox's Bazar Chittagong	:::	$^{+65}_{+45}$	-14 + 14.	$-28 \\ -32$	$-17 \\ -37$	+61 +3	+15 +33	$-\frac{2}{5}$
	Chittagong Hill Tracts. {	Rangamati Agartola	:::	+1 +6	+9 +9	-48 +6	- 49 64	-22 -36	-22 +25	-24 -13
	Backergunge {	Patuakhally Perozepore Burisal Bhola		+52 -15 $+68$ $+27$	+3 +39 +22 —14	-32 -20 -15 $+32$	-32 -15 -63 -30	+33 +34 +124 +40	+11 +90 +52 +35	-3 +14 +22 +7
11 Vio	Noakholly {	Noakholly Fenny		+3 +29	-43 +2	$^{+12}_{-25}$	-19 -40	+16 -22	+28 -23	_7 _15
East Bengal.	Furreedpore {	Madaripore Furreedpore Goalundo		$^{+3}_{-7}_{-4}$	$-3 \\ +1 \\ -2$	-47 -33 -26	-36 -28 -55	+54 -16 -22	-11 -26 -51	10 18 26
10	Dacca {	Munshigunge Dacca Manickgunge	::	-8 +16 +12	-6 -10 $+40$	-46 -30 -22	-24 -51 -27	-4 -34 23	-5 -37 -31	-18 -24 -7
	Comilla {	Comilla Chandpore Brahmunberia		+15 +43 +15	$^{+11}_{-38}_{+54}$	$^{+2}_{+29}_{+15}$	-27 -34 -36	-2 -7 -35	+63 -18 $+25$	+3 -20 +2
	Mymensingh {	Kishoregunge Atia Mymensingh Jamalpore	11881	$^{+15}_{+39}_{+76}_{-28}$	$ \begin{array}{r} -40 \\ -76 \\ -1 \\ +24 \end{array} $	-45 -34 -51 -47	-57 -58 -12 -59	-64 -50 -66 -80	+16 -44 -14 -8	-36 -43 -14 -35
	Pubna {	Pubna Serajgunge	***	-18 +43		-28 -11	-47 -45	-21 -34	+13 +31	-23 -11
	Bogra {	Sherpore Nowkhilla Bogra Panchbibi		$^{+21}_{+13}$ $^{+11}_{-26}$	+2 +19 +5 -3	$-44 \\ -25 \\ -47 \\ -15$	-74 -66 -75 -57	-71 -75 -78 -46	+12 -19 $+56$ $+14$	-32 -25 -39 -25
NORTH BENGAL.	Rajshahye {	Beauleah Nattore	::	+9 +36	-13 +5	-39 -36	-48 -62	-38 -51	-29 -21	_30 _27
	Maldah	Maldah		+109	+5	-46	-46	-81	+59	22
	Dinagepore	Mohadebpore Churamon Raigunge Dinagepore Baloorghat		+30 +59 +19 -22 +32	$ \begin{array}{r} -19 \\ +12 \\ -25 \\ -31 \\ +10 \end{array} $	-47 -7 -7 -53 +6	66 36 40 60 45	-29 -63 -68 -90 -5;	-7 +46 +47 -6 -39	-32 -12 -21 -49 -13

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL.
	1	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda).	P	+36	-45	+20	-46	61	-43	-25
	Rungpore	Rungpore Kurigram Bagdogra (Nilphamari).	:::	+17 -1 -36	-25 -26 -38	-53 -71 -25	-25 -24 -76	—35 —68 —66	-10 +29 +84	-26 -33 -41
North	Julpigoree	Julpigoree		+23	-30	-22	+53	— 79	-6	-14
Bengal < concluded.	Cooch Behar {	Dinhatta Cooch Behar Mickligunge Matabhanga		+30 +79 +16 +30	$-26 \\ +12 \\ -16 \\ -31$	-52 -19 -36 -28	+9 -4° +3 -20	-61 -68 -72 -77	+70 +139 +30 +60	-19 +3 -21 -25
	Darjeeling {	Buxa Darjeeling		-35 -25	-35 -15	-16 +1	—17 —16	-81 -46	$ \begin{array}{r} -10 \\ +29 \\ +84 \end{array} $ $ \begin{array}{r} -6 \\ +70 \\ +139 \\ +30 \end{array} $	-33 -11
	Purneah {	Kissengunge Arrareah Purneah		-34 +12 -1	-1 -23 -30	$+30 \\ -11 \\ +13$	-7 -5 -46	-63 -72 -67	+76	-2 -18 -20
	North Bhagulpore {	Maddapore Soopol		-29 -4		-40 -36	_33 _71	-66 -67		-22 -35
North	Durbhunga {	Tajpore Durbhunga Madhubani		$-1 \\ +3 \\ +27$	$-1 \\ -23 \\ -20$	-31 -59 -23	-26 -64 -5	-42 -14 +21	+132	-13 -29 -1
Behar.	Mozufferpore {	Sitamarhi Mozufferpore Hajipore		-10 -27 -81	-10 + 21 + 32	$-3 \\ -34 \\ +1$	-22 -48 -59	+16 -12 -45	+68	-4 -16 -17
	Chumparun {	Motihari Bettiah		-38 -13	+31 +7	-10 -11	$-41 \\ -19$	+61 +28		-5 -7
	Sarun {	Gopalgunge Sewan Chupra		$-14 \\ -32 \\ -30$	+9 -43 0	-6 -45 -9	-20 -25 +7	+8 +4 —27	-10 +29 +84 -6 +84 -6 +70 +139 +30 +60 -26 +70 +107 +116 +167 +167 +139 +132 +45 +168 +132 +45 +68 +19 -28 -38 -38 -42 -43 -43 -43 -43 -43 -43 -43 -43 -43 -43	-9 -30 -10
	Shahabad {	Buxar Bhubooah Sasseram Arrah		-18 -15 -84 -35	- 3 -82 -46 -36	-45 -34 -53 -27	-24 -29 +31 -49	-27 +42 +19 -48	$-28 \\ -13$	-20 -25 -13 -39
	Gya {	Anrungabad Gya Nowadah Jehanabad		-75 -59 -82 -10	0 -54 -63 -35	- 37 31 53 52	+26 -19 -33 -28	+20 58 41 16	-16 +25	-3 -36 -44 -27
South	Patna {	Patna Dinapore Behar Barrh	::	-37 -100 +40 -31	+16 +26 -59 -17	-35 -32 -65 -30	-24 +11 -52 -40	-53 -14 -39 +12	-3 -27	-21 -7 -49 -16
Венак.	Monghyr {	Beegooserai Monghyr Jamui		-95 -64 -26	-7 +5 -6	-42 -21 -36	-23 -37 +29	-57 -62 -44	+34	-34 -25 -13
	South Bha- {	Bhagulpore Banka		-36 -25	+48 -31	_9 _51	-74 -46	-46 -57		-15 -36
	Sonthal Pergunnahs.	TO I		+49 +41 +26 -10 +23 -64	-3 -26 -38 -72 -51 -22	-39 -35 -54 -38 -34 +17	-45 -75 -43 -58 -47 -26	-85 -78 -26 -19 -11 +61	+84 -6 +70 +139 +30 +60 -26 +70 +120 +76 +107 +116 +167 +139 +132 +45 +24 +68 +19 -73 -80 -56 -52 -39 +67 -28 -13 -42 -11 -16 +25 +60 +34 -27 +46 +76 +34 -27 +46 -17 +45 +60 +76 +76 +76 +76 +76 +76 +76 +76	-28 -39 -30 -42 -31 +4

METROROLOGICAL DIVISION.	District.	Station.		May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	TOTAL
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Hazaribagh	Pachumba Hazaribagh Semtagurah Mahudi Hills		-55 -13 +5 -56	-51 -21 -52 -40	-23 -47 -22 -35	-51 +19 -13 -4	-21 +9 +3 +10	-12 -36 +2	-35 -13 -18
CHUTIA NAGPORE.	Lohardugga	Lohardugga Ranchee Palamow	::	+37 -41		+16 -43	-3 -16	+54 +17	+12 -41	+17 -26
	Singbhoom	. Chybassa		29	-34	+25	-46	+29	-50	-10
	Manbhoom *	{ Purulia Gobindpur		-8 -63	$-10 \\ -75$	+6 -28	-37 -47		-44 -17	-14 -35

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

The 7th November 1884.

SULA SIL

TTA

Disease .

Partie of the state of the stat

12.00

North States

DE

Topic Times I may be a little

phia the spine to prove the spine

SALES TO CONTRACT OF SALES OF

The second secon

A THE CONTROL OF THE PARTY OF T

JOHN ELIOT,

No. 1209, dated Cuttack, the 3rd November 1884.

From-W. R. LARMINIE, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Orissa Division, To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

Referring to your circular No. 16T—R, dated 7th October 1884, I have the honour to report that there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder supply in any of the districts of this division. The Collector of Balasore, Mr. Grant, reports that the prospects of the harvest in his district are unusually bright.

No. 6M.A., dated Calcutta, the 3rd November 1884.

From—A. Smith, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division, To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In accordance with the instructions contained in Government Circular No. 16T R, dated the 7th October 1884, I have the honour to submit the following report on the state and prospects of the crops, and the condition of the people, in each sub-division of each district in this division.

2. As far as I can gather from the reports received from the several Collectors, there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply in any of the districts in this division. In Nuddea and Moorshedabad, however, the prospects of the crops are not very brilliant, and the outturn as estimated is not sufficient. The prospects of the crops in Bongong of the Jessore district are also not very favourable. I give below an abstract of the district reports, together with my opinion with regard to the condition of each district.

3. 24-Pergunnahs.—As regards the sudder sub-division, there is no reason to apprehend any want of food, fodder, or water in this tract. The late rice promise well. It wanted only a shower of rain at the end of October, and this fell exactly as it was required. This rain will, it is stated, prove highly beneficial to both paddy and vegetables, and a full crop is expected. The general health of the public has also been reported to be good.

4. The aus crop, which, however, forms not more than about a sixteenth part of the

whole rice crop, appears to have been a 10-anna one.

5. As to the increased price of food grains ruling at the present moment, it is observed that the demand for labour is always pressing and wages are pretty high, so that the working classes do not, as a rule, much feel the present rise in the rates, and there is nothing to show any particular change for the worse in the condition of the lower classes of the people.

6. Besides rice, which of course forms the staple food crop, there is a fair cultivation of sugarcane, date, betel-leaves, and vegetables in a good many places of the sudder subdivision; as well as of jute and dhonchia silkworms are also reared, though to a small extent in the Bistupur and Auchipur police stations. The prospects of these are favourable.

7. The outturn of the amun crop last year was about a 10-anna one. It is not easy, Mr. Stevens says, to state with any degree of accuracy the stock in hand, but the supply in the local markets is up to demand, which circumstance is a sure indication of the sufficiency of the stock, and there seems to be no fear of the store running short within a few months to come.

8. The supply of fodder and of water, both for irrigation and drinking purposes, is as

good as it usually is in most years.

9. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Diamond Harbour reports that the condition of his sub-division with regard to the supply of food, fodder, and water is quite normal, and he assures us that there is no cause of any anxiety in respect of his sub-division. There is no aus here.

10. Mr. Stevens observes that the Sub-Divisional Officer submitted his report before the last rainfall, and he estimated the yield of the late paddy at 12 annas. Since then there has been rain, which must materially improve its prospects, and a good harvest may be safely

expected

11. In the same way, the Deputy Collector of the Baraset sub-division reports that there is no cause of anxiety regarding food, fodder, or water-supply in his sub-division; that the last aus crop was a fair one; and that the amun now in the field is estimated by him to be an average one. There is, he states, ample water-supply, and the paddy in stock, including the last bhadoi crop, is quite sufficient to last five months.

12. The officer in charge of the Basirhat sub-division, in his report despatched before the last rain, informed the Collector that there was no cause of anxiety regarding the food, fodder, and water-supply in his sub-division, and that he expected a full paddy crop. He also expressed a belief that the stock in hand was more than sufficient for the demand of the people till the harvesting of the crop now in the field.

13. In both Baraset and Basirhat there is a fairly large area of jute and date trees.

14. The Cantonment Magistrates of Barrackpore and Dum-Dum have reported to the effect that their crops are good, and that there is no apprehension of scarcity. Their supplies, however, are chiefly imported.

15. Mr. Stevens has made the following general remarks :-

"Speaking generally, I believe—(1) that the aus harvest, which is of little importance, except in the north of the district, has been nearly average, but perhaps slightly below it; (2) that the amun crop promises to be at least average; (3) that the weather has been very favourable for sowing rubbi crops, where such are grown; (4) that other miscellaneous crops

are generally good; (5) that, as regards water and fodder-supply, there is no reason to apprehend any deficiency."

16. "The public health is good."

17. As regards this district, there is no cause for anxiety. The prospects of the crops

are very favourable, and we expect to have more than an average crop.

18. Nuddea .- In the sudder sub-division the ans was very poor: 4 annas in the Kaligunge police station; an 8-anna crop having been harvested in all the rest. At Kaligunge and Nakashipara, too, the amun crop has almost failed, only 1-anna crop being expected at the former and 2 annas at the latter; while within the Kotwali and Chapra jurisdictions 4 and 5 annas, respectively, are only expected. The prospects of the rubbi crop are reported as doubtful, but all agree that with rain they are likely to be good; and as rain fell during the end of October, the Collector has called for further report from all the thanas on this

19. Within the sub-division of Kushtea, the aus was bad at Kushtea, Bhaluka, Dowlutpur, Nawpara, and Damukdea, being 4 annas only. At the last-named place, however, a fair amun crop of 12 annas is expected, but at the rest it has been a failure except at Khoksa, where a small harvest of 6 annas may be looked for. This crop was destroyed partially by temporary overflow of the large rivers and by insects. The rubbi, on the whole, with timely

rain, is estimated at 12 annas.

20. In Chooadanga the average outturn of aus was 6 annas; at Jibanagur it was 8 annas; and Kalupole, 4 annas; while at the remaining thanas it was only 6 annas. At Damurhuda, the amun is estimated at 8 annas, at Kalupole 3 annas, at Chooadanga 2 annas, at Alumdanga 2 annas, and only 1 at the rest. The Sub-Divisional Officer has, however, reported that with rain this crop will improve. The rubbi crop is estimated at 10 to

21. In Ranaghat itself the aus was the worst, being 6 annas only. It was 8 annas in Santipur and 10 annas in Chagda and Haringhatta. In Ranaghat and Santipur the outturn of amun is estimated at 4 annas only. There are no other staple food-grains in the latter, but in the former a full harvest of rubbi is expected, and 3 annas of teel. In Chagda what the expected outturn in amun is has not been mentioned. It is only stated that the prospects are not good in high lands. A further report has been called for from the Sub-Divisional Officer. The rubbi crop is expected, in the event of there being rain, to be 10 annas. In Haringhatta the amun is expected to be 14 annas, and the rubbi is spoken of as not bad.

As regards the Meherpur sub-division, the Sub-Divisional Officer, having visited 22. the whole sub-division, has sent in a special report under the Collector's orders, issued previous to the circular from Government, and I submit herewith a copy of this report for your perusal. It will be observed that the Sub-Divisional Officer has divided his jurisdiction into two circles, viz., outer and inner, and has not, like other officers, given the outturn than by thana. In the outer circle the outturn of aus was 10 to 12 annas, and the prospects of amen are exceedingly bad, the greater portion having been scorched. The state of the amon, however, is a matter of indifference, since, in the Kaluntur beel, a bumper crop is expected, which will, after December, not only bring enormous quantities of food into the market, but will afford labour to thousands of the people. The cold weather crops, too, are described as magnificient.

23. In the inner circle, however, the aus was 4 annas and amun nil. The cold weather

crops, however, are all good at present, but will require rain to mature them.

24. In the sudder sub-division indigo and jute are extensively cultivated. Hemp is also to be seen here and there, and sugarcane is grown in almost all the thanas. In Kushtea, Chooadanga, and Ranaghat jute, indigo and sugarcane, and in the latter sub-division tobacco, form the chief non-food staples. All these are doing fairly well, and form a considerable factor in the capacity of the people to withstand pressure from crop failure,

especially in those parts where food grains are even in good years imported.

25. Taking into consideration the harvests of last year, which were bad, the prices now current, and the poorness of the last bhadoi crop, the several Sub-Divisional Officers, excepting Kushtea, after making such enquiries as were desirable, are of opinion that the stocks in hand will suffice for the next four months at least. The Kushtea Sab-Divisional Officer estimates only a two months' supply; but seeing that the crops of last year were better in that sub-division than elsewhere, the estimate, the Collector considers, is too low. Mr Beames of Meherpore estimates the supply within the inner circle to be decidedly low, but does not state how long it will last. The trade in paddy is fairly active throughout the district, and may have some effect in preventing the mahajans from withholding their stores. As a rule, paddy is imported into, and not exported from this district, and hence the above estimates are not so low as at first appears. If, however, the prices in neighbouring districts, from which exportations are generally received, range high, it will add to the pressure likely to be experienced
26. There is not expected to be any considerable variation in the supply of fodder, at

any rate for some months.

27. As regards the water-supply, there is always in this district a great deficiency in greater than it was last. Indeed, on the whole, the supply will probably be somewhat better. 28. Mr. Tayler makes the following general remarks:-

"Taking the district as a whole, there is a likelihood of some pressure here and there in each sub-division, but notably in Kaligunge than within the sudder and within the inner circle at Meherpore. In these places especially prices are likely to be high, and this will fall chiefly on the very poor and labouring classes. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Meherpore has asked for special grants for road works within the inner area. But with this exception, none of the other officers have proposed to carry on any special work.

"I am, however, of opinion that a special grant might be made to the Road Cess Committee for construction of roads or tanks in those parts where pressure is most felt; and if the earthwork for the Central Bengal Railway, which is to run through the district, was again undertaken, much benefit would accrue to the labouring classes in Ranaghat, Santipore, Nakashipara, and Kaligange."

29. The prospects of the crops in this district are far from being good. They are especially bad in the Kaligunge thana of the sudder sub-division and in the inner circle of the Meherpore sub-division. In these places it may perhaps be necessary to open some relief works, but I do not wish to make any definite proposal till I have visited the said places, which I intend to do immediately. I am not inclined to believe that there is any cause for immediate alarm. The water-supply in the inner circle is reported by the Sub-Divisional Officer to be very deficient, and it may be necessary to do something in that direction. As to the other parts of the district, I do not think there is much cause for anxiety. There is every year a large import in Nuddea. I do not recollect any year of the five I was Magistrate-Collector of Jessore in which large importations were not made from the Jessore Sunderbuns. With the stock in hand, the amun and other food crops and importation the people will, I have no doubt, be able to tide over the present difficulty.

30. Jessore. -Mr. Barton states that, judging from the present, there is no fear of famine or scarcity of food in this district. The absence of rain from the 6th to 23rd October 1884 caused apprehension of some injury to the amun crop, especially that which is on high land; but the rain that fell on the 24th and 25th ultimo has removed it, and the amun has been greatly benefited by the rain. On a rough estimate the amun crop is expected to yield an outturn of 12 annas in this district. The price of rice has recently increased. It is selling at Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12 a maund. This high price will probably continue till the amun crop is harvested, and its produce appears in the market in December next, when it is hoped the price will fall. As far as the Collector has been able to collect information regarding the stock of rice in this district, he considers that it is sufficient to meet the local

consumption for three months.

31. It is premature to say anything now about the prospects of the *rubbi* or winter crops. The sowings of these crops have just commenced. The recent rains have benefited the cultivation of these crops. The prospects appear good.

32. There is no fear of any failure of the water or fodder-supply in this district. The

rivers and tanks are full.

33. Mr. Barton adds that, as at present there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder in his district, it is therefore not necessary for him to submit any detailed report. He has, however, given succinct account separately for each sub-division of the state

and prospect of crops, and which is abstracted below.

34. Sudder. - The sudder canoongo, who was sent out to make local enquiries, reports that he visited many fields and villages, as well as some of the principal markets. He reports that he visited many helds and vinages, as wen as some or the principal many that the last aus or bhadoi crop yielded on an average 10 annas of the full crop, and estimates that the amun crop is expected to yield an outturn of 12 annas. The cultivation of the rubbi or winter crops has just commenced. The recent rains have done, good to the sowings of these crops. Very few non-food staples grow in this sub-division. Jute and indigo grow here and there. The high prices that have recently ruled in the rice market are attributed to a smaller import and larger export than usual. The stock of rice in this sub-division is estimated to meet the local requirements for four months, provided the export is not carried on to any large extent. In case the export goes on largely, the stock will last only for two months. There is no fear of want of drinking water or fodder. No system of artificial irrigation prevails in this sub-division. Taking the outturn of the last aus crop and the prospect of the coming winter rice into account, there is no anxiety for food. But the high prices will cause pinching to many.

35. Jhenidah.- The Sub-Divisional Officer reports that there is no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder. The last aus crop yielded on an average an outturn of 8 annas in this sub-division. The Sub-Divisional Officer estimates that the amun crop will yield an outturn of 10 annas. He reports that the stock of food in his sub-division will meet the local demand for about four to six months. The price of rice has gone up considerably. Coarse rice is selling at 13 seers per rupee. The rice market is not expected to improve until the amun crop is harvested. The prospects of date-juice and sugarcane are reported favour-

able. The last jute crop yielded more than an average outturn.

36. Magura.—The Sub-Divisional Officer, who personally saw some parts of his sub-division, reports that the aus crop partially failed in some places, but it was a splendid one in others. Taking the whole into consideration, he estimates the aus to have yielded 8 annas; while in the interior the Sub-Divisional Officer came to know that the people in the jurisdiction of Salkia station were borrowing paddy and money from the mahajans. The prospects of the amun crop are reported to be good. Some injury is reported to nave been

done to this crop in some places by an insect called majra, but notwithstanding this the outturn is estimated at 10 to 12 annas. The ploughing for the *rubbi* crop is going on. Prospects fair. There is no anxiety for food, water, or fodder-supply in this sub-division. The stock of rice in hand is estimated to meet the requirements for two months. As regards non-food staples, the jute occupies a prominent place in this sub-division. It yielded an outturn of 12 annas last year.

37. Narail.—The Sub-Divisional Officer reports that there is no cause of anxiety for water and fodder. He is also of opinion that there will be no want of food. The stock of food is estimated to last for three months. The last aus crop yielded a 10-anna harvest. The amun is expected to yield an outturn of 12 annas. It is too early to speak of the prospects of the coming rubbi crops, the sowings of which have just commenced. Jute is grown to some extent in this sub-division, but the market being dull, the produce from it

is inappreciable this year.

38. Bongong.—The aus or bhadoi crop yielded an outturn of 10 annas. The yield from amun is estimated by the Sub-Divisional Officer to be only 6 annas. He says that want of rain retarded the sowings of the amun, and adds that he himself saw fields of dhan scorched for want of rain. The only places where the amun has succeeded are the very low lands and beels. The prospects of the rubbi crops are not unfavourable. Jute is grown in this sub-division to a small extent, but this cannot help the people to any appreciable extent. The Sub-Divisional Officer believes that the mahajans have ample stocks of paddy in their hands, but they are waiting for high prices; hence there is not much activity in trade; and the result is the gradual increase of price. It is estimated that there is in this sub-division four months' supply of food. The Sub-Divisional Officer says that he does not take a desponding view, but entertains a hope that the people will manage to pull through until they reap the bhadoi crop. There is no scarcity of drinking water or of fodder in this sub-division.

39. Mr. Barton makes the following general remarks as regards his district :-

"The prospects of the amun crop are reported to be good from all sub-divisions, except Bongong, where the outturn is estimated to be 6 annas only. I think the rain that fell on the 24th and 25th October has improved the condition of the amun in Bongong.

"The season for date-juice, from which goor or molasses is prepared, has now come. This article is a source of income to the peasantry in this district, and it will help them to

some extent."

40. In Jessore or in the 24-Pergunnahs there is no cause for anxiety. The year will

probably be better than the past year as respects food, water, and fodder-supply.

41. Sudder .- Moorshedabad .- The last bhadoi was a good average crop in the low lands and on the dearahs, but a failure on the high lands, where the rice withered up and was not worth outting. Taken together, it cannot be called more than a 4-anna crop.

42. The winter rice crop will be a bumper one in the Kalantur, that is, in about half

the area planted out, and an almost entire failure elsewhere : a 6-anna crop is the most that

can be expected.

43. The recent rise in the rivers will necessitate the re-sowing of the dearth lands, but this is almost compensated for by the increased fertility given by a fresh deposit of silt.

The ground is moist, and rubbi prospects generally are very fair.

44. Indigo, mulberry, and jute are, if sugarcane be excluded, the principal non-food staples. Of these, the prospects of the first are good, though the October sowings are behind hand. Mulberry promises well, and with a clear sky the worms, now hatching out, will thrive. Jute is cut, and gave a very fair yield.

45. Last year's harvest were bhadoi 10 annas, amun 6, and rubbi 6.

46. Current prices at present are: fine rice 10 and common 13 seers the rupee, with a tendency to become easier as the roads are drying and supplies arrive from Beerbhoom.

47. With an increased outturn there has been a larger export of indigo, and the high es have led to a brisk import of rice. These apart trade is bad, and the cloth market, a prices have led to a brisk import of rice. pretty good sign, is unusually sluggish.

48. With a second bad year stocks are known to be low, and, as far as can be judged, the supply in hand is not at the most sufficient for more than two months.

49. Fodder will be short, but not to any serious extent. As to employments, there is some dearth of it at present, and will be till the silk filatures reopen, about November 15th. The Collector has therefore provided road work wherever it was asked for, and he is told that it comes in very usefully. Irrigation is little resorted to, and though water must be husbanded, there will be enough.

50. Kandi.—Bhadoi is not grown in this sub-division, except on the extreme east, along the lands bordering the Bhagirathi, and the area thus occupied is so insignificant that the

crop need not be taken into account.

51. On the occasion of his visit to Kandi at the beginning of October, the Collector made full enquiries as to the prospects of the winter rice in this the worst part of the district, and arrived at an estimate of 6½ annas. But heavy rain has since fallen, working a considerable change for the better. The outturn now cannot be less than 8 annas, and may be more for the area planted out. This, however, is taking the whole sub-division, only half of what would be under rice in an ordinary year, and so an 8 anna crop means in reality nothing more than a 4-anna one.

52. Rubbi prospects are generally stated to be fair, and of course they have been very much improved by the rain which has fallen since the sub-divisional report was written.

But rubbi in the Rarh, the local name of the stiff clayey tract bordering on to Beerbhoom,

is of but secondary importance.

53. Mulberry is the only non-food staple of any impartance. It will be a good crop, but the decline of the silk industry operates most injuriously upon prices, and renders it of less assistance than it otherwise would be.

54. Amun is the only crop grown, and its yield last year is stated to have been 9 to 10 annas. Common rice sells at 13½ seers the rupee.

55. Trade is said to be stagnant: people having little money to spend and not being disposed to spend what they have. Rice is coming in from Beerbhoom in good quantities, but this of course means local scarcity, and is no subject for congratulation.

56. The Sub Divisional Officer thinks there may be two months' supply in hand, and it is certain the mahajans have and are holding back grain. Still the estimate is a little

57. There is no water for irrigation. The people have allowed the large tanks, dug for this special purpose, to become choked up and have only the most premature means of raising water. Water for drinking purposes there will be, but before March it will in many places be bad and scarce. No difficulty as regards fodder is anticipated. Employment by next March will be wanted in Gokurn, Saktipur, and the greater part of Khurgram. and before that time the roadwork will be all finished.

Lalbag. - Bhadoi yielded from 4 to 6 annas. It is not grown to any extent, except in thana Bhugwangola on the banks of the Pudma, and the area under it is at the most

but one-fourth of the sub-division.

59. Here, as elsewhere, transplanting was much delayed owing to the long drought, and from 6 to 8 annas of the acreage has not been touched. Previous to the late rainfall the outturn was estimated at 5 to 6 annas, but now it may be safely estimated at 8 annas or a trifle more.

60. The late rise in the rivers destroyed a considerable breadth of recently sown kalai, but this notwithstanding rubbi prospects are decidedly good, though the season will be a late

61. Mulberry is a promising crop, but one not likely to be remunerative at present prices. The October sowings of indigo have been damaged by the rise in the river and the late heavy rain, whilst jute is grown only in small quantities for local consumption. This exhausts the list of non-food staples. Cocoon-growers are complaining of the low prices, which have fallen from 11 pans the rupee in 1882 to 32.

62. Bhadoi last year gave 12 annas, amun 8 and rubbi 10.

- 63. Common rice sells at 13 seers the rupee, and wheat at 18. Wheat is cheaper throughout the district than it has been at any time during the last four years, and this is a fact to be borne in mind. In 1866 rice sold at 9 and wheat at 8 seers, but nature's liberality proved sufficient to cope with the crisis. In 1874 rice sold at 13 and wheat at 16, so that things were really somewhat worse than they are at present. Government gave three quarters of a lakh, which was spent on roads, laid out with a regard alone to the demand for labour, and the Committee now find that the repairs take up all their money.
- 64. There have been considerable arrivals of rice at Bhugwangola, the price, wholesale, being Rs. 2-8 the maund, or 16 seers the rupee, and the consignments, principally from Tipperah, are in excess of ordinary years. In other respects trade is slack, things not having improved since the extensive failures among the Kayas.

65. It is estimated that there is a supply in hand for two months.

66. On the right banks of the Bhagirathi things are much the same as in Kandi; that is, tanks dug for purposes of irrigation have been allowed to choke up, and there will not be too much water for drinking. To the east tanks have been filled up from the rivers where-ever communication existed, or could be effected; where it was not practicable, well-sinking may have to be resorted to, as many tanks are likely to be dry by February. It is possible, too, that there may be a difficulty about fodder, but on this point it is almost too early to venture an opinion.

67. Jungipur.—Bhadoi is grown only in the Bagri, i.e., that part of the sub-division lying east of the Ganges and comprising nearly half the culturable area. It was an almost complete failure on the high lands, but the low lands yielded well, and the outturn on the

whole was from 6 to 8 annas.

68. The amun in this sub-division, nearly all of which is grown in the Rarh, presents an almost complete analogy, and the yield is likely to be a 6-anna one, or possibly something more, as the late rains will have an effect.

69. The rubbi promises well on all lands liable to inundation. There has been a good

deposit of silt, and prospects as yet are decidedly favourable. Kalai, however, has been much damaged by floods, and this tends to keep up prices

70. Mulberry here, as elsewhere, promises well, and jute was a fairly heavy crop. These non-food staples, however, are of only secondary importance.

71. The Sub-divisional Officer being new to his charge, no figures for last year's yield has been given, but those for Lalbag, the circumstances of which are very similar, may be safely taken.

72. Coarse rice sells at present from 131 to 14 seers the rupee, with a downward

tendency.

73. Nothing is said about trade, but the Collector believes that there is very little of it in this sub-division.

74. The Sub-divisional Officer, following the estimate of men who are experienced, thinks that there is a five months' stock in hand. The Collector doubts it very much, as it is not known why stocks should be so much larger in Jungipur than they are elsewhere, where two months have been taken. With rice coming in from Eastern Bengal, it is not at all likely that the mahajans would hold on for so long, and a five months' supply means a large capital locked up, even in a year of low prices.

75. Want of water is likely to be felt to some extent, and with a second year's deficient rainfall it cannot be reached at the usual depth. Employment is another want which is being met at present by road work, but will need some larger project. As to fodder, the large extent of ground that has lain fallow will provide grazing, more or less indifferent, in excess of ordinary years. To conclude, the western portion of this sub-division, parts of Suti and Mirzapur thanas, is the worst part of the district, and will need special measures, though it is doubtful if work can be found there.

76. The prospects of the amun crops in some parts of the district, especially in Kandi sub-division, are nearly as bad as in Nuddea, and it may be necessary to open relief works in some places. After I have visited Nuddea, I will visit this district, and submit a further report as to what relief works, if any, should be opened, and in what places. The water-supply in some places is also expected to be deficient, and something, however, may have to be done to supply the want. As regards fodder, I am not inclined to think that there will be much deficiency. The land lying fallow will afford grazing to the cattle. This was also feared last year, but nothing particular came of it. It is impossible now to foretell what showers may fall, and there is no good done in replenishing the tanks from time to time every

77. Khoolna.—The Collector states that there is no cause for anxiety in this district regarding food, water, or fodder. The district depends only very slightly on its aus crop. That was a fair one, and in parts very good. The amun is the chief crop that up to the present is good. The Collector, who submitted his report before the rains which fell in the end of October, stated that "if there should be more rain, it will be a bumper or 16-anna crop; if not, a 12-anna one.". There are many other miscellaneous crops, such as date, sugar, betelnut, and cocoanut. These are all fair.

78. The prospects of the amun crop in this district are indeed very good, and there is

no cause for anxiety here.

79. To sum up, it will be seen that crops are good in Khoolna and satisfactory in the 24-Pergunnahs and Jessore, and that anxiety is limited to parts of Nuddea and Moorshedabad. Watchfulness is needed there. The Collectors of those districts will be asked to give fortnightly reports, and I will visit the parts affected at once. The Collector of Moorshedabad will be also asked to give details of the work, which, though ordinary road cess work, he has already taken in hand for the purpose of assisting the people.

No. 266, dated Meherpur, the 22nd October 1884.

From-H. B. BEAMES, Esq., Deputy Collector of Meherpur, To-The Collector of Nuddea.

In reply to your memorandum No. 1525G, dated the 10th instant, endorsed in Commissioner's No. 16MA, dated 8th October, I have the honour to report as follows.

Without going into too minute details, which will be supplied separately with this, in, answer to your No. 1515G, dated the 9th October, I am now in a position to report further, as directed by the Commissioner, after having visited every part of the sub-division and having made the minutest and most careful enquiries from every source at my

Such enquiries were necessitated owing to the conflicting statements of those on whom I chiefly depended for accurate information, viz., the numerous planters who reside in the sub-division. Thus, for instance, Mr. Gibson of Ramnagore, on the one hand, was inclined to be too sanguine as to the condition of things; whilst on the other Mr. Patrick Smith of Kathuli was inclined to take too gloomy a view of things. Then, again, Mr. Macdonald and his assistant, Mr. Macdonnel, differed in their views, though living so close together, and Mr. Macnaughten of Nischindpore is not himself quite satisfied as to the true state of things at present.

Under the circumstances, I had carefully to weigh the information I received, but am now satisfied that I could not arrive at more correct conclusions than those I now offer as

the result of my deliberations. During the Poojas over 6 inches of rain fell in this sub-division, and all over it, and the result is that a very great change has taken place in the prospects of the crops and the well-being of the people.

Before Poojas it was evident that, should the rain then cease, the amun dhan would be a complete failure, and that it would be nearly impossible to sow anything worthy the name of a cold-weather crop.

The Pooja rains have considerably altered that state of things.

The amun dhan has improved, the land has been rendered cultivable for cold-weather crops, and those crops, such as rahar, til, pepper, kalai, &c., which were in the ground at the time, give promise of a better outturn than has been seen for many years past. Again, the recently sown cold-weather crops have got a healthy and vigorous start, and with rain in December and January, or both, we may expect to have a bumper rubbi crop.

Even to-day the few drops which have fallen will do good, and a little more rain still threatens.

The position may be thus briefly summed up. Had there been no rain after the commencement of the Poojas, there would have been a famine: now the worst that can occur is a

The present state of things is generally this. Allowing for rain falling in December or January, the people living on the borders of the sub-division will not suffer at all, but those living in the centre of the sub-division will feel considerable pressure for many reasons, and it would be decidedly advisable for Government to contribute a little relief in the shape of road-making, in order to assist those who in times of distress cannot well command employment.

I here append a rough sketch of the sub-division to assist in reference, and request that this letter may be read with the letter in reply to No. 1515G of the 9th October, in order to the complete understanding of the subject.

From this sketch map it will be seen the part most affected (marked with red ink)

includes the sub-divisional head-quarters and Kathuli.

Outside this part, that is to say, in the greater part of the sub-division, the state of things is generally this.

The aus crop was 10 to 12 annas in the south, and 8 to 10 annas in the north, the whole

area usually cultivated being also this year cultivated.

The amun crop has been a distinct failure, little having been sown, and that in no place showing an outturn of more than 6 annas: the proportion of crop sown this year against that sown in ordinary years being 2 to 3 annas.

The rubbi crop promises to be a bumper one, but the result of all this is that during the next two months of November and December a little pressure will be felt, which may be completely tided over with a modicum of help from Government.

As regards the distressed part within the red lines, the case is far otherwise.

Here the aus crop was only 4 annas, and the amun amounts to about 2 annas, and barely that out of one-twentieth of the amount usually sown.

Here then there will be during the months of November and December need for more help than elsewhere.

I have before said that no such thing as famine is likely, but in the distressed part all agree with me in thinking that during November and December the pressure will be most surely felt by the poorer and more helpless of the labouring classes, and I would suggest that Government should give assistance in the following manner. To Mr. Patrick Smith of Kathuli, an old and highly respected resident of the sub-division, a sum of Rs. 1,000 to be laid out in road-making, as may seem advisable to him, on the Government road from Meherpur to Karimpore thana. To Mr. Macdonald of Shikerpore Rs. 500, to be laid out as may appear to him advisable on the repairs of the road from Gopalpore to Mamdagree (a Government road from Meherpur to Moorshedabad district).

This would relieve all the heaviest distress, and at the rate of 6 pice a day (the present rate of wage), Rs. 500 would give relief to 300 people a day for two months.

In the outer circle there is an abundance of water-supply from the rivers Jellinghee and Matabhanga, but in the inner circle there will probably be great distress from failure of water-supply, owing, it is said, to the neglect to give effect to Mr. Patrick Smith's proposal last year to cut the bund at the mouth of the Kajla river and let the water in from the

I am not aware how this is to be met, and I fear that many deaths will occur, the indirect result of a deficient water supply. The fact is that the water supply in the centre of the sub-division has been getting more and more scarce during the last three years owing to the neglect to open the mouths of the Kajla and the Bhyrub, and these two works might well be taken in hand as relief works, and in order to give a good supply of water in the forth-

coming year.

The Bhyrub might be opened up by cutting half a mile of silted bed of river between it and the Kharia (Jellinghee) at Karimpore, and the Kajla might be opened up by cutting a similar distance between it and the Matabhanga.

Should the Commissioner approve of these as relief works, I could procure rough estimates and submit when called on.

I consider that I should now be placed in a position to grant Messrs. Macdonald and Smith sums of Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 respectively at any moment I may be called on to do so by them, they of course submitting accounts in due course showing the application of the funds they may be entrusted with.

To this last I beg the favour of an immediate reply, after consulting the Commissioner. For further information I must refer you to the accompanying letter in reply to circular

No. 1515G. of the 9th October.

No. 94, dated Chinsurah, the 11th November 1884.

From-John Beames, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division. To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In reply to your circular No. 16T-R, dated 7th October, I have the honour to report on the state and prospect of crops and condition of the people in the districts of this division.

2. In the Hooghly, Howrah, Bankoorah, and Midnapore districts there is no cause for

anxiety.

3 Beerbhoom.—Sudder sub division. Aus or early rice crop (probably what is meant by the term bhadoi in your letter) averaged 6 annas, extremes being 10 annas in the west and 3 annas in the east. The aus crop is in all parts of Bengal Proper insignificant, being grown only on selected spots and in small quantities.

4. The amun or winter crop, the main harvest of the year, gives promise of an average

of 7 annas, extremes ranging from 12 annas to 3 annas.

5. Rampore Hat Sub-division .- Aus, average 5 annas; amun probably 5 annas.

6. Throughout the district there is extremely little rubbi cultivation; there may perhaps be a little more this year in consequence of the partial failure of the rice crop. So far, however, nothing has been done in this direction. There are no non-food staples in this district.

Last year's rice harvest was below the average, being about 9 annas in the Sudder and

7 annas in Rampore Hat.

Prices have of course risen; but the present rate does not look very alarming, being

14 pucka seers to the rupee as against 22 seers at the corresponding period last year.

Trade has naturally suffered in a district where the principal business is export of rice. The returns from the railway stations from July to October in the Sudder sub-division show a falling off of two-thirds as compared with the same period last year, and in Rampore Hat

seven-eighths.
7. The stocks of food-grains must have been very seriously reduced. The Collector considers from local enquiries that there is probably a sufficient supply (including the aus) to last for another five months. A railway runs through the whole length of the district, and

private enterprise will probably pour in supplies whenever wanted.

8. The water-supply has somewhat decreased, but it is only in the small tracts affected by scarcity that the decrease is serious. Irrigation of crops is not much resorted to. There is no cause for anxiety about fodder

9. On the whole, I do not think it probable that any further general measures of relief will be required in this district, though, perhaps, here and there some trifling assistance may

be necessary.

10. Burdwan.—Raneegunge sub-division. No cause for anxiety in thanas Assensole and Raneegunge. In thana Kanksa little or no aus is grown. The amun or winter crop will probably be only a 4-anna one, and there will be distress in patches here and there. Rubbi sowings have begun, but the crop is a very unimportant one. There are no non-food staples. Last year's crop averaged only 6 annas. Common rice now sells at 13 to 14 pucka seers. Water getting scarce, tanks having been nearly emptied in trying to save crops by irrigation. The late rain has partly replenished them, but the want of water will be felt next hotweather. There is no anxiety about fodder, as there is abundant waste land for grazing. The rice trade has somewhat fallen off, but there will probably be sufficient import as soon as a demand makes itself felt.

11. Special report will be submitted hereafter regarding Kanksa thana.

12. Sudder sub-division.—Thana Bood-Bood adjoins Kanksa, and its condition is a little worse than that thana. There was a 3-anna aus, but it is grown in so small an area as to be of little use. The amun in 10 or 12 villages has failed altogether, and in others there will only be a 2-anna crop; in some places as much as 4 annas. Rubbi prospects are more hopeful, though there is very little cultivation of this kind.

Last year's harvest was about 5 annas. Common rice sells at 12 to 13 pucka seers. In other respects the remarks made about Kanksa will apply. A special report will be

submitted about this thana also.

13. Ausgram.—The circumstances of this than resemble generally those of Kanksa and Bood-Bood, though the amun may possibly yield as much as 6 annas. This there also will, unless matters mend soon, be included in the report to be submitted regarding Kanksa and Bood-Bood.

- 14. Sahibgunge.—Same remarks as under Ausgram.

 15. Burdwan.—Aus average 6 annas, but very little of it is grown. Winter crop (amun) will be about 6 annas. There is good promise for rubbi, but not much is grown.

 Last year's harvest was not very good, but with so large a town as Burdwan in the middle of it, there is not likely to be any scarcity of stocks. Coarse rice is now selling from 14 to 16 seers, this price due more to holding up of stocks than to scarcity. Water and fodder plentiful. Though there are a few patches of bad harvest here and there, the general condition of this thana does not give rise to any anxiety.
- 16. Satgachia, Khundghose, Rama, and Salimabad.—Un to date there is no reason to apprehend scarcity in these thanas. In the two last-named, the amun crop is expected to yield from 10 to 12 annas, and in the other two 8 annas.

17. Cutwa Sub-division.—The information given by the Sub-divisional Officer is unfortunately not precise. The Collector, however, thinks that Ketugram thana is not likely to suffer much; the amun is expected to yield a 7-anna crop, and the aus yielded about 5 annas. In the other two thanas, Cutwa and Mungalkot, there has been failure of crop in patches, but the condition of these two thanas will form the subject of further report.

There is some jute grown in parts of this sub-division, and until recently rice was being exported to Moorshedabad. There are probably still considerable stocks in the towns of

Cutwa and Dainhat, which are centres of trade.

18. Culna Sub-division.—Thana Culna expects a 10-anna harvest, and is quite secure. In Purbasthali no immediate scarcity is to be expected. Montessur seems to be badly off. The aus was only 5 annas, and the amun is expected to be from 4 to 5 annas. No rubbi has yet been sown. There are no good roads in this thana, and it is therefore difficult to put in supplies. Rice is selling at from 13 to 14 seers, and there will be some scarcity of water but not of fodder.

19. The annexed map will show the tracts in which scarcity is impending. It will be seen that they are comparatively small in area, and, with the exception of Montessur and Sahebgunge, readily accessible. Employment for the able-bodied is available on the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and Government has given a sum of Rs. 5,000 for charitable relief to those unable to work. Present necessities are thus provided for, and subsequent reports

will show what further measures are likely to be required.

No. 507G, dated Dacca, the 28th October 1884.

From - F. Wyer, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to your letter No. 16T—R of the 7th instant, I have the honour to state that, with regard-to this division, there is no cause of anxiety regarding food, fodder or water-supply. The Collector of Backergunge reports that the prospects of that district are better than usual; and so far from there being any cause of anxiety, the expertation of rice will probably increase from between 45 and 50 lakhs of maunds, the quantity last year, to 60 lakhs this year. The Collector of Mymensing reports that the condition of that district does not differ from the normal state, and the only part of the district where the prospects are not good being the Atea sub-division, but even here there is no cause of anxiety. The Collector of Furreedpore reports the same for his district, and adds that Katwalipara and Gopalgunge will probably export largely. In Dasca, on the whole, there has been a fair crop, the only failure being the crop grown on the high lands, and there may be some pressure to the north of the district, but the Dacca-Mymensing Railway will furnish ample employment, if, as is not likely, the people in that part are driven by want to look for work.

2. In Backerguage the great non-food staples, if such a term be allowable, are supari and cocoanuts. Of the latter 13 annas and of the former not far from a full crop is expected. Mr. Dutt reports that the wealth in Backerguage from these crops and from other sources is so great that even if the rice crop failed at any time, a contingency not at all likely to arise, the people would be well able to pay for imported rice. Both in Dacca and Mymensing the jate crop, which was a good average one, is being held back on account of the low price. This proves that the ryots are well off; otherwise they could not do this. In Furreedpore the yield of the crop has been good everywhere, and in Goalundo it is said to have been a bumper one. In this district the area planted with jute was not larger than usual. In Dacca, however, owing to the high prices last year, a larger area was planted, and since it costs the ryots very nearly Rs. 3 a maund to grow and prepare this crop, they have lost by its cultivation.

No. 493GC, dated Chittagong, the 1st November 1884,

From—E. E. Lowis, Esq., Commissioner of the Chittagong Division, 10—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to Government Circular No. 16T—R, dated 7th October 1884, calling for a report on the state and prospects of the crops, I have the honour to report that in all the districts of my division there exists no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply.

2. In Chittagong the Collector, after personal enquiry, says that the crops, both aus

and amun, are full average crops.

3. In Noakholly the aus crop has been 12 annas, while a bumper crop of amun is

expected.

4. The Deputy Commissioner of Chittagong Hill Tracts reports that the condition of his district does not vary materially from its normal state, with the exception that the prospects of cotton are more favourable than they have been for many years past. He adds that some of the jooms beyond the frontier line are being destroyed by rats; on this he promises to submit a further detailed report.

No. 319Met., dated Darjeeling, the 31st October 1884.

From-Lord H. Ulick Browns, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

WITH reference to Government Famine circular No. 16T.-R., dated 7th October 1884, I have the honour to submit a report on the state and prospects of the crops, and the con-

dition of the people, in the several districts of this division.

2. The Collector of Dinagepore, Mr. Tute, reported, on the authority of Mr. Ricketts, Manager of the Sunkerpore Wards' Estates, that the only portion of his district which is threatened with scarcity is the south and south-west, and he did not think that much more will be required even there than the ordinary employment that can be given on the

There will be no want of food, water, or fodder. Since he so reported, I have heard from him demi-officially that there has been good rain almost everywhere, and that the south and south-west had the benefit of it. Under the circumstances, I think it unlikely that Government will have to be asked to give or do anything in the Dinagepore district in consequence of short crops, and so give none of the details required in the case of districts

in which distress is expected.

3. I enclose a copy of the Collector of Rajshahye's report, No. 809G, dated 27th

October 1884, with the statements and map received therewith in original. The report may

not comply exactly and precisely with the requirements of the Government circular on every minor point, but it does on almost all of them, and it seems to me to give full information on

all main points.

My own opinion of the condition and prospects of the Rajshahye district is this: I think it rather possible than probable that relief works in excess of the Road Cess Committee's annual repairs of roads may be required in parts of the district before the next rubbee and aus crops are reaped: that if they are required, the amount to be spent in such works will not be large, and that with perhaps a few other small localities, where a little employment may be required for a short time, the need for employment will be confined to the Burhind tract. But I do not think it at all certain that relief works will be necessary anywhere in excess of the employment offered by the Road Cess Co. amittee in repairing roads, and it may very probably result in the people in parts of the district being merely pinched, but being unwilling to go on relief works. While giving this opinion, I also wish to say that, when, as in this case, there has been no general and considerable failure of crops, it is not easy to form an opinion thus early in the season, and that it will be much more easy to de so a month hence. The Collector, it will be seen, expects to be able to judge better when he has heard whether the late rain has been general, but I believe he will know

more at the beginning of December.

If Government will leave it to me to report again if I find it necessary to do so when the Collector and I have been able to obtain fuller information, they may rely on my doing so, if I do find it necessary, as soon as I can do so with the least confidence; but from the information now before me I am able even now to express an opinion that the only sure and unfailing test in the case of a district so circumstanced is whenever complaints of distress and requests for relief are received to reply by an offer of employment on relief works at the rate of three annas a day for a fair day's task for an able-bodied raiyat (not professional cooly), and lower rates for women and children. I propose to have the condition of the people watched, and to ask the District Officers and Road Cess Committees to act as above. Collector will be requested to do all in his power to secure his obtaining information of distress and giving the people an opportunity of complaining by a visit to the locality by a Government officer as if on ordinary business, so that the offer may be made without delay if it is really needed. As regards water and fodder, some inconvenience will be felt in certain localities for want of water, which will have to be fetched from a distance, and doubtless the people will drink bad water near at hand in perference to fetching good water from a distance, which will cause sickness. In the matter of fodder, the cattle may be thinner than usual owing to there being less grass, but I do not expect more than that at present informed. Prices will be high, but there will be no difficulty about a sufficient supply of food being brought to where it is wanted.

4. The rainfall in Pubna during the past season has been much below the average, and it is reported that the amun crop will be "very short in places;" but it is said that there is no reason to anticipate distress in any portion of the district. Mr. Bolton says it is possible that special arrangements may be required hereafter to provide labour for the poor around Taras in the Roygunge thana, where the people had a bad season last year; but "there is no urgency in the matter, and in any case the Road Cess Committee would probably be able

to do all that is needed.' There are no very large stocks of grains in the district, but the supply is said to be sufficient, and it would be supplemented, if necessary, by importation from the eastern districts.

The water and fodder-supply is also sufficient.

In the case of Pubna, none of the details mentioned in the Government circular will be ssary. The Collector will be told to keep himself informed of the condition of the necessary. The Collector will people of Taras and Roygunge.

I enclose a copy of the Collector of Bogra's report. It is very defective in one respect, i.e., it gives no information as to theorops, past and present in the portion of

the district to the east of the river Karotoya, and though the Collector had not visited that tract, he could have supplied the information obtained from his sudordinates. From what have heard, however, I have no anxiety as regards this tract, though I will enquire about it. If it is necessary, I will address Government about it, but not otherwise, unless I hear to the contrary.

As regards the rest of the Bogra district, I have to submit the following remarks.

All the relief Government gave last year was employment on relief works when people plained of distress and wanted such work. Government could, in my opinion, do complained of distress and wanted such work. Government could, in my opinion, do no less in any year. In the case of the khear or red clay tract that has now suffered more or less from bad crops for three years, and which only grows the single crop of winter rice, I expect that, in addition to all the Road Cess Committee can spend in repairing roads, Government will have to complete the railway bank from Sooltanpore to Bogra in the course of the next eight months, and to supplement the road cess funds by grants to a considerable amount for other relief works. Employment will also be necessary in other parts, though to a less extent. How much money will be required for relief works is uncertain, but the experience of last year showed that, putting aside the very few professional coolies, the people of Bogra will not work for hire at all if they can help it, and will work at any private employment they can obtain in order to avoid resorting to public relief works. From what the Collector reports about the increase of grain thefts and burglaries thus early, it looks as if employment may soon be wanted.

I expect that the people in the worst tracts will suffer a good deal for want of water, and will be compelled to dig wells. The cattle in such tracts will suffer from a short supply of fodder, but it is probable than a good number of cattle may be sold.

Prices will rule high no doubt, but any quantity of food required can be easily brought into the district by railway, rivers, and roads. The point is that in certain tracts there will be no money to buy food if it were ever so cheap, and it will have to be provided by relief works. Whether some charitable relief will be required will not be known till later, but probably it will. I expect that Government will have to suspend the collection of the revenue demand over the worst parts on condition of zemindars doing what may be thought necessary for their tenants.

In the case of Bogra, I propose to obtain information as to the parts to the east of the Karotoya, and to have the condition of the people on the west of it carefully watched. I will take up at once the question of what roads would be useful in the worst tracts, in case work on a considerable scale is necessary. I do not think the time has yet come for preferring a report in the Famine Code form, but that time will probably come about a month

I shall visit Bogra towards the end of next month, and will address Government about

that district again in due course.

6. From the report of the Collector of Rungpore it appears that wherever the aus rice is grown, a full bumper crop has been harvested in all four sub-divisions, and that the jute crop has also been good; but there will be in the different sub-divisions an amun crop which will vary from 4 annas to 12 annas. Where no other crop is grown, and where the outturn is low, some pinching is expected; but nothing more. The supplies of food and outturn is low, some pinching is expected; but nothing more. The supplies of food and fooder are ample everywhere, and except in a few special localities in the Gyabanda subdivision, where a few wells may have to be dug, there will be no want of water. Altogether the Collector and I, as at present informed, do not think any special measures will be necessary anywhere in the Rungpore district, and so I give no further details.

7. The foregoing paragraphs give all the information and opinions I am in a position to give at present in regard to districts about which there seems to be room for the least doubt, even as regards any part of a district; but when the District Officers have done some

touring, we shall feel more certain.

The present state of the districts of Julpigoree and Darjeeling does not vary so materially from the normal condition as to give cause for the least anxiety as regards food, water,

fodder, or want of employment.

The price of rice in Julpigoree, however, is very high, "principally on account of export to other districts." Common rice is now being sold at 11 seers per rupee, against 18 seers and 20 seers in the corresponding months of 1883 and 1882, respectively.

No. 724G.D., dated Bogra, the 26th October 1884.

From-C. J. O'DONNELL, Esq., Offg. Collector of Bogra, To-The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

With reference to your circular No. 297Met., dated the 17th instant, giving cover to Government Circular No. 16T.—R. (Famine), Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit the report therein called for in regard to the district of Bogra.

2. I regret the time allowed has been so short, for although I have been continuously in camp since the date of the circular, the 7th October, I have failed to personally inspect the whole district. I have been entirely unable to visit that portion which lies to the east of the river Karotoya; but as it is a low-lying tract, traversed in all directions by navigable rivers, water-channels, and marshes, besides that it is a large producer of aus rice and cheena, whilst the people are enriched by the jute trade, I think it may be considered

safe from scarcity. Its inhabitants are also to a considerable extent boat-owners, or work at oft-times as boatmen, and so obtain a share in the profits of the valuable carrying business of Eastern Bengal.

3. On the west of the Karotoya the prospects are much less favourable. After visiting all the thanas in this tract, except Sherepore, and having examined large areas in each, I beg to give the following replies as succinctly as possible to the question asked in the Government Circular, adding a few special remarks at the end of my report.

4. It is to be understood that my replies apply only to the portion of the district west

of the Karotoya.

5. Over the whole of this area the bhadoi or aus crop was good. I believe it was

everywhere an average or 12-anna crop, and in places a bumper crop.

6. I fear I cannot estimate the outturn of the winter rice now approaching maturity at more than 6 annas, varying from 10 annas in Sibgunge and Nawabgange thanas, and 8 annas in Khetlal and Panehbibi to 6 annas in Adamdighee and 4 annas in Bogra and Sherepore. Excluding the four more favourably circumstanced police divisions, there remains a tract, bounded on the west by the railway, on the north and east by the Sherepore, Bogra, and Dinagepore road, and on the south by the district frontier towards Pubna and Rajshahye, in which I think it would be rash to estimate more than a five-anna crop, or, roughly, a third of a full bumper crop. In places it is undoubtedly more, but over many rice plains it is much less; for, unfortunately, it is the fact that on some high runs of country the crop will barely produce its seed grain. This area, it may be observed, is nearly conterminous with that portion of the district which is composed of a reddish stiff clay, known

7. The promise of the rubbee or spring crops, so far as one can judge thus early in the season, is excellent. The heavy rain of the beginning of the month, and the light showers that now are falling, although they have come too late for much of the winter rice, have thoroughly moistened the ground, and ploughing and sowing are already unusually advanced this year. The spring crops, however, I would remark, form but a small portion of the total food-supply of the district.

8. In no part of the Cis-Karotoyan tract, except Panchbibi, where sugarcane and jute are largely grown, are any important non-food staples produced to such an extent as materially to enrich the people, and so enable them to sustain the effects of a food-crop

The crops last year were much as they are this year; that is to say, a fair bhadoi was followed by a deficient amun and a good rubbee crop. At the same time, judging by the rainfall statistics, the range of prices, and numerous statements I have heard, the winter rice was much less of a failure than it is this year, and hardly justified the relief measures taken so promptly by Government as soon as the first distress was reported: still it is manifest that such as it was, and covering exactly the same area as the failure of this year, the khear tract, it considerably encroached on the resources of the people and their ability to meet the losses that have now come upon them.

10. Prices are distinctly high at the present time, and have risen during the past two months from 15 seers to 12 seers (pucca) for the rupee. I regard the later price as one which, if not soon reduced, must press on a large section of the people in a very appreciable degree. It will entirely depend on the fact whether this rate is maintained or not, after the amun harvest is reaped. whether serious distress will or will not be felt. If, as I hope, grain is abundantly imported from Rungpore and Mymensing, the price will fall; but if this expectation is not realized, the tract I have particularized above (viz. the thana of Adamdighi and the portions of thanas Bogra and Sherepore lying to the west of the Karotoya) will require careful watching, and very probably some form of relief early in

the coming year.

11. Trade is very active in all parts of the district, but I regret to say that I regard this fact with some alarm. I fear that its ordinary direction and tendency is towards export and depletion. I need hardly refer to a fact so well known as that the khear tract, which is also the area of failure, produces a fine species of rice, little used for local consumption, and which is eagerly bought up by petty traders, who are in effect agents to the large exporting firms in Calcutta. I anticipate that these men will use all their efforts to secure some part of their ordinary supply, and I fear that in the end of November and throughout December, before serious pressure is felt, they will be only too successful in still further reducing the district stocks, which now are not too abundant. Much will depend on the action of the zemindars in regard to rent, and the Government in regard to revenue. If these two forces exert themselves as in ordinary years, if where there is short produce they demand full rent and revenue, the peasantry will have no means of escape from the depleting trader. The raiyat must sell his rice. I always have held, and always will hold, that the quickest, honestest, cheapest, and safest form of relief is, when Government has satisfied itself that there is a really grave failure of food-supply, to at once act on the principle that where rent cannot be paid without danger, revenue cannot be demanded without setting an example a Government should not set. Further, when once revenue collection is suspended, we should insist on proportionate elemency in the zemindar. I do not for an instant speak of remission. In nineteen-twentieths of Bengal the revenue assessment is so easy that only in the most exceptional cases would absolute remission be justified. The suspended revenue could be recovered in three to five years by instalments without interest, the loss of the latter amount being the measure of the general contribution of the province to local distress.

12. I am entirely unable to estimate the amount of grain stocks in the district in the manner suggested, that is, in terms of food-supply, for so many months. Judging by previous periods of distress, I venture to express the opinion that the district will probably be able to feed itself till the beginning of the hot weather—four to five months hence.

13. The supply of water for all purposes is abnormally deficient. The rivers are already at their hot-weather level and are loaded with impurities. They are almost all stagnant, and jute-steeping has been carried on in most. There is already an unusual amount of cholera about the district, and I fear that public health will deteriorate rather than improve. With the advent of the hot weather, I have even graver fears of trouble to the people from this source than from the failure of food-supply.

The fodder-supply, after the cattle have grazed off the short stubble of the crop that is partially saved, or the standing rice, as they are already doing in many places, will necessarily be very deficient in the khear tract. The rice nearly everywhere, even where the grain

yield promises well, is short in stalk.

14. I have replied as far as I can the questions raised by the Government circular.

15. In order to aid Government in estimating the present condition of the crops, I give below a table showing the rainfall, month by month, in the three abnormal years—1873, last year, and this year.

			1	1873.	1888.	1884.	ERMARKS.
*				Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	T. I B. C. Tarrett
January	***	- NO		0 22	0.58	T. T.	The second second second
February	***			0.10	0.16	0.13	Country Holes of the
Jarch					0.17	1.23	
April	***	***		3.12	3.02	3.20	TAX III CO
Lay	***	***	***	2.01	6 78	1.75	TO STORE BEEN
une		***		674	7.44	16:17	N. C. S. C. DOLLER S.
uly	***			7 95	16.93	9.60	T made was
lugust	***	***		12.83	8 91	3.12	of a Pilance State of
September		***		3.29	2.82	2.53	1 11/4/11/20 8 - 42/4/20 11/20
October		***		******	0.31	1.87*	* Up to 1 P.M. C
November						Line Land	the 26th, when i
December	***	***		0.38	0 79	Same	was still raining.

shortness of the rainfall in August and September of the present year. I do not believe in the efficacy of October rain, except to fill out the grain in plants which have not only survived the drought of the two preceding months, but still retain considerable vigour. The second conspicuous point is one of good hope. The rainfall in April, May, June and July could hardly be more propitious for the aus crop, which the dry, hot weather in the end of July and the beginning of August ripened to perfection. This fact alone would convince me that what I have heard on all sides is true, namely, that the aus yielded nearly a bumper outturn. It was also an unusually extensive crop. Not only on the poli or light sandy soil, but also on the stiff khear clay, that people hastened to refill their granaries, left half empty by last year's failure. Going about the district, I have everywhere noticed that a very considerable portion of the worst amun rice stands on fields which have aiready yielded an aus harvest. This is a fact of very great importance. I regret that I have no means of estimating, with even a distant approach to statistical accuracy, what proportion the aus bears to the amun area. We are still, I regret to say, nearly as ignorant on this and such like agricultural questions as we were ten years ago. I may here mention that the people employ aus rice principally as food, and I have heard the opinion freely expressed that they will not readily part with this their ordinary means of sustenance.

17. I should not conclude this report without drawing attention to the fact that burglaries and thefts show a marked increase. During the third quarter of the present year, 71 burglaries and 119 thefts were reported as compared with 46 burglaries and 71 thefts in the corresponding months of July, August and September 1883. The object of several of these offences has been food-grain, and the accused in many cases have pleaded the pressure of hunger. Considering, however, that these figures represent the total crime against property among three-quarters of a million of people, it would be as unwise to attach too much importance to them as it would be to ignore them altogether.

attach too much importance to them as it would be to ignore them altogether.

18. As to the probablity of serious distress, I think it distant. There are few landless day-labourers in the district. I believe the coming cold weather, with a promising rubee harvest, will supply a fair amount of employment to them. The short crops are, moreover, confined to one-third portion of the district, and the population affected will not exceed quarter of a million. About 5 per cent. of this number probably live by day labour, and if Government gives a small subscription to the District Road Fund, besides completing the Sultanpore-Pogra Railway embankment, I think we will have sufficient aid to tide us over the period before next rains.

From—E. H. Ruddock, Esq., Collector of Rajshahye, To—The Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division.

With reference to Government Famine Circular No. 16T-R, dated the 7th instant, I have the honour to state that I called for reports from the sub-divisional officers, the District Superintendent of Police, and some of the zemindars and managers of estates in the district. The report from the sub-division of Nattore has not yet been received, but the district report being due on the 27th, I beg to submit the following report on the several points noted in the circular.

2. I beg to annex a tabulated statement clearly showing the approximate condition of each police station in the district under the various heads referred to in the Government

circular, and to offer the following observations in regard to each station.

3. Beauleah.—In this station there was a fair yield of the bhadoi crop, but the amun prospects are indifferent, except in places where the inundation water has reached. Sugarcane cultivation is carried on extensively, as also mulberry, and the rearing of silk cocoons, which gives employment to a considerable portion of the population of this and the neighbouring thanas, is a fair source of income.

4. It is worthy of mention, in connection with Rampore Beauleah, Charghat and Pooteah thanas, that Messrs. Watson & Co. distribute about ten lakhs of rupees every year for advances for cocoons. In addition to this, I understand that Messrs. Louis Payen & Co. distribute between two and three lakhs of rupees similarly, principally in Rampore Beauleah thana. The placing of so much hard cash at the disposal of the people must

be a great help to them.

5. The prospects of the winter crops are fair. Scarcity of water is felt only in the interior, that is, in villages far removed from the course of the river. The condition of trade in the market is dull. The supply of paddy in store is not large. I do not anticipate any difficulty about fodder, though much may not have been preserved; but there is ample grazing ground on which the cattle can thrive for months, and even if there is any difficulty in any particular part, the cattle can easily be taken for two or three months, as is frequently done, on to the churs where there is an enormous lot of excellent grazing ground. All those whom I have consulted are unanimous on this point, and to save time I may observe that

this remark applies generally to the whole district.

6. Godagaree Station.—This station supplies rice for the district consumption to a large extent. The high price of rice last year induced a very large export from here, and consequently the quantity left in store is not large. Rice is grown abundantly-in fact it is the only crop grown here-and although the rainfall was scanty, the amun promises fair in parts, and is there are plentiful showere of rain yet, there will be no scarcity felt in this part of the district. Some few villages in the south-eastern boundary of this station have sustained a total wreck of their crop, and the state of the crops to the north and east, within four miles of the police station, is extremely bad, owing to the inundation and the

ravages of insects and grasshoppers.

- 7. Tannore Police Station. In the villages within the jurisdiction of this thana also rice is extensively grown. The country is Burind to the north and west, and the paddy grown was plentiful, but much of it was destroyed by late sowing and by reason of drought except what grew near tanks which afforded facilities for irrigation. The crop standing in the fields is not in a good condition. Jute has been grown to some extent, and the cultivation of mulberry is carried on on a small scale. Owing to demand for irrigation and to want of rainfall, scarcity of water will soon be felt. Those that have money decline to work, and the' poorer raivats alone work at very high rates, not having grain in their houses. The fact mentioned in the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the divisional report, as regards scarcity in Bogra and relief works, applies here and to the district generally, that people will not work away from their homes, nor will they work at all on anything like relief works as soon as pressure is removed. I mention this here, as in this police station last year there were parts where it appeared relief was necessary, but the people could not be induced to work away from their homes.
- 8. Bagmara Police Station.—The rice grown here is in the low lands generally, and is largely used in Pooteah, besides being exported. The river Baraloo, which flows through this part of the country, did not overflow, and consequently, as the bheels were not inundated, the amun crop will be short, though the outturn of the aus was favourable. There is no reason, however, to fear that the quantity will be inadequate, although the prices may be high. Jute has given a fair outturn, and though the price has fallen far below that of last year, still there will be a fair profit. Mulberry has been a fair crop, and a good deal of work is done in cocoons, and it is hoped they will show favourable results. Scarcity of water is felt in some parts of this thana. The last cold-weather crops were good, and the prospects of this year so far favourable.
- Police Station Putteah. Rice, both aus and amun, used to be grown in the low lands under the Doorgapore outpost, but of late years from insufficient produce the raiyats have abandoned the cultivation of rice and devoted themselves to the cultivation of sugarcane, which yields a surer and more profitable outturn, and they now depend upon rice imported from elsewhere. Mulberry and cocoons, moreover, flourish in these parts of the country, and the prospects of the crops this year are favourable. The inundation of the

Ganges afforded a good supply of water, and no scarcity is likely to be felt in the cold weather.

10. In this police station are situated the Rajbarees of the Pooteah and Taherpore families, and though their properties are scattered all over several districts, it may be convenient to summarise here the reports I have received respecting the properties in this district.

11. Taherpore Estate.—In the villages belonging to the estate situated in thanas Rampore Beauleah, Pooteah, Nattore, Singra, and Bagmara, the bhadoi or aus crop seems to have been generally an almost total failure; in fact the average is set down at 2 annas. This, however, I think rather too low an estimate. This failure of the bhadoi crops has, however, been compensated by the good crop of mulberry, sugarcane and jute, also by the rearing of cocoons; for though the price of jute was lower than last year, still it was high enough to yield a large profit. The general prospects of the winter amun crop are not promising from want of rain. It is, however, a significant fact mentioned by the gentleman from whom I got my report, that the mahajuns have, in anticipation of distress, ceased to lend the raiyats paddy. He also complains of the imperfect state of irrigation, which has led to poor paddy crops ever since 1882, and this has been aggravated by the bheels not

being inundated.
12. Pooteah Estate.—The Manager of the Pooteah Estate reports that, generally speaking, the condition of the mehals is discouraging. He has submitted a statement, from which I find that the outturn of the late bhadoi erop in the estate was about 41 annas. The prospects of the rubbee crop are good, and the amun paddy promises to yield an outturn of nearly 5 annas. The produce of jute and sugarcane has been satisfactory in some mehals, while in others it is either fair or tolerable. Cocoons are abundant, and it is reported that, if the Pousbund result in success, there will be no apprehension of any hardship, notwithstanding the failure of the bhadoi crop. Paddy is selling at from 25 to 28 seers per rupee, and rice from 14 to 16 seers. Price of wheat from 22 to 25 seer per rupee. Some raiyats have paddy in stock, and the stocks in the mahajuns' granaries is sufficient to last two or three months in case of distress. Kalye was cultivated in some of the mehals, but owing to the overflowing of the river, cultivation has been washed away and destroyed. Generally speaking, trade is only nominal in a few of the mehals.

There is no cause for anxiety about the supply of drinking water. The Manager recommends the excavation of tanks in some three or four mehals where there is some difficulty

about getting drinking water.

13. Police Station Charghat.—This station is similar to Pooteah. Here the villagers grow a little rice, but the lands are principally cultivated with sugarosne and pulse, and the villagers mainly depend apparently upon the cold-weather crops. Mulberry and cocoonss flourish, and on the banks of the rivers Ganges and Bural indigo is cultivated. The cold-weather crops were favourable last year, and equally favourable results are expected this year. Some kalve was grown in the low land, but it was submerged and destroyed owing to a sudden and late rise of the river. In some parts where the flood-water could not reach, scarcity of water is and will be felt by the villagers.

14. Nattore Police-station .- Here the countries are watered by the rivers Ganges and Atrai, and rice is grown to a large extent. In the high lands, however, there is not much rice grown; but sugarcane and pulse very profitably take its place. The prospects of the rubbee crops are so far favourable. The rise of the Ganges is expected to give a favourable outturn of the amun crop in the low lands, and the sugarcane and pulses also promise fairly. The winter crops of last year were good. Scarcity of water will be felt in the

high lands owing to the deficient rainfall.

15. Lalpore Police-station.—The prospects of crops in this station are rather distressing. Little rice is grown in the low lands, and the villagers have to depend to a great extent on imported rice, which has been almost entirely consumed. The villagers migrate for labour. Want of water is also felt, and will be more keenly felt still, unless there is

rain. Sugarcane and kalve have grown, and indigo cultivation is extensively carried on.

16. In the zemindaries of Messrs. Watson & Co., notwithstanding that no inundation had submerged the high lands for a period of two or three years, large tracts of lands were brought under cultivation on account of the high price of grain, and up to the middle of July, writes Mr. Abbott, a gentleman of very great experience, and who has long been in the district as the chief agent of Messrs. Watson & Co., the paddy crops in the Bilmaria, Charghat, and Pooteah stations had most favourable weather. But crops in the Bilmaria, Charghat, and Pooteah stations had most favourable weather. But want of rain in the beginning of Srabun had disastrous effects, and the high lands brought under cultivation yielded for the bhadoi crop not more than 4 annas. The last bhadoi crops are said to have ranged from 1 to 16 annas, and the average was not less than 7 annas. The winter crop of Bharun amun paddy, it is estimated, will yield 12 annas. This I think rather too sanguine an estimate. Half the kalve crop sown on the churs was submerged owing to the late rise of the rivers. The prospects of the remaining kalve now on the fields are fair, and it is hoped there will be an outturn of 8 annas. In the villages Biraldaha, Dungapara, Monegram, Tulshipore, and Gungarampore, mulberry and cocoons have turned out well, and sugarcane also promises well, and it is believed they will enable the raiyats to withstand pressure from crop failure. The raiyats who produce paddy have not been selling it this year, perhaps in anticipation of distress.

17. It is difficult to ascertain (continues Mr. Abbott) whether the raiyats have dhan in their houses. The general belief is that there is a small supply in the mahajuns' golahs

and none in the houses of the raiyats. Mr. Abbott, however, is of opinion that a supply sufficient to last for four months exists in the mahajuns' golahs, and that the kalye and rubbee crops also stored there are in large quantities. The latter yielded last year a produce larger than has been known for 20 years.

18. There is no scarcity of water in villages situated close to the river. and if there are showers of rain, there need be no fear of any such scarcity. But in villages remote from the river distress is being already felt, owing to the want of rain and the inundation water not having reached the villages. The distress of these poor villagers can only be

removed by a heavy downpour of rain.

19. Boraigunge Station .- Much rice is produced here, and it is exported by boats to other parts of the district. In the bheels to the south and west amun and boro paddy are grown, and although it is reported that owing to the drought crops have suffered materially, I am not inclined to give credence to this report, as from the fact of the country having been inundated by the overflow of the Ganges, such a thing was not possible. In the high lands turmeric is extensively grown, with large profits, and sugarcane also is extensively cultivated. Water-supply will, however, be short, for the Ganges water in the fields will dry up unless there is rainwater to help it.

20. Police station Singra.—Here the lands are generally low, and very large tracts are cultivated with paddy. Reports about paddy crops and jute are most favourable from this station. Only the north portion of this station is Burind, and the crops may have sustained some injuries there owing to want of seasonable rain. Winter crops are grown here on a smaller scale. The water famine will be felt only in the high lands situated to the north and

east of the police-stations.

- 21. Nowgong Police-station.—Here the cultivation of aus paddy is extensive, and the villagers had stored the bhadoi or aus crop in large quantities. The outturn of the bhadoi crop is estimated by the sub-divisional officer at 8 to 9 annas. Much jute was grown, and it sold at tolerable prices. Last year's winter crops were good, and the cultivation of ganja extensive, but this means low prices; in fact, the sub-divisional officer says the price per maund pucca ranged from Rs 4 to Rs. 15. In high lands some scarcity of water will be felt.
- 22. As to the prospects of the amun, both bona and ropa, in the sub-division generally, it appears from the sub-divisional officer's report that the people have had the sense to store up all the water of the copious rain in June for use for irrigation purposes, and the result is that the ropa or transplanted amun, which depends almost entirely on rainwater, was fully planted out, and where there is water stored up near, the outturn is likely to be between 6 and 7 annas. As to the bona dhan, it is doing very well in deep bheels where there is water, but many bheels are dried up from insufficient water, and there the paddy has withered. No estimate is made as to the probable yield by the sub-divisional officer, and the District Superintendent has estimated it at 5; annas.
- 23. Police-station Panchoopure -Here the crops are watered by the two rivers Atrai and Nagore, and are consequently able to show a favourable outturn. Much of their rice, however, is exported elsewhere, which has led to the increase in the selling price of rice in those parts of the country. Jute is also grown here largely. There can be no scarcity of water felt in this part of the country where there are two rivers to irrigate the lands and supply water for drinking purposes, and the only portion that is liable to be so affected is the portion lying on the borders of the district of Bogra. The sub-divisional officer estimates the bhadoi crops at 7 annas. I have already dealt with the prospects
- 24 Police-station Manda.—Much rice is grown here, and the villagers were prudent enough to grow a large quantity of jute, which has yielded tolerable profits. Rice in the low lands is safe, but extensive tracts to the north and west are Burind, and unless there is sufficient rainfall, I am afraid the crops on these portions will suffer very materially. But the remarks about amun under Nowgong apply generally here also. Winter crops flourish on the banks of the river Atrai. I am afraid there will be much scarcity of water felt over the Burind country, if there be not more rain.

25. It will be observed that I have hitherto made no mention of the probable amount of grain in store. The subject is a difficult one, and it is really impossible to say how much grain there is in store. The general opinion, however, seems to be that there is a store of

four months' food in the district.

A curious fact was mentioned to me. Some raiyats had to remove their houses owing to the encroachment of the river. They were supposed to have next to no dhan whatever, but when they came to remove, it was found that each man had several hundred maunds of dhan in store; one man, supposed to have nothing, having as much as 1,200 maunds. If, therefore, this may be taken as a typical case, the supply in store may be taken as even greater still. I believe the raiyats have in many places been holding back their paddy from fear of searcity; and, besides, it must be remembered that, if there is scarcity, it would have been a very dangerous thing for a man to have let his neighbours know how much grain he had, as he would run great risk of being plundered.

26. I have narrated above in detail the prospects and condition of the crops

in the several thannas in my district, and from what has been stated, it will be seen that there is no cause to fear a general scarcity over the whole district. It is true the export last year was very considerable, but even in spite of this large export and the price

at which rice is selling at present in the various markets in the district, I do not apprehend a scarcity all over, and I do hope that, even if the entire Burind rice crop in the Godagaree, Tannore, Singra, and Manda police stations fail, there will be found sufficient rice in the district to meet its demands. Should there be a failure, relief will be required probably in the Burind; but I think after the rainfall of the last three days, it is difficult to report with any degree of certainty, whether the prospects are such as to raise an apprehension of scarcity, until we hear more of the extent of the rainfall and as to whether it has been general. If it has been general, the prospects will no doubt be much better than those given in this report, and I think another report in a fortnight would be advantageous. There is no doubt that much paddy, which seemed hopeless, will pick up to a certain extent. At any rate this report may be taken as giving the prospects of the district from the most unfavourable point of view.

27. I beg to annex a map showing in different colours the condition of the several thannas in the district. I shall, as I have observed above, call for further report enquiring whether the rain of these last three days has been general, and how it is regarded by the raiyats; and when this information is obtained, I shall submit a further report, in which will be embodied the report from the sub-division of Nattore. In compiling this report, I am under great obligation to the District Superintendent, Mr. Bamber.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have just received the report of the Nattore Sub-divisional Officer, and I may remark on it generally that I am glad to say he takes a much more cheerful view of the prospects than I, with the knowledge then before me, had ventured to express The rainfall has been greater than in the previous year, and dis-tributed more evenly. The prospects of the amun and rubbee crops are generally good. The places where scarcity of drinking water will be felt are not many, and his opinion about the abundance of fodder agrees with that already expressed. There is one gloomy feature—the outturn of aus, the principal crop in Lalpur, was 2 annas only.

		Condition of people,	P.esentyear.		Healthy;	available.	Improved health; work avail- able,		Healthy; some work may be required.	Indifferent; work avail- able.
18		Condition	Last year.		Healthy, and	of work available.			Healthy; work avail- able, as Nag- pore men find employ.	Healthy: work avail. able, as men of abler dis- tricts obtain employment.
11		Stock of grain,	Present Jear.		Very small		Rice im-		Little in store.	too Small stook.
		Stock	Last year.		Too much	oa bou som	Last year's crop a fail- ure.	611-617	Rice too freely ex- ported.	Rice freely ported
16		Fodder for cuttle.	Present year.		Fair gras-		Pair graz-		Insufficient Rice krazing in free parts, port	Drought will affect the graz- ing.
		Podder f	Last yenr.		Fair quan-	- Cara	Country toc dry.		Cattle suffered much.	
		trade.	Present year.		Quiet		Quiet		Unsatisfac- tory.	Brisk jute Fair trade.
15		State of trade.	Last year.		Brisk ,	-	Quiet; no export,		Pair	Brisk jute trade.
		year. Water			Pair supply.		Fair sup. Fair supply ply, ex. owing to ceptum. inundation.		Water scarcity will pre- vail.	Old tank still con- tains much water.
25		Water	Last year.		Ample		Fair sup- ply, ex- cept un-	outpost.	Much drought.	Pair quantity.
	We fire		Present year.		1111	15	1111	4	11112	111112
22	,eoit	Price of kutcha.	Last year.		1111	122	1111	83	11115	111118
	SA IND		Present year.	4	oc oc	10	60 01 01 00	4	11111	
15	800000	Rearing of o	Lust year.	4	000 1 1	10	00 01 01 00	10	1.111 1	111111
	Runja.	merie, and	Present year.	4	1111	:	90 mm ; ;	11	1111 1	11111
11	dons ,and	Miscellaneou Oxibai sa	Last year.	4	1111	3	Indigo.	-	1111 1	. 1111
10		torne	Present year.	4.	1111	1	i* : i	1	1111 1	2222 2
10	See a	Jute.	Last year.	pi.	1111	1	101 1 1	9	1.111 1	2222 2
		Susarcano.	Present year.	4	1111	1	@ m & &	10	111111	11111
		onepanna	Last year.	4	1111	1	00 03 00 00	9	1111	1111
00	RATE ST	Mulberry.	Present year.	4	Pr	10	00 00 00 00	-	1111 [1]	1111 1
	1	Mano-He-M	Last year.	4	11 22	4	0.880	00	11111	1111
1	me	Til or rapese	Present year.	4	1111	1	100 1 1	03	111111	1111 1
	1		Last year.	4	1921		10 11	17	111111	1111
0		Linseed.	Present year.	4	1111	1	01808	6	1111 1	11111
			Last year,	4	1111	0	0000	0	0 00	00000
10	m form	omanon moo	Present year.	A. P.	1,-	-	12,31	6	01 0	@ @ @ @ @
	actora 7	Cold weathe	Last year.	A. P.	110,1	1 6	. 0 11 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11 0 0 11	0 16	1114	000 0
	1		Present year.	si.	00::	0	0000	0	0 0 0 0 0	0000 0
	1	Paddy boro.		4	0000	100	* H0144	1 0	80 01 m	**************************************
	AMUN.		Inst year.	4	100 14	-QP			60 gr (61 kg	2000 4
376	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	Paddy ropa.	Present year.	4	1111	1	1111	31	80 :0 0	4401-0
	Time!	or June.	Present year.		1171	1:	1111	1	111111	111111
	ather,	ow blos ni ni bequer	Last year,		1111		1111		111111	11111
300	TAMOS .	Paddy, boro		Ai	000	4	0000	0	. 00 0 0	2000 0
Ol .		ppmqq.	Present year.	Α,	eo.4eo;	00	000 to 40	10	60 al 4	8000
	TO ,R	Paddy, au	Last year.	A. P.	100	8 8	0000	8 0	0 0 0	4 0000
200	100 M		1	No.	1111	1	1111		1511 1	1111
1		NAME OF STATION.			Beauleah. North East West South	Total	Pooteah. North Enst Vest South	Total	Godagaree. North East South Total	Manda. North East West South Total

1000				MANUFACTURE STATES			
	t people.	Present year.	Healthy; ample work avail. able; thich rates paid.	Sickly; no work avail- able.	Hesliby; decline to work,	Healthy; work available.	
18	Condition of people.	Last year.	Healthy; ample work available, high rates paid.	Sickly; no work at hand avail- able,	Healthy; decline; to take work even near their houses.	Inundation None; rice None; rice Sickly; smple may give imported, imported, able, work avail-grazing.	
17	grain.	Present year.	Little in stock Rice imported.	Rice im- ported.	Last year's Very little rice was too grain largely er. stored, ported.	None; rice imported.	
	Stook of grain.	Last year.	Rice too freely ex- ported,	Lost year's lifee crop bad. porte	Last year's rice was too largely ex- ported.	Non-; rice imported.	
16	Fodder for cattle.	Present year.	Insufficient runfall will affect grazing.	Ample	Country very dry.	Inundation may give sufficient grazing.	
	Podder f	Last year.	Pair	Ample	Country very dry.	Cattle suffered much.	
15	State of trade.	Present year.	Brick fute and ganja trade.	Indifferent Indifferent	No rice available for export.	Brisk	
	State	Last year.	. Brisk jute and ganja trade.		Tanks low Indifferent owing to water used for irrigh- tion.	n Brisk	
77	Water-supply.	Present year.	Pair quan- tity.	Ample		Inundation Brisk has filled tanks; in the interior security	
Ī	Water	Last year.	Good supply.	Ample	Tanks much dried on account of drought,	Much drought.	
13	kutche.	Present year.	11112	11112	11:112	41115	
	Price of rice,	Lust year.	4 111118	11118	11118	1 1 1 1 8 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 0	
12	Rearing of coccous.	Present year.	4 ((((()	00000 00 0	1 , 00 ga	00 10 0	
	meric, and ganja,	Present year.	Ganja A. (1981) 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	A 11111	an maini	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
F	Miscellaneous, such as 'indigo, tur-	Last year.	The state of the s	1111	111111	H 44 4 4	
10	Jule.	Present year.	A 81 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	1 2 10 10	0100 100 0	
		Present year,	A 1111111	1:1:1:1	2112 9	0100 14 4	
O.	sounoung.	Last year,	4 111111	1.11 7	200 1111	49 0	
		Present year.	4 1111111	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	+ 11 [00 24]	oc-op or or	
90	Mulberry.	Lines, Year.	111111	2222 2	[] [00 01	30 00 a0 a	
7	Til or raposeed.	Present year.	4 1111 1	0 15 1 0 1 4 14 1 0	1 (9) (9)	1111	
		Present year.	4 111111	0 40 ±	1112 (*)	1111	
9	Linseed.	Present year.	4 1111 1	8 :88 8	, mala		
		Present year.	4 0 00 0	0000 0	. 0	1111	
20	Cold-weather crops.		1 0 00 b	0000 5	0 100	00.00	
		Last year,	4 01 01 01 01		e	2) 22 08 0	
	Paddy boro.	Present year.	4 1 00 0	10 + 01 to 10	1 8 1 1 0	1111	
	AMUN.	Last year.	4 1 100 4		1110 11		
	Paddy ropa.	Present year.	4 9 (22 13	111111	4 10+ 10	1111	
10	.eanb wo	Lust year.	4 4 100 0	40 1 00 1 00	2 :11 0	11.12	
89	reaped in May	Present year.	4 : 525 0	4 10 1 0	1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1111	
	Paddy, boro, sown	Last year.	. 0 00 00	0000 0	00000	00.010	
03	Paddy, aus, or bhadoi.	Present year.	2 2 -+ 0	82 00 10 00 NG	5000- 5		
	To and Appul	Last year.	A 0 00 0	0000 O	0000 0 02+0 b	00 0 0	
1	NAME OF STATION.		Nompong. North East West Total Total	Boymenra. North	Tansore. North	Charphat, North Bast West	

Mileson Live	100	MARKET SERVICE	200	NEWS WINDOWS			100		
Healthy; work avail- able,		Healthy; work avail- able,		Healthy; ample work avail- able.		Healthy; some work may be required,	but the	are sone- rally well off. Healthy; work al- ways available.	1
Healt work able.				## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ## ##		Harr	92		-
F. avail		g; avail		ny: e wor		ıy; able,		on the	
Healthy; work avail- able.		No rice in Healthy; store, being work avail- imported. able.		Healthy; ample work available.		Healthy; work available,		Indifferent: work on the Railway, &c., a-milable.	
***		d. in it			A I		in the		
Some rice in store through- out.		No rice in store, bein imported.		Bice stock,		Little rice in store,		Rice being imported.	
	100	P S H		# 50 F		-		é è	
Too freely exported,		Rice some- what im- ported.		Rice stock to freely e ported.		200		Rice gener- ally im- ported.	
- To-		Charles Market M		sto sto		-		2 a A	-
le.		ing V 800		55,		Drought may affect grazing.		Grazing . will be indifferent.	1
Ample.		Grazing fairly good owing to inunda-	Hon.	Ample supply e-pt in Burind.	Julia Julia	Dro		Bring Gran	
		ted ing.		d the		-dus		rought affected grazing.	
Ample		Drought affected grazing.		Ample supply ex- cept in the Burind.		Ample supply.		A	
*		nar-		and risk.		and eric		f.	
Rice and Jute brisk, Ample, jute brisk,		Weak market in exports,		Rice and jute brisk.		Rice and turmeric export fair.		Weak; no export.	
and J		i i						and and	
The country Rice and flooded, so water is water		Weak mar- ket in ex- ports.		Rice and jute brisk.		Rice and turmerio; export salisfac.	tory.	Weak; some sugar and pulses ex- ported.	-
T-S S'N	4			las.	Pall	-		ion W	- 3
The country is much flooded, so water is	sufficient.	en	good.	The second secon	water.	Short supply in high parts. In- undation	good.	Inundation done much good, water- supply short,	
	2	Est Sel	034501	P4	96331	An An	9 80	T-9 05 8-8	-
Ample supply.		Inunda- E tion help- ed filling	ufficient.	Ample supply except in the	Burin	Shortsup.		Thandi-	
							1/		3
1111	13	1111	15	1111	16	CHARLE LIE	12	1111 2	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	8	1111	83	1111	40	1111	30	11118	-
1111		1111	:	1111	1		63	1111	- 2
	-	, 1111	1	1111			93	11111	- 2
	3	1111	1	1111		Torne.	01	1 10 1 00	- 1
The second secon	-	* i.e. i	60	.4111		1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	15	25.00 : I	- 1
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	n i	10 14 1	03	1111	:	2222	10	6000 : F	Perilli
1111	1	lan l	15	. 1111		1111		0001	1
The second second second	1	io3 1	4	1111	1	1111	1	0000 j w	- 1
1111	:	21111	:	1111		01 01 01 01	01	1111	
1111	:	1111	1	1111	-	64 03 64 63	93	1111	
4137	1	1111	1	1112	*	1111	1	1111	
1111		11111	1	1112	60	1111		1111	
01010101	9	1111		11:2		40000	80	1111	
	1	1111	0	1112	0 3	4044	0 4	111111	
0000	ш	0 00	7	1119	4	80-80	9	+000 i	
No. of the latest of the lates	2	0000	0 9	1110	3 0	4848	74 0	000 0	
0 0 0	>	0000	0	0000	0	0000	0	es ' ' es	-
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	0 1	2000	-	2222	11 2	4545	7 75	01110	-
Sin Sink		1111	1	00 : : : I	120		. 7	11111	-
Sala Ministra	01	1111		0 111	-	1111	1	111111	
No. State of the		4 1111	:	1 12 1	80	21 × 12	4	111111	
The second secon	1	1111	Y	1 122 1	00	5∞ io	9	11111	-
0,00	1	0000	91	00 0	0	0000	0	000 0	
0 00 0		0000	0	00 0 55 51	0 0	0000	0	000 10	
00 00 00 to	0	80 80 80	-	00 00 00 O	0	0000	-	****	
. 1111		1111		4	30			11111	
Sanoko	TO STATE OF	Nath Hatth	Total	Sings string the string	Total	Boraige orth est	Total	Lalpon rrth sst suth Total	

rear's prevailing rates not to be depended on, as t has been collected from hearsky.

E. H. Rudder,

Н. W. J. Вамвев,

District Superintendent.

No. BG, dated Camp Buxar, the 30th October 1884.

From-J. Boxwell, Esq., Offg. Commissionor of the Patna Division, To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to Government circular order No. 16T-R of the 7th instant, I have the honour to submit a special report on the state and prospects of the crops in the several

districts of the Patna division.

The Durbhunga report has come in to-day. I thus have the advantage of the latest possible information from that district, which was one about which there was most fear. is plain that Mr. Price's report is much fuller and better than it could have been if it had been written only a day or two earlier.

3. I shall first give a very short summary of the results, then extract from the district

reports, and finish with any necessary comment.

4. Of the seven districts, Chumparun, Sarun, Mozufferpore, and Shahabad are declared

It is clear from the reports that this decision is well founded.

5. Of the remaining districts, the sub-divisions of Modhubani and Tajpore in Durbhunga, of Barh, Dinapore and Patna in Patna, and Aurungabad in Gya are also declared safe.

There remain the sub-divisions of Nowada and Gya in Gya, Behar in Patna, and 6. in Durbhunga the sudder sub-division, which cannot be declared safe, and about which a

special report of danger is required.

7. In these sub-divisions certain tracts again can be picked out as much better off than the rest. I can therefore here describe more particularly the areas of very bad crops. Mr. Grierson, Collector of Gya, has prepared a map for his district. His latest enquiries confirm what was believed before.

8. The worst tract in the division is clearly the north-eastern portion of the Gya district, including all the north of Nowada and the Atri thana of the sudder. In this tract there is little jungle and a large extent of rice plain, which ought to be covered with rice now. A great part of this has not even been cultivated for rice. I myself have seen the land lying unploughed.

9. The Behar sub-division of Patna is subject to very much the same conditions. I am a little surprised at the good accounts from Behar. Mr. Quinn says it is worse off than any other part of the district, and he is watching and prepared for worse news. But from the report, Behar is very much better off than Nawada.

10. In Durbhunga, the south-eastern portion of the sudder about Roserah is declared much the worst. It would be interesting to compare Mr. Price's report with what is said

about Begu Sarai in Monghyr bordering it to the south-east.

11. As directed in the circular order under reply, I report that in Chumparun, Sarun, Mozufferpore, and Shahabad "the condition of the district does not vary materially from the normal state." I therefore abstain from all details, and declare that there is "no cause for anxiety regarding food, water, or fodder-supply."

12. The Collector of Durbhunga reports:

"In Modhubani the outturn of the last bhadoi is estimated to have been a 9 annas crop throughout the sub-division, and the probable yield of paddy to be an 8 annas crop. The rubbee, which has been very extensively sown this year, is in a prosperous state, and

promises a good outturn.

There are two or three important non-food staples grown in this sub-division, such as sugarcane, indigo. The prospect in respect of these staples is good, and with the help derived from them, supplemented by the outturn from food-crops, the people of this subdivision will be enabled to support themselves comfortably till the next year's bhadoi comes in. The labouring classes will perhaps require to be furnished with some employment later on; this can easily be found for them in the repairs and construction of village roads.

"There is no cause for anxiety regarding fodder or water-supply

"In Tajpore, which in my opinion is very little behind Modhubani in its generally satisfactory condition, the bhadoi was all round an eight annas crop; the paddy will scarcely be a four annas crop (but Tajpore is not generally a rice-producing country), whereas at present the prospects of the rubbee are excellent; in fact could not be better. So also I may say of tobacco, which is extensively cultivated in this sub-division. I may, I think, without hesitation say that the present condition of the people and the crops in Tajpore does not afford any cause for alarm; prices this October are not higher than they were during the same month last year; and there will be food available sufficient for the supply required for the next four or five months. I do not anticipate any failure in the water or fodder-supply in Tajpore, that is, if rain falls as it ought to-do in December or January.

"Sudder sub division.—This sub-division is, I consider, far way the worst off of the three in the districts. Concerning a part of it I can speak from direct personal observation, for I am now under canvas in the tract which was reported by the police to be worst affected. The outturn of the last bhadoi did not exceed a ten annas crop all round. The prospects of the paddy are generally bad; in some places no crop at all can be reaped, the plants being used for fodder for cattle, so great has been the deficiency in the rainfall. Here, at Roserah, it is 8 inches less than it was in the famine year. Throughout the sub-division not more than a fourth of the usual area could be sown with paddy, and the general outturn

is estimated at two to four annas, at the outside, of an average crop.

"Had it not been for the rain 27 inches) which fell yesterday and the day before, and which has benefited gre tly the rubbee sowings (paddy having perished irretrievably, as I carefully noted when riding dryshod on the 25th from Briehowli to Mangalgarh across a country which ordinarily at the time of the year should consist of inundated rice-fields), there would have been experienced most severe distress in the south-eastern corner of this district. Since the late rain I anticipate a fair crop of rubbee. Non-food staples, tobacco and sugarcane, promise very well. I am inclined to think that the stocks of grain locally grown have been drawn upon to depletion, but the import trade is very brisk and food-grains are being conveyed in large quantities by rail into the district. Prices are not much, it at all, higher than they were this time last year, and I rejoice to add that root crops form an important factor in the present supply of food. These are selling at two dhebuas (about four pies) a seer for the last two weeks, a seer being generally considered sufficient for a single full meal.

"The prospects in respect of water and fodder-supply were causing much anxiety till the late rain on the 25th and yesterday. Tanks and wells were very low. Some of them had actually run dry, and the paddy-straw, which in a year of good crops served later on for fodder for cattle, had been actually grazed down by cattle in the fields. Prospects now have assumed a much more favourable appearance, and it looks as if we would get more rain. But in any case the south-eastern portion of the sub division, if no other, will have to be closely watched, and the employment afforded later on, if necessary, for the labouring classes in the construction and repairs of district and village roads. At present

there is no actual suffering anywhere."

13. The Collector of Patna says with regard to Behar sub-division:—

"I take this sub-division first, as the condition of affairs there is worse than in other parts of the district.

"(a). The bhadoi outturn on the average was about a 6-anna crop.
"(b). When the sub-divisional officer wrote his report, he anticipated that the winter rice would be a 2-anna or a 5-anna crop, according to whether more rain should fall or not, Since the receipt of the report there has been heavy rain, and according to present information a 5-anna crop may be expected.

"(c). Rubbee crops. — When the sub-divisional officer wrote, a fair outturn was expected, probably an 8-anna crop. The heavy rain which has since fallen has in some cases done harm and in others good. On the whole, I think than an 8-anna crop may still be expected.

"(d). Non-food staples.—The only important non-food staple is opium, the prospects of which since the recent rain should be good, and a good opium crop will have a very considerable effect in enabling the people to tide over a bad season.

"(c). Food stocks.—Everything points to the conclusion that stocks are low. Last year's bhadoi and rice harvests were very poor. The present prices are higher than in other parts of the districts, and the accumulations of grain are never large." The Collector considers the food stocks sufficient for two months at the outside.

"(f). Water-supply.—Since the late heavy rain, I think there need be no longer any

anxiety on this head.

"(g). Fodder.—The Collector thinks the late rain has also taken away cause for anxiety under this head."

14. The Collector of Gya, Mr. Grierson, has written a very full and careful report. It is difficult to quote from, because it both is very argumentative and takes the district, not sub-division by sub-division, but crop by crop. I should have to extract passages too much scattered over his report. Therefore, in the case of Gya, I condense the information supplied. As has frequently been reported, the Gya crops vary very greatly in quality from thanna to thanna. The bhadoi crop in the sudder sub-division was-

In thannas Gya, Shahrghati, and Bara Chati 10 annas; in Tikari 14 annas; and in Atri only 6 annas of a full crop. For the sub-division as a whole the bhadoi was 11

annas of a full crop.

In Nowada the bhadoi was—in Nowada thanna 8 annas; in Pakri Barwan 4 to 8 annas; and in Rajouli 10 annas.

For the Nowada sub-division as a whole the bhadoi was 8 annas of a full crop.

In Aurungabad the bhadoi was from 8 annas to 16 annas, although in one outpost-Goh-in thanna Daudnagar it was almost a total failure. I shall return to this matter. The bhadoi outturn for the Aurungabad sub-division as a whole is between 10 and 11

In Jehanabad bhadei is put down at 8 annas, and the Collector calls the bhadei of the district as a whole 9 annas of a full crop.

15. On the rice crop, Mr. Grierson writes:-

"The paddy crop of the sudder sub-division is best in the Shahrghati thanna, and is expected to yield about 10 annas. In Gya and Tikari thannas it may be fairly estimated at about 8 annas, in Bara Chati at 6 annas, and in Atri we can hardly expect even 1 anna. Thus the sub-divisional outturn I estimate at 7 annas of a full crop.

The Nowada rice is thus estimated: Nowada thanna less than 2 annas; Pakri Barwan less than 2 annas, being worse again than Nowada thanna; Rajouli 4 annas.

In Aurungabad, Nabinagar thanna will have 14 annas. The worst parts of the sub-division expect 6 annas. A large portion expects 8 annas, and the sub-divisional officer estimates the outturn as a whole at 10 annas of a full crop.

The sub-divisional outturn in Jehanabad is estimated at 7 annas. The variation is very great from tract to tract.

One area of about 80 square miles is expected to yield about a 14-anna crop; while another, about half as big, will not give more than I anna.

The Collector writes:

"I arrive at the conclusion that the district outturn of the winter rice will be a little

more than 5½ annas of a full crop."

16. I need not, and indeed cannot, be so precise about rubbee prospects. They are just now very good; but so early in the season accurate estimates cannot be made. A much larger area than usual is being sown, and the land everywhere has abundant moisture.

Sugarcane is counted a non-food staple. In Gya sugarcane, opium, and linseed are important. Mr. Grierson says :- "In the sudder sub-division sugarcane is extensively cultivated, and this year it is exceptionally good. Up to this time the price of molasses is very high, and the crop promises a handsome return to the cultivators. There is no doubt that it will go a great way towards alleviating the severity of the partial failure of the winter rice."

In Aurungabad sugarcane is very good. Both sugarcane and poppy are of great use in

helping cultivators to meet a food-crop failure.

"In Nowada sub-division the only important non-food staple is opium. It is cultivated on a large scale, and if it turns out a good crop, it will be a great comfort to the cultivators and the zemindars

"In Jehanabad, the sugarcane having last year proved a general failure, has been very

sparingly cultivated; but wherever it has been planted, it is an excellent crop."

"17. The annexed table will show the current price of the food-grains in all the subdivisions of the district. The incessant supply of grain from the North-Western Provinces is the chief reason for prices being as low as they are. The trade has been all along and is still very active. Wheat and gram are imported in large quantities from the north-west and rice from the east, and are being taken away daily by pack-bullocks and carts all over

						Past	YEAR.	7-10, 1/1	PRESENT YEAR.						
edistric Bio-dir				100	Gya.	Nowada.	Anrungabad,	Jehansbad,	Gya.	Nowada,	Aurungabad.	Jehanabad			
refront)			1		Sr.	SR.	SR.	Sr.	Su.	SR.	SR.	Sr.			
Rice, con	rse, pe	r ruj	ee		14)		13 9	15 13	111 81	11	13 8	13			
Rice, bes	t		***	1	11	******	9	13	84		8	9			
Wheat	***		***		37	******	18 19 24 20 21 23	17 21	19	16 20	17 17 20 221 25	18‡ 20 20 25 25 27‡			
Gram	***	***	***		20	******	19	21	21	20	177	20			
Earley	***		***		23		24	21	201	******	20	20			
Earley Makai		***	***		******	******	20		*****	25	223	25			
Marua	1	***			******		21			25	25	274			
Rahur	***		***		******		23			18		******			
Peas	***	***	***		*****	******	*****		*****	18	18	******			
Khesari	***				******		34			20	18	24			
Masuri		***			******	and the	18 14			25 25 18 18 20 16 20	18 18 14	19			
		***	***												

18. Grain stocks are reported low, not even enough for a month's consumption. The Collector estimates the sudder sub-divisional stocks as not exceeding 2,00,000 maunds. The Nowada stocks are put down at 2½ lakhs, also about a month's consumption. The sub-divisional officer continues:

divisional officer continues:—
"But there is scarcely any fear of a sudden and serious deficiency in food-supply, for But there is scarcely any fear of a sudden and serious deficiency in food-supply, for But there is scarcely any fear of a sudden and serious deficiency in food-supply, for the raiyats will get dhan, kurthi, and sugarcane crops within the next four months. pack-bullocks, more than in an ordinary year, are constantly bringing loads of grain from Gya, Behar, Shekhpura, and Jamui.

"Stocks in Aurungabad are very low in consequence of last year's bad harvest.
"Rice is coming from Patna and Gya and supplying the markets of Goh, Rafigunge, and Muddenpur.

"Southern markets are still supplied from local stocks. Gram and wheat are coming in from Shahabad.

"If all the markets were to be supplied from local stock, it would not last more than two months."

The sub-divisional officer of Jehanabad calls the stock large and sufficient for six months or more, but points out that they are very unequally distributed and not likely to come into the market. He trusts to import chiefly.

19. On fodder and water-supply Mr. Grierson writes:—
"As a necessary consequence of the failure of rice there will be some scarcity of fodder for cattle everywhere, and especially in those parts of the district where the rice crop will be a total failure; but we have to fear nothing about water-supply for drink purposes or for

"In the jurisdiction of thannas Nowada and Pakri Barwan and the outpost of Hasua,

fodder will be very scarce. . There is not much fear for other parts."

. 20. The condition of the people is reported as fairly good almost everywhere, and very bad nowhere. Just now there is plenty of employment, but after the rubbee sowings are over in those parts where the rice has failed there is a probability of distress.

Much of the Nowada report is taken up with discussing the rumoured deaths from starvation. The rumour has not yet been quite traced home. It is almost certain that some eases of beggars dying from insufficient food combined with other causes will be found. I heard such rumours myself long ago, but they were not distinct enough for any action.

21. Mr. Grierson sums up thus; -

"On consideration of the circumstances of all the four sub-divisions, I believe that there is no cause for anxiety for any part of the district except certain portions of the Nowada sub-division. The year will not be worse than the last year, either in respect of the supply of food, fodder or water, and if the rabi crop turns out to be what it promises now, there will be no material variation in the condition of the people, nor will the labourers be in much want of employment. Of course there will be some want of employment between the period of paddy and rabi harvest, but the planting, digging, and irrigating of sugarcane, as well as irrigation of poppy crops, will supply the want to some extent

22. I have given the Durbhunga report in full. It will explain how conclusions are reached. Mr. Price shows why he has no fears for Modhubani or Tajpore, and why he considers the south-eastern part of the sudder sub-division so badly off.

As I have said, I am surprised at the good accounts from Behar, continuous with Nowada, and subject to similar conditions. But Mr. Quinn is watching with great care.

Gya is both much the worst off of all the districts, and best known to me. Since I began to write this, I have had a letter from Mr. Grierson from Pakri Barwan in the extreme east. He says the country is in a much worse state than close about Nowada. There is much more land uncultivated.

The bad area of Gya is about 50 miles long from Atri in the sudder to Pakri Barwan in the east of Nowada by about 15 miles wide in the widest part. The bad piece from its irregular shape will have an area of about half such a rectangle.

A separate report containing proposals will be submitted in due course.

I recapitulate very shortly. The whole of the division is safe except the parts

described below:

1st.-The south-east of the sudder sub-division of Durbhunga, in which the late bhado was 10 annas, the winter rice is from 2 to 4 annas; rabi prospects are fair; stocks are very small; trade is very brisk; prices are moderate; root crops are good and not dear; water and fodder prospects are greatly better since the late rain, and there is no actual present

2nd.—The Behar sub-division of the Patna district, where bhadoi was 6 annas, winter rice may be 5 annas, rabi 8 annas; opium will give much help. Stocks are low, about

enough for two months. Fodder and water prospects were bad before the late rain.

3rd.—The Pakri Barwan and Nowada thanas of Nowada, and Atri of the sudder sub-division in the Gya district, where bhadoi was from 4 to 8 annas, winter rice almost a total failure—certainly under 2 annas; rabi prospects good; non-food staples are very useful; trade is very brisk; stocks are very low—about enough for one month; fodder prospects are bad; water is sufficient for all purposes, and the present condition of the people does not appear to be bad.

No. 2751R, dated Bhagulpore, the 3rd November 1884.

From-W. H. D'OYLY, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

I HAVE the honour to submit the report called for in the Government famine circular

No. 16T-R of the 7th October 1884.

2. The district officers of Monghyr and Purneah apprehend no distress or scarcity in their districts. Mr. Kean of Monghyr says that "I do not think there is any cause for anxiety regarding the food, water or fodder-supply, and I do not apprehend any want of employment for the labouring classes such as to call for the adoption of special measures."

Mr. Weekes, in writing of Purneah, says "I have little anxiety about any part of the district, none at all for the northern half, and only a little about parts of the south, about which I will report in more detail subsequently."

3. I beg to append extracts from the reports received from Bhagulpore and the Sorthal Pergunnahs, giving the information required by Government regarding each subdivision. It will be seen that though the prospects in the former district are not bad, yet the Collector anticipates some pressure in certain parts, and thinks that relief works will have to be started. I think, however, that the assistance of Government will not be required.

4. The prospects in parts of the Sonthal Pergunnahs only are unfavourable, and Mr. Forbes' estimates of the prospects of his district can be safely accepted.

5. During the last week I visited the Begooserai and Jamui sub divisions of Monghyr, and found that the late rains had improved prospects very much, and that the rubbi sowings had germinated, and the seedlings were strong and healthy; in both sub-divisions the bhadoi crop was an excellent one, and the prospects of the rubbi are as good as they could be. There were no signs of distress.

6. I regret I am unable to supply any information in connection with the district of Maldah, as, up to the time of my writing this letter, I have not received the Collector's report, though his special attention was drawn to the Government orders, and he was directed to submit his report so as to reach this office not later than the 28th ultimo. While in the Purneah district I observed that though a large proportion—about one-third—of the dhan lands had no dhan in them, they had been almost all ploughed and sown with mustard, wheat and other rubbi crops: these were coming up thick and well. I ascertained from the Collector that the part of the district he was anxious about was the portion near Munihari, opposite the Sahibgunge railway station. A Sub-Deputy Collector had been sent out, and reported that the people were in distress and had to be satisfied with one meal a day; that rice was selling at 10 seers per rupee. He did not report on the condition of the people and probably placed too much faith in what they told him. I asked the Collector to visit this part of his district at once and submit a further report. The rice crops are moderately good; a few fields only here and there may not yield more than 2 annas; but I saw some very fine crops about 20 miles north of Purneah, which will probably yield 10 to 14 annas, while the average yield will be about 8 annas.

Extract from letter No. 1369R, dated the 29th ultimo, from the Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Pergunnahs, to the address of the Commissioner of the Bhayulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.

The sub-divisional officers of Deoghur and Jamtara report the condition of their sub-divisions as regards crops, &c., to be normal, and that they do not anticipate any distress of any kind. They estimate the rice crop at a 12 anna one, and expect a good rubbi harvest; no more need therefore be said in regard to them. I may at the same time dismiss the Damin. The people there have reaped a bhadoi harvest such as has not been seen or heard of for many years. They will have a full 10 annas rice crop, and their rubbi prospects are excellent, and later on they will have the mohwa; and if with all these they are not well off, they never will be.

I now turn to Godda. The condition of this sub-division is perhaps the worst of the whole district. The bhadoi crop was a 12 annas one, and where rice has been sown the crop will probably be from a 6 to 8 annas one; but there is a very large area on which no rice at all was sown; and as they have now had three bad seasons, no matter how plentiful the rubbi harvest may prove to be, it will not enable them to withstand pressure. Agricultural stocks in Godda must of necessity be exceedingly low, and distress will probably begin to shew itself early here.

I should say that, taking the food and non-food rubbi crops together, the result to the ordinary cultivator would not add more than 3 annas to his food-supply; i.e. supposing his rice crop to be 8 annas, a bumper rubbi would raise his food-supply to the equivalent of 11 annas. The ordinary cultivator being in debt gets very little benefit from his non-food rubbi crops: they go either to his mahajan or to pay the rent.

The three pergunnahs in Godda where the largest area of fallow rice land is to be found are Barkop, Patsanda, and Munihari—Patsanda being the worst. The people of these tracts are now living on their bhadoi crops. They will have no rice when that is done, and will have to depend entirely on the rubbi. The poorer classes will probably anticipate this and borrow on it early—in fact as soon as their present bhadoi stock begins to fail them.

Rajmehal.—I have already dealt with Damin. The sub-divisional officer does not anticipate any real distress in the zemindari portion. I do not fully support him in this. I am inclined to think that the hot season will bring a good deal of distress of a more or lass severe kind among the poorer classes. Stocks cannot be large even among the well-to-do, and a large number of the semi-agricultural semi-labouring classes have probably a very limited supply.

The rubbi in Rajmehal is certainly better, and a more important factor in adding to the food-supply than eisewhere in the district; but this applies, as a rule, I think, to just that class of fairly well-to-do cultivators with whom we need not concern ourselves; and notwithstanding the favourable view taken of the position by the sub-divisional officer, I am afraid that by April and May we shall find a considerable amount of distress, particularly in the south of the sub-division towards Pakour. It must be remembered that the greater the Bengali element in the villages, so the amount of bhadoi crop disappears. In the Damin jenara or makai is the staple food of the people; it is a most prolific crop, and the area sown is enormous. In the Bengali villages the area of land under makai diminishes gradually from the slopes of the hills till the plain or pure Bengali tract is reached, when it disappears almost entirely and the place of the bhadoi in importance as a food-producing harvest is taken by the rubbi, but not to the same extent, as the mainstay of these people is of course the rice crop.

Next is Pakour, i.e. the zemindari portion. The sub-divisional officer estimates the last bhadoi as a full 16 annas crop. He estimates the winter rice at 8 annas all round with the exception of that portion of the sub-division, viz. pergunnal Ambar which is

Next is *Pakour*, i.e. the zemindari portion. The sub-divisional officer estimates the last bhadoi as a full 16 annas crop. He estimates the winter rice at 8 annas all round with the exception of that portion of the sub-division, viz. pergunnah Ambar, which is subject to Gangetic floods, and in which a considerable amount of wheat is grown. The area of the rubbi crop is small and comparatively insignificant 'the sub-divisional officer, while looking forward to favourable rubbi prospects, estimates its powers of staving off pressure at about a fortnight. This is probably a low estimate.

The Maharaja of Mohespore writes still more hopefully, and declares most emphatially that there will be no distress. I shall allude to this again in my general remarks.

Domka — Prospects in this large sub-division are somewhat uneven on the whole. I should say they were fair, and there is little call for anxiety. The bhadoi harvest has probably been a fairly full 16 annas crop all over.

The dhan or winter rice crop I should estimate all round at 8 annas, though there are tracts here and there, notably in Darhi Molessar and other tracts to the south-east bordering on Beerbhoom, where there is a considerable amount of fallow rice land; but the rubbi, if it continues to enjoy the same favourable weather it does now, should add certainly 4 annas to the food-supply.

The foregoing is based on the reports of the sub-divisional officers. I now take the

general questions, and deal first with stocks.

I am of opinion that the great bulk of the agricultural population, have or will have, sufficient stocks of food to last them if they are prudent, throughout the season. But the petty cultivators, and those who live chiefly by labour, have little or no stocks of their own, but as long as agricultural labour is to be had they will have no difficulty in meeting their daily wants These remarks apply to the sub-divisions in the following order :-

> Rajmehal. Godda. Pakour. Doomka.

When agricultural operations are over, say about March, this class of the population will begin to feel distress which will increase in intensity somewhat rapidly owing to high prices. It must be remembered that prices have been abnormally high throughout the past year, and looking at the fact that agricultural stocks are everywhere abnormally low, the probability is that when the real outturn of the winter rice comes to be ascertained, most agriculturists, looking ahead, will hold on, and prices, instead of falling as they usually do a ter the winter harvest, will rise and continue to rise as the season advances. The condition of the surrounding districts will also materially assist towards the raising of prices. It follows, then, that as agricultural labour slackens, those classes which are dependent on it, and whose limited means of purchasing food will be all the sconer exhausted on account of high prices, will have to turn to our works for relief. This probably will begin to shew itself appreciably about the end of March or the beginning of April Until then I am of opinion that there will be no cause for anxiety of any kind. These remarks, however, do not apply to the large uncultivated tract I have spoken of as existing in the three northern pergunnahs of Godda here I am afraid the pressure will begin to shew itself very much earlier, and the distress will be intensified and may take the shape of actual famine. Mr Grant, the sub-divisional officer, estimates the number of souls that will probably be affected at from 10,000 to 15,000, and these people will require assistance for nearly six months Such are shortly the prospects of the crops as far as I am at present in a position to judge.

As regards water-supply, given three years' short rainfall and the water-level in the month of October some 60 to 80 per cent. lower than previous registration for 16 years had shewn it to be in that month when it should be at its highest, and I think it is prudent to assume that, as the dry season progresses and the water recedes still further, considerable difficulty, if nothing worse, in obtaining water is likely to arise. Of course it may be that there is a certain level below which the water never falls, but on this point I am not in a position to give an opinion. Many parts of the district suffered considerable inconvenience last year from want of water, notably along the chord line and about Rajmehal, and another year of short rainfall is not likely, I think, to improve matters.

Fodder. - None of the sub-divisional officers appear to anticipate any difficulty about fodder. I would note one fact. All the bamboo on the hills, and even here and there in the plains the common country bamboos, have all died this year, thus I believe indicating a want of moisture near the surface.

Extract from a letter No. 1257G., dated the 29th ultimo, from the Collector of Bhagulpore, to the address of the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Soppole -The outturn of bhadoi was 8 or 9 annas, that of winter rice is expected to be 8 annas, and the prospects of rubbi are very favourable. A large area in Soopole is sown with mustard and linseed, the prospects of which are good. These crops help considerably in enabling the ryots to pay their rents. The harvests of the year before were poor. Prices are high and large exports of grain were made during the year; there cannot therefore be large stocks in hand. It is believed, however, that there are sufficient to last two or three months, i.e. till the cutting of the winter rice. The tanks have not been well filled this year, but the people rely chiefly on wells, and water is to be found near the surface; there is therefore no anxiety under this head. There is no apprehension of failure of fodder. Prices are likely to be high till the next bhadoi harvest; and as the labouring classes have found it extremely difficult to get along during the past year, it is possible that work on a small scale will have to be found for them from March or April next.

Madhepoorah. - The conditions of Madhepoorah are much the same as those of Soopole, but the sub-divisional officer of Madhepoorah takes a more favourable view of the prospects of the year. He estimates the stock in hand at three to four months' supply, expects an 8 annas dhan crop, and does not apprehend any distress.

Sudder.—The outturn of the bhadoi crop was 12 annas; that of dhan is estimated at 8 annas, and there is every prospect of a magnificent rubbi harvest. There is no likelihood

of any relief being necessary except perhaps in the tracts to the south of Ghogha and round Kherhi. The outturn of rubbi, castor, &c , along the Ganges and in Colgong should be very

good indeed.

Banka.—The outturn of bhadoi was about 12 annas; that of dhan is estimated at not more than 6 annas. The prospects of rubbi are very good indeed. The country between the two roads which converge from the north at Bowsee and a tract east of the Belassi nuddee have suffered most. During the last year food-grains were largely imported into the subdivision. The markets are apparently well supplied, but prices are very high (11 seers of rice per rupee). It is estimated that there are 4½ months' supplies in the sub-division. Oilseed and sugarcane are largely grown and will be of great assistance. No severe distress is expected, but the poorer cultivators, whose dhan happens to have failed, will probably feel some pressure until the rubbi harvest. When the rubbi sowings are over a month hence, the labouring classes will be hard up for work. The dhan harvest will give some help, but not so much as usual, owing to the comparatively small amount of dhan grown. It is expected therefore that relief for the labouring classes will be required for a few months in the tracts indicated above. No deficiency in the supply of water or fodder is anticipated.

No. 2769R, dated Bhagulpore, the 4th November 1884.

From-W. H. D'Ovly, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhalgulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs,

To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 2751R of yesterday's date, I have the honour to report that from the Maldah Collector's reply to the Government circular regarding the prospects of the crops, &c., received this day, it appears that in no place at present is severe distress prevailing. Should, however, the haimanti crop be a failure, the Collector fears that distress would be general, and that extensive relief operations would be necessary. There is, however,

every reason to hope that there will be no such failure.

2. I annex an extract, paragraph 8 from the Collector's report, which shows the Collector's opinion as to the state of affairs in the Maldah thana, and it is only in that thana that pressure may be said to be somewhat severe. I would point out, however, that, although the Collector says that in pergunnah Shikarpore the people are in extreme distress, he states that the prospects of the rubbee are good, and that the late rain has improved the prospects of the haimanti rice crop. Relief measures have been provided for by the Road Cess Committee at the Shibgunge, Gomastapore, and Maldah stations; and at these places, as also at the Nawabgunge, Khurba, Tulsihatta and Bamangola stations, there will be a scarcity of water. Zemindars will be urged to deepen old tanks and dig new ones, and Mr. Porch has been requested to exert himself and use his influence in this direction as much as possible.

3. Extensive road works have been provided for, and these will give considerable relief. The rubbee crop is expected to give a good yield. The jute crop in Maldah has yielded from

12 to 16 annas.

Extract paragraph 8 from letter No. 931, dated the 2nd November 1884, from the Collector of Maldah to the address of the Commissioner of the Bhagulpore Division and Sonthal Pergunnahs.

"8. Maldah Station —(1.) Bhadoi was not sown in pergunnah Shikarpore. In the villages situated along the bank of the Mahanunda it was sown, and the outturn has been 10 annas on an average.

(2.) For want of water, only half the quantity of the lands culturable has been cultivated with haimanti this year. The rain that fell about a fortnight ago has done immense good to the plants cultivated in the low lands. The plants in the high lands, however, are withering away, and will be totally destroyed should there be no rainfall soon.

(3.) The rubbee crops have much benefited by the late rainfall. The prospect of these crops is good, but owing to the sudden rise of the river, some portion of the kalai and muttar

sown on low lands has been destroyed.

(4.) Of non-food crops, only mulberry is cultivated here in a very small quantity of land.

(5.) The food-grains have been selling now at the following rates:-

 Coarse rice
 ...
 ...
 ...
 12 seer per rupee

 Wheat
 ...
 ...
 ...
 16 ditto.

 Barley
 ...
 ...
 16 ditto.

 Makai
 ...
 ...
 25 ditto.

(6.) Three is very little food-grain now in store; only about one-eighth of the people have got it in their houses. This may be sufficient for two months' consumption. The remaining seven-eighths of the people have been supporting themselves by making purchases from the bazar.

(7.) Owing to the scanty rainfall for the last two or three years many of the tanks have already, or will soon be dried up. There is likely to be water famine at Bakail, Chitapore, Hoorbone and Gopalpore, in pergunnah Shikarpore. A tank may be excavated for the benefit of the people of these villages.

(8.) The fodder for cattle will be sufficient.

(9.) The people residing in purgunnah Shikarpore, especially those living in Nunbari and its vicinity, are in extreme distress. Relief measures have been found necessary in order to give employment and relief to local labour. Extensive road cess works have been provided by the District Road Cess Committee in the badly affected parts of this thana for local labourers."

No. T-C, dated Camp Hazaribagh, the 29th October 1884.

From-A. L. Clay, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Chota Nagpore Division, To-The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

With reference to your circular No. 16T—R, dated 7th instant, I beg to report that, after consulting all the district officers, and speaking from my own observation in parts of Lohardugga, Hazaribagh and Manbhoom, I am of opinion that there is no present cause for

anxiety as regards the food, water or fodder supply of any district in this division.

2. The rainfall has certainly been deficient in some parts, especially in the east of the Manbhoom district towards Bankoora, and (as I am told) in the north towards the Gya border. In many places the inferior (high-level) rice lands have either not been cultivated at all, or will produce a short crop. The loss in this respect has to a great extent been compensated by a full bhadoi crop, which would have suffered from the heavy rain that might have benefited the higher rice lands. The outturn of Indian-corn has been unusually good, and the plentiful supply of this grain has enabled the people to tide over the interval between the spring and winter crops, which might otherwise have been a time of some pressure. Without attempting to make any estimate (which would at best be little more than a guess) of the amount of stocks in hand, I should say there is plenty of food in, the country to go on with till the winter harvest is gathered. The prospects of this have been further improved by the rain that has fallen within the last few days.

3. It is yet too early to speak of the rubbi crops, which also are not very important in this division. The condition and prospects of non-food staples such as lac, tusser, &c., are

believed to be normal.

RESOLUTION ON THE BOARD'S REPORT ON WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES IN THE LOWER PROVINCES FOR 1883-84.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE. Calcutta, the 17th October 1884. RESOLUTION.

READ-

The Board's Report on Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces for 1883-84.

The Board's Report has reached Government long after the prescribed date, the delay being attributable to the additional work imposed on local officers in connection with the Tenancy Bill. The delay in the submission of this Report was anticipated by Government, and is sufficiently explained.

2. The number of Wards' Estates under management during the year was 113, while the number of Attached Estates was 93. The former number was less by four, and the latter greater by two, than the corresponding numbers of the preceding year. The year opened with an arrear demand on account of rent and cesses, from both Wards' and Attached Estates together, of Rs. 57,26,136. The current demand for the year was Rs. 57,65,675, thus making a total demand of Rs. 1,14,91,811. Of this sum Rs. 53,73,690 were collected and Rs. 4,29,408 remitted. The outstanding balance was thus Rs. 56,80,615. This is a very large balance indeed, and the Board make some appropriate and important remarks on its character and origin which, as having an immediate bearing on the Tenancy Bill now under consideration, the Lieutenant-Governor will quote in extense:—

"While one set of rates is entered as payable in the accounts, another rate is actually paid. The full rent which is entered in the zemindari books may be paid in the most favourable years, but as a rule a zemindar is willing to receive and be satisfied with a rental considerably below the amount of the full demand as shown on his books. The difference is debited to a hajut account, or it is merely shown as a balance against the ryot, or in some cases is kept alive by instalment bonds executed by the ryot. Almost every estate under the Court of Wards comes under its management, with large unrealizable balances, and it is found that even the current demand is not realizable in spite of all the exertions of the managing establishment. Year after year the percentage of collections from Wards' estates is less than the current demand. The result has generally been considered unsatisfactory, but no other result can be shown without oppressing and harassing the tenantry. It is no exaggeration to say that a fair and liberal zemindar does not collect more than 75 per cent. of his nominal rent-roll on an average of years. There is good reason for believing that in some of the eastern districts the average of late years has not exceeded 60 per cent.

"The Court of Wards has only on two occasions shown a general average from all its estates amounting to 100 per cent. But the superior organization of the Court's management, the influence which the authority of Government officials is able to exercise, and it may be added, the power of the certificate procedure for the recovery of arrears of rent, has enabled the Court of Wards to show far more favourable results than private proprietors would be able to do, and the average of collections is now rarely below 90 per cent. on the current demand."

Briefly put, these remarks amount to a confession of excessive rentals; and not only so, but that in many places zemindars, conscious of the fact, are satisfied with a rental considerably below the full demand, but retain the difference against the ryot in a separate account as a mark of his perpetual servitude and bondage. In one case it is reported that the instalment bond to keep alive the debt extends over a period of 53 years. The Board's statements mean further that zemindars' rents are so exorbitant that large arrears must necessarily accrue, and that even the Court of Wards, with the great powers for recovering rents conferred on it by the Certificate Procedure, finds the rentals of the estates of which it takes charge so extravagantly high as to be realizable only in the most prosperous years. The Satkhira Wards' Estate, with a nominal rental of less than 8 lakhs, came under the Court's control a few years ago with 60 lakhs of irrecoverable arrears; while the Srinuggur Estate in Purneah, with a rental under 2½ lakhs which was taken charge of last year, shows irrecoverable arrears amounting to nearly 11 lakhs.

This aspect of the land question in Bengal was brought to the notice of the Government of India in paragraph 50 of the Lieutenant-Governor's recent Report on the Tenancy Bill; and the present report from the

Board of Revenue enforces, with great authority, the considerations urged 1 the Lieutenant-Governor in favour of limiting enhancements of rent. The remark of the Board of Revenue, quoted above, come very opportunely as a forcible refuted a tion of statements, persisted in notwithstanding repeated contradictions, the rentals in these provinces are usually moderate. The only true test of mode exation in rents is the tenant's capacity to pay them, and yet live with comfort of Here we have it demonstrated from actual experience that in estates situated with various districts of Bengal and Behar, and therefore presumably typical of the condition of things in neighbouring zemindaries, rents are so high that they could be fully realized in years of exceptional prosperity, notwithstanding the special measures of compulsion which the Board can under the Certificate Procedure put in force. If the Court of Wards, armed with the Certificate Procedure cannot usually recover more than 90 per cent. of the current year's rent in thom zemindaries of which it takes charge, the question naturally occurs wheth punctuality of payment can be secured by any improved procedure with which of Government can provide zemindars generally for the recovery of rent. The experience of the Court of Wards seems to show that the evil lies not so much in

the procedure as in the excessive demand.

The Lieutenant-Governor is ready to admit that this feature of the agrarian difficulty is not universal throughout Bengal, and that there are parts of the country, where cultivators are few, in which the ryots car to a great extent make their own terms, while the demand of the zemin dars must be limited. It may be accepted, however, that such cases ar exceptional; and upon a general view of the province, the facts which the report of the Board of Revenue supplies present grave considerations which will not take those by surprise who have studied the Report of the Famin Commission. The statistics of production given in that Report for Benga are, no doubt, only approximations to the truth. They make no clairto precision. Still they are entitled to attention as estimates based on the best available information, which moreover have been subjected to the the scrutiny of a Commission of Experts. According to the Report of the Famine Commission, then, the soil of these provinces is estimated to yie in a gross produce valued at 1031 millions sterling. If to that sum we add oncom third as the value of dairy and miscellaneous produce, we get a total productio of val d at less than 140 millions sterling per annum for the support As 70 millions of people. Assuming ten millions for infants and persons who tand not subsist in any way by agriculture, we still have 60 millions of people, earlie of whom would thus have no more than one anna per day to supply all walar of and meet all claims. If the insignificant number of those who receive ren be deducted on the one hand, and on the other the large amount (probably nor's less than 20 millions sterling in one shape or other) received by them as ren In the condition of the vast mass of the agricultural population will stand forth the an even more unsatisfactory revelation. As has been observed, the statistics the production lay no great claim to precision, but they are at all evening sufficiently correct to indicate the serious nature of the agrarian probler in Bengal which the Tenancy Bill seeks to mitigate, to establish beyond reasonable doubt the great poverty of the masses in these Provinces, and, so far, to confirm the inferences to be drawn from the experience of the Court of Wards.

4. The Board enter into explanations of the falling off in the percentage of collections, attributing the unfavourable result to the bad harvests, and to the fact of some estates with bad arrears and excessive rentals having recently come under management. Both reason, are admissible, and a prominent instance of the latter is furnished by the Srinuggur Estate in Purneah, to which allusion has just been made as coming under management with nearly 11 lakhs of irrecoverable arrears. Under such circumstances, it is impossible to secure a good percentage of collections on the nominal demand, and no blame can attach to the Board for the financial results that have been obtained. Financial results are not the only test of successful management, nor are they always a good test. If balances were properly revised, irrecoverable and bad debts struck off, and the demand adjusted to the ryot's true capacity to pay, then, indeed, financial results would be a good test of successful management. The revision of balances, and the adjustment of the demand to the ryot's capacity

pay, are no longer questionable matters. They are part of the settled policy of Government on this question, and it is satisfactory to find that the Board pear this in mind, though as yet no very great advance has been made in giving ffect to it. It is recognised that careful examination and enquiry are needed efore debts are remitted; still, as the Lieutenant-Governor said last year, it must not be forgotten that unrealizable arrears, not to speak of excessive rents, xercise a depressing effect upon the tenant, and make him a worse rent-payer can be would be if the demand on him were reasonable and equitable. Therefore the Board should not lose sight of the general policy that, wherever possite, they should push on those surveys, records of rights, and adjustments of nts, which had been begun some time ago. Such surveys, &c., are now in rogress in 15 Wards' Estates where it was possible to prosecute them, and then the Tenancy Bill becomes law, and supplies settled principles and clear

rocedure, the work can be accelerated.

In the Resolution on last year's Report, the Lieutenant-Governor referred with approval to the Board's views as to the duty of Managers of Wards' Estates in reference to the Certificate Procedure. The Board said that "a manager should not sit in his office and write out certificates by thousands, but should stir up his assistants to push on collections, and not until all reasonable means short of suits have failed should he have recourse to the certificate procedure." The Lieutenant-Governor fully concurred in that view; and to enable him to ascertain how far managers acted upon it, desired that the aggregate amount of rent, for which certificates are filed, should in future be reported to Fovernment. The Board, complying with the Lieutenant-Governor's suggestion, now report that, during the year, 12,409 certificates have been filed or the recovery of Rs. 3,56,137. Having regard then to the extent of the lemand as stated in paragraph 3 above, the Board appear to be warranted in aying that "the number of certificates filed is not sufficient to justify a concluion that the procedure of the Public Demands Recovery Act is unduly resorted by managers of estates generally."

5. The preceding remarks have dealt with the broad aspects of the year's liministration regarding the debts due to the estates under management. A 'ew words are now necessary regarding the liabilities of the estates and how hey were discharged. The total liabilities amounted to Rs. 45,85,374, out of which Rs. 6,53,627 were paid and Rs. 16,943 reduced by compromise. The npaid balance amounts, therefore, to Rs. 39,14,804, but nearly 1½ lakhs of is is disputed, while over 4½ lakhs are a nominal debt shown against the Port unning Estate which Government has recently purchased. The Lieutenant-covernor is not dissatisfied with the general result, though he agrees with the Board in thinking that the increased balance of Government revenue due from he estates is an unsatisfactory feature in the returns. In Wards' Estates the alance is largest in the Presidency Division, and in Attached Estates in the thota Nagpore Division. The Lieutenant-Governor expects that the next

ear's report will show an improvement under this head.

6. The management charges are still high in Rajshahye, but the general incidence of those charges, 10 per cent. on the current demand of rent and cesses, is not above what the Government has declared to be reasonable. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Board have arranged with the Accountant-General for a periodic audit of the accounts of all the more important estates in the province. The maximum audit fee agreed upon, 6 annas per cent.

of the current rent demand, seems fair.

7. To conclude this portion of the review of the Court's administration, it may be said that the year began with a cash balance of Rs. 17,78,237, and with investments valued at Rs. 21,05,030, and the receipts from all sources during the year were Rs. 62,69,133. The disbursements during the year were Rs. 62,90,102, and the year ended with a cash balance of Rs. 17,57,268, and with investments valued at Rs. 22,64,014. The changes which, during the year, occurred in the estates under management—some being released and others brought under control—prevent one set of figures agreeing with the other.

8. The Board give a brief, but sufficient, sketch of the history of the "Court of Wards' Fund," and the growth of the principle on which the system of rates to cover charges incurred in the Revenue offices on account of Wards' and Attached Estates is regulated. It is unnecessary to discuss the question here,

or to say more than that under the orders of Government the recoveries from those estates are so adjusted as to cover the disbursements and leave only a

nominal margin of difference.

9. The Board furnish the following statement and comments on the expenditure incurred on works of improvement during the year. The question of landlords' improvements has been now thoroughly discussed in connection with the Tenancy Bill, and the principles which the Lieutenant Governor hopes to see accepted are such as will in future years justify a substantial outlay in all Wards' and Attached Estates. During the year under review the Board seem to have done as much as the unsettled state of the law and the executive agency at their disposal enabled them to do:-

NEO POP	Divisions.									Subscriptions and donations dispensaries.		Improvement of land and property, and benefit of ward.
d causers			1	EVE I	VIII)	mig/:	. ,		2 1	9344 - 8 944	months a must	17 TF 8 HR
ELED (VK.LS)	r			TE UL			Trace	136	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
Burdwan		***	***		***	***	***		4,596 8,714	6,039	23,546	22,858
residency	***	***	1744		***	***	***	V. 255	8,714	2,839	28,084	46,594
Lajshahye	344	***			***	***	***	Cilian	3,761	5,256	6,985	9,415
Ducca	***	44	***	444	***	***	***	77	564	120		9,415
hittagong	***	***	***	***	***	***	1.00	11.50	768	683	3,013	4,996
atna	161	***	***	1000	***	***	***	di-	14,752	* 3,180	6,825	5,071
Bhagulpore Drissa	***	***	***	15.45%			***	B	2,183 1,725	249 594	11,331	12,972
hota Nagpo	re.		***	***			***		2,926	529	0.449	9,486
Pope Tagho			271	194	***	***	***	15/2	4,000	020	9,443	8,972
N COLE				Total	for 18	33-54	201		39,980	19,445	90,431	1,20,493
	đại.			Total	for 188	2-83	***	Barre	34,478	16,252	1,23,593	72,576

"The contributions in aid of schools and dispensaries have increased from Rs. 34,478 and Rs. 16,252 to Rs. 39,989 and Rs. 19,445 respectively. The large expenditure in the Patna Division on account of schools is due to the contribution made by the Sasseram endowment towards supporting the local Madrassa. The disbursements for maintaining in efficient condition estates, buildings, and other immoveable property has decreased from Rs. 1,23,593 to Rs. 90,431. The expenditure in 1882-83 was augmented by an outlay of Rs. 40,000 on the construction and repairs of buildings in the Chota Nagpore Division. As anticipated in last year's report, a much larger expenditure has been incurred on land improvement and in works designed for the benefit of the tenantry. The increase from Re. 72,576 to Rs. 1,20,493 is distributed through all the divisions, the only observable diminution being in the Rajshahye Division, where it is due to the release during the year of the Chaklajat Estate.

"The policy of spending money on improvements was fully discussed in last year's report, and the Government expressed its approval of the Board's remarks on the subject. In one particular only a modification has been introduced by the Government of India into the instructions already issued, and in accordance therewith the Board have directed that the rule enjoining managers to endeavour to make such arrangements as may be fair with the tenants before the work is undertaken should be rescinded, and that instead of so doing

managers should consider and deal with each case on its own merits."

10. The Board devote their 19th paragraph to the question of the education of the minors under their charge. The information furnished is in each case satisfactory so far as it goes. Three minors—the Kumar of Nuddea, the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore, and his brother-are under the care of English tutors, and are making favourable progress. Miss Courjon, the proprietress of a valuable estate in Noakholly, is now in France with her uncle and guardian, M. Eugene Courjon. The other minors are either being instructed in zemindari management, having finished their education, or are attending colleges or schools. The education and training of wards of Court is a question which the Lieutenant-Governor had hoped before now to consider separately. More urgent business, however, has prevented this hitherto, but he hopes for a suitable opportunity to discuss the matter with the Board.

11. The following summary notices the chief points of interest in the

detailed divisional reports:-

Burdwan Division .- The current demand of rent and cesses due to the 19 estates under the Court of Wards in this division amounted to Rs. 9,72,526, and the arrear demand to Rs. 11,24,355, making a total of Rs. 20,96,881. The rent and cesses due from the estates were Rs. 1,01,049 and Rs. 50,902, of

which Rs. 17,276 and Rs. 4,824 respectively were left unpaid. The collections amounted to Rs. 9,02,941, or 92 per cent. on the current demand, against 91 per cent. of the preceding year, and Rs. 77,063 were remitted. The balance outstanding at the end of the year of report was Rs. 11,16,948, of which Rs. 4,36,322 were due to the Mysadul estate, which was released on the 1st April 1884, and Rs. 4,60,288 (out of which so much as Rs. 3,57,054 are doubtful debts) to the Sultangacha estate. The debts due by the estates were reduced to the extent of Rs. 1,39,192, the balance thus standing at the year's close at Rs. 4,94,794. Rupees 4,596 were given in aid to schools, Rs. 6,039 to dispensaries, Rs. 23,546 to repairs of buildings, and Rs. 22,853 to works of improvement. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 1,25,951, or 12 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. The condition of the ryots was not satisfactory in any of the estates; the early cessation of the rains led to a considerable failure of crops, and it was only the well-to-do among the femants

who were able to meet the rent demand in full.

Collections of rent in the Chowghoria estate have slightly improved. Owing to the scattered nature of its lands, some of which are aymas held ijmali with other persons, the management of this estate presents difficulty. The Jhargram estate's debt (Rs. 1,11,049) was reduced to the extent of Rs. 21,277 during the past year, and its income from the sale of timber is increasing. The minor, who is now 18 years of age, should be initiated into the practice of zemindari management. The Mysadul estate, which was under the Court of Wards for about six years, from 1878, was released on the 1st April 1884, on the eldest Ward coming of age. During this short period the income of the estate increased, without any enhancement of rent rates, by Rs. 60,948. From the surplus funds a three annas share in the Tumlook zemindari, with an income of Rs. 36,479, was purchased, a considerable portion of the ijara mehals brought under khas management and a saving of Rs. 15,253 effected on account of the collection charges granted to the ijaradars. Assessment of excess lands in the possession of leaseholders and the reclamation of waste lands contributed to the increase noticed above. The average cost of management was 9.8 per cent. on the collections of rent and cesses. The financial position of the estate is therefore satisfactory. Rupees 4,21,158 were invested in purchase of Government securities, a share of the Tumlook zemindari and other lands. The ryots are fairly prosperous and on good terms with the proprietors and their agents and servants. Attention was also paid to the education of the proprietors.

12. Presidency Division.—During the year under review there were 25 estates. (18 wards, 5 attached, and 2 trust estates) under management in this division. Two small Wards' estates (Choa and Cossim Bazar), and one attached estate (the Port Canning Municipal estate) were released during the year. As in the previous year, no returns were received from Narail. The current demand for rent and cesses due to the remaining estates amounted to Rs. 16,96,861, and the arrear demand to Rs. 14,58,779. The collections amounted to Rs. 15,36,578, or 90 per cent. on the current demand, against 99 per cent. in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly marked in the Satkhira estate. The remissions amounted to Rs. 1,93,194, of which Rs. 1,73,960 were granted in the Cossim Bazar estate alone. Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 14,25,878, more than half was due to the Satkhira and Cossim Bazar estates alone. The total management charges were Rs. 1,30,171, or 7 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. Debts were paid to the extent of Rs. 1,04,703, the balances still left unpaid by the estates standing at the year's end at Rs. 8,76,527. Of this, however, Rs. 4,61,679, due from the Port Canning Municipal estate, are only nominal, as the estate has been bought in by Government in a civil court sale in execution of a decree for the debt due to Government.

The expenditure for the support 'of schools and dispensaries amounted to Rs. 8,714 and Rs. 2,832, and for works of improvement to Rs. 46,594.

The Port Canning Municipal estate will henceforth be borne on the Collectorate register of revenue-paying lands, as it has ceased to be treated as an attached estate. The Orphangunge market of Kidderpore is now managed as a trust estate under the control of the Board of Revenue; but as the Accountant-General has raised objection to this procedure, the Board have recommended that the estate should be excluded from the list of trust estates, and be exempted from

the special rates levied on trust estates for audit of accounts, &c. This would in fact be to deal with the estate in all respects as a Government estate. Its assets are Rs. 46,581 a year on account of rents, &c., with a cash balance of Rs. 3,15,150 at the beginning of the year under report.

The Nuddea Ward's estate, with a current demand of Rs. 1,61,316 (rent and cesses), showed a falling off in the collections of rent (96 per cent. against 108 per cent. during the previous year), owing to default made by the putnidars. The cost of management was 6 per cent. only on the current putnidars. The cost of management was 6 per cent. only on the current demand. The expenditure, including Rs. 16,000 for the purchase of a house, Rs. 9,568 invested in Government securities, Rs. 8,650 spent in repairing the archways leading to the Rajbari and other minor charges, amounted to Rs. 1,94,218, and left a cash balance of Rs. 14,689. In their last report the Board drew the Lieutenant-Governor's attention to the unsatisfactory condition of the ryots in the Nuddea estates, and accordingly special enquiries were instituted to ascertain the cause of, and the remedy for, the state of things said to exist. The result of the enquiry seemed to show that the previous reports were inaccurate, and that in point of fact the ryots were better off than ryots in neighbouring estates. Such contradictory reports on a matter which should not admit of any doubt in the first instance call for further enquiry and explanation. The estate is under the charge of Baboo Kartick Chunder Roy, an old and faithful servant of the Rajah's family, of whose kindly disposition towards the tenantry there can be no doubt. His present account of the condition of the ryots is far from satisfactory. The matter will be dealt with separately. The minor owner of this estate is at Berhampore under the tuition and care of Mr. Oswell. He has made fair progress in his

studies, and is preparing for the Entrance Examination.

There are some peculiar difficulties in the management of the Narail estate, a portion of which is held entirely by the minors, the remainder being held jointly with the other shareholders. The management is said to have slightly improved during the year under report, but the accounts are still most complicated and voluminous. From the report received, it is hoped that the present manager will be able shortly to bring up to date the back accounts of the minor's separate estate. As regards the joint estate, the manager finds great difficulty in procuring information from the servants, who are not under his control. The Wards were removed from the Hare School in Calcutta to the school at Narail. The elder Ward, who is now approaching his majority, is stated to pay little attention to his studies, but some effort should be made to give him instruction in zemindari management. The younger Ward is reported to be making good progress. In the Nashipore Mâl estate, which has a current demand of Rs. 2,86,919, the collections amounted to 98 per cent. and the cost of management to only 2 per cent. on the current demand. The minor passed the Entrance Examination, and is preparing for the First Arts Examination. He is also learning zemindari business in the manager's office. In the Nashipore Debutter estate (with a current demand of Rs. 1,07,676) the collections amounted to 103 per cent. against 95 per cent. in the previous year. The Cossim Bazar (Gopal Kristo Roy's) and Choa estates of Moorshedabad, which remained under the Court of Wards for 16 and 13 years respectively, were released in a solvent condition during the year on the Wards attaining their majority. The Cossim Bazar estate of Ashutosh Nath Roy possesses a rental of Rs. 2,94,259, the revenue rent and cess demand on it being less than a lakh. The arrear demand for rent, however, amounted to Rs. 5,06,498. The collections during the year aggregated Rs. 3,20,960, or 109 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand, against 97 per cent. in the previous year. remissions amounted to Rs. 1,68,538, due from the late proprietor's time. arrear balance stood at Rs. 3,11,259 at the close of the year, the larger portion consisting of good debts under realization. Some progress was also made in recovering debts due to the estate, and a sum of Rs. 1,06,050 was invested in Government securities, the total value of which, at the close of the year, amounted to Rs. 1,56,946 besides a cash balance of Rs. 1,55,551. The chief work done by the manager during the year was the adjustment of arrear balances. Questionable demands on the part of the estate for nazarana, assessment of rent-free land, &c., were for the most part cleared off, and the little which still remained will be wiped off very soon. These proceedings have established better feelings between the ryots and the management of the estate.

The Lieutenant-Governor notes that, notwithstanding numerous impediments

in the way of working this estate, much good has been done.

In the Satkhira estate the current demand was Rs. 3,58,792 and arrear Rs. 4,27,326. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,19,696, or 61 per cent. on the current demand against 88 per cent. of the previous year. There was some increase in the debts due by the estate; but the debts due to the estate were somewhat reduced. The administration of the estate during the year has not been satisfactory. From the facts disclosed it appears that the estate has been greatly mismanaged owing to systematic neglect on the part of the late manager in all departments, and immediate steps should be taken to carry out the enquiries ordered by the Board with a view to establishing a better system. The Wards are students of the Hindu School in Calcutta.

In the Syudpore estate, the management of which has been transferred from Jessore to Khoolna, the collections of rents and cesses due to the estate were 90 and 93 per cent. on the current demands respectively, against 102 and 100 per cent. in the previous year. The total receipts were Rs. 2,36,930

and the disbursements Rs. 1,82,374.

13. Rajshahye Division.—There were 18 estates under management, of which three (Kalindrapore, Mainam and Chaklajat) were released and one (Dighaputtea) was taken in charge during the year. The current (Rs. 5,96,609) and arrear (Rs. 4,59,039) demand of rent and cesses due to the estates amounted to Rs. 10,55,648, of which Rs. 5,20,259, or 87 per cent on the current demand, were collected during the year against 99 per cent. in the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to short collections in the Chaklajat estate for the last six months before its release. The remissions amounted to Rs. 35,868, of which Rs. 15,811 were granted in the Chooramun estate The balance was Rs. 5,06,168, of which Rs. 2,69,343 and Rs. 65,950 were due to the Chaklajat and Sunkerpore estates respectively. Excluding cost of repairing buildings, survey and settlement charges, the cost of management was Rs. 96,385, or 16 per cent. on the current demand of rent and cesses. The debts due by the estates were reduced by Rs 6,846, leaving a balance of Rs. 25,407, of which Rs. 13,090 represent disputed claims. The expenditure on account of schools was Rs. 3,761, dispensaries Rs. 5,256, buildings Rs. 6,985, and works of improvement Rs. 9,415. The total receipts, including the balance (Rs. 1,80,498) of the previous year, amounted to Rs 8,24,039, of which Rs. 6,71,190 were expended; Rs. 58,144 were invested in Government securities, the total value of which was thus raised to Rs. 3,79,563. The general condition of the tenantry on the Dinagepore estates is said to be one of prosperity. The ryots of the Rajshahye estates suffered from the year's scanty rainfall.

The Kalindrapore estate, which was placed in charge of the Collector in August 1872, by the Judge of Dinagepore, on account of the lunacy of the proprietor Girish Chunder Singh, and was released in July 1883 on his complete recovery, was at first held khas till 1878-79, and was then farmed out up to 1882-83 when it was again brought under khas management. During the 11 years the property was in charge of Government, the demands were regularly met, debts paid up, the rental increased from Rs. 5,798 to Rs. 7,315 by the settlement and reclamation of waste lands, and the relations between the landlord and the tenants were satisfactory. The percentage of collections on the current demand in the Sunkerpore estate was 85.6, but it was really 99 per cent. on the actual demand of Rs. 54,204, if what is called the "hajut" balance be excluded. The "hajut" system of land tenure is one involving the suspension of the demand in bad seasons and its recovery when things 'improve. The "hajut" portion of the demands, collections, and balances were never shown in any return submitted to the Collector. It was thus open to the manager and his subordinates to collect as much or as little as they pleased of the balances. Towards the close of the year, the manager of this estate was, owing to misconduct, removed from his appointment. Some efforts at agricultural improvements were made in the Chooramon, Chowgong and Burdhankotee estates, but neither in connection with these estates nor with the Sumbulpore, Haripore, Tahirpore, and Mainam estates is there any information furnished by the report that need be summarized here.

The Chaklajat estate in Julpigoree, belonging to the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, was under the Court of Wards from April 1872 to October 1883

During this period the rent demand increased from Rs. 2,66,136 to Rs. 3,05,440, and the arrear demand was reduced from Rs. 4,41,538 to Rs. 2,11,525. Rupees 3,17,680 were remitted on account of rent. Much of this represented amounts which, after collection from the ryots, had been embezzled by naibs, tehsildars and other collecting agents before the estate came under the management of the Court of Wards. During the administration of the Court, the net surplus assets amounted to Rs. 7,10,948, of which Rs. 3,65,314 were remitted to Cooch Behar, Rs. 2,74,472 were invested in Government securities, and the remainder was placed in the Lloyd's Bank at Darjeeling, and in the hands of the manager and the Deputy Commissioner. Rupees 58,368 were spent on works of improvement and utility, Rs. 47,177 on education, and Rs. 16,082 in affording medical relief. The condition of the ryots is comparatively much better than that of their brethren in other parts of Bengal. The rents low, lands generally fertile, and the tenants enjoy much larger profits than the ryots of other landlords. The relations between them and the landlord are, on the whole, satisfactory. The whole estate was surveyed and measured at a cost of Rs. 2,60,398, and the total increase obtained by resettlement of tenures at enhanced rents was Rs. 36,981, to which a further addition of Rs. 10,000 may be made by the resettlement of such tenures as could not be settled by the Court of Wards before its release. The enhancement was brought about amicably and without any complaint of injustice or overassess-

14. Dacca Division.—There were 18 estates under management, three of which were released during the year under report. The collections of rent and cesses due to these estates amounted to only Rs. 3,34,238, or 84 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 3,96,625, against 85 per cent. in the previous year. The balance was Rs. 4,21,434, of which Rs. 2,45,232 and year. The balance was Rs. 4,21,434, of which Ks. 2,45,252 and Rs. 90,978 were respectively due to the Dhankoora estate and the estate of Jagat Kishore Acharjya. The management charges were low-8 per cent. on the current demand. Judging by financial results the management was not successful.

The Dhankoora estate, consisting largely of waste lands, situated in the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, and Tipperah, is under the management of the Collector of Dacca. The total demand due to the estate is Rs. 1,29,821, which, after defraying the recurring charges, leaves a net balance of Rs. 55,805. When the estate was taken charge of in 1882 the accounts were in great disorder, and no great progress has yet been made in reducing them to order. It is to be hoped that the new manager Baboo Durga Kanto Chowdhery will be able to effect an improvement and to push on collections. The debts due to this estate amounted to Rs. 2,69,578, of which Rs. 8,212 have been recovered, and of the balance of Rs. 2,61,366, so much as Rs. 2,42,591 are said to be irrecoverable or doubtful of recovery. The debts due by the estate amounted to Rs. 2,14,119, of which Rs. 30,665 have been paid, and of the balance, about a lakh of rupees will have to be paid after the accounts of the old amlah have been adjusted. The year closed with a cash balance of Rs. 37,371. The two minors are making good progress in the Dacca Collegiate School under the superintendence of a tutor at home.

The attached estate of Nabadurga Debya, which, owing to quarrels between the owners, has been under management for 36 years, is the largest and the best managed of all in Backergunge. The collections were 116 per cent. of the current demand. There is now some hope that it will be soon

possible for the Court to withdraw from the management.

The estate of Jagatkishore Acharjya, with a current demand of Rs. 1,88,321, is perhaps the most important one in the division. The collections of rent and cess were very unsatisfactory, being 86 and 66 per cent. on the current demand of each. The debts due from the estate were reduced from Rs. 3,43,514 to Rs. 3,04,844. The cost of management was Rs. 10,259, or 5 per cent. on the current rent and cess demand. The minor will attain his majority in November next, when the estate will be released from the control of the Court of Wards.

Chittagong Division .- Thirteen estates were under management in this The collections were Rs. 4,15,669, or 108 per cent. on a current demand of Rs. 5,92,161 due to the estates, the percentage of the previous year being 96. The management charges were 10 per cent. on the current demand The debts due by the estates were reduced from Rs. 71,446 to Rs. 66,637. Rupees 4,996 were laid out in works of improvement. The condition of the tenantry was prosperous throughout the year. The progress of the Wards at

school was, however, unsatisfactory.

In the estate of Fuzl Ali Khan, 122 per cent. of the current demand of rent and cesses was collected, and, after paying the usual charges, the cash balance stood at Rs. 98,843, the greater part of which will shortly be invested in Government securities. Great confusion prevailed in the estate owing to the absence of a proper rent-roll and other accounts. A complete survey and record of rights has been sanctioned. The relations between the widow of the late proprietor and the revenue authorities continue somewhat strained, and the manager has been instructed to avoid all interference with her. The minor is at the Chittagong Madrassa, and is reported to be an intelligent and promising child.

The Courjon estate showed good results, and the condition of the tenants was satisfactory. The financial position of the Basharut Ali Chowdhuri's estate

is satisfactory.

16. Patna ivision .- None of the eight estates under management in this division are of great importance, except the Narhan estate in the Durbhunga district, which has a rent and cess demand of Rs. 1,75,542. The total demand of rent and cesses due to all the estates amounted to Rs. 3,79,976, of which Rs. 2,59,227, or 90 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 2,86,917, were collected during the year, against 99 per cent. in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the partial failure of the crops. The charges of management were more than 13 per cent. on the current demand—a result due partly to the substitution of direct management for farming.

In the Narhan estate the collections of rent, however, fell from 98 per cent. in the previous year to 91 in the year under report, owing to the partial failure of the late crops. Of the cess demand, 99 per cent. were collected. The rental was slightly increased by effecting direct settlement with ryots. But the relations between the manager and the tenants of some of the villages are in consequence said to be strained. In other villages no friction is said to exist. In connection with these enhancements in the Narhan estate, the Lieutenant-Governor requests that a special report may be submitted giving

the facts in all necessary detail.

17. Bhagulpore Division.—Of the 13 estates under management in this division, one (Surjapore) was released in November 1883. Of the current demand of rent and cesses due to the estate, amounting to Rs. 6,15,479 and an arrear demand of Rs. 16,14,692, Rs. 5,92,373, or 96 per cent. on the current demand, were collected during the year against 105 per cent. in the previous year. The collections in five estates only rose above 100 per cent.; in the rest they were not satisfactory. The balance at the close of the year was Rs. 15,90,752, of which Rs. 14,96,816 belonged to the Srinagor estate, being mostly irrecoverable arrears from the time of the old proprietor. Steps should at once be taken to recommend for remission those balances which are found irrecoverable. The cost of management was Rs. 95,753, or 15 per cent. on the current demand. Rupees 1,09,793 were paid in liquidation of debts (Rs. 3,48,589) due by the estates, of which two (Lalpore and Malpa) are hopelessly involved, and endeavours are being made to sell portions of them to clear as much as possible of their debts, or to give up the management. Rupees 12,972 were spent on works

The Phulberia estate is heavily indebted, and a portion of it must be sold to clear off its debts. The minor proprietors of this and of the Chauthan and Malpa estates made fair progress in their studies during the year. The Shahpur, Lugma, and Lalpore Patori estates suffered much from the early cessation of the rains; the crops fell below the average, and collections were consequently short. Some relief was given to the distressed tenants by employing them in digging drains and erecting embankments. In the worst localities half the

demand was suspended.

The Surjapore estate, said to be the finest in Purneah, was under the Court of Wards from March 1874 to November 1883. During this period 93.7 per cent. of a total demand of Rs. 18,83,725 were realised by an establishment costing 4.1 per cent. A heavy debt of Rs. 12,67,948 was paid off, and Government securities for Rs. 44,730 and a cash balance of Rs. 26,421 were made over to the proprietors. This result is stated to have been secured without selling any portion of the property or enhancing rents. The increase in the profits is stated to be due to efficient management, settlement of waste lands and the introduction of new ryots to extend cultivation. It is noted that a successful agricultural exhibition was held at Kissengunge in January 1883, in which the ryots of this estate took a prominent interest.

which the ryots of this estate took a prominent interest.

The Srinagor estate, also a large one in Purneah and the neighbouring districts, has a total rent and cess demand of Rs. 2,77,709, which, after payment of all charges, leaves a net balance of more than a lakh of rupees. The cost of management was 11 per cent. on the current demand for the year under report. The estate is held jointly in equal shares with the Buneli Raj. The collections of rents and cesses were 87 and 56 per cent. respectively. These unsatisfactory

results were due to deficiency of crops in some parts of the estate.

The management of the Chanchal estate, under Mr. H. Reily, was satisfactory. The collections exceeded 100 per cent., and much work of improvement and utility was undertaken. A survey and settlement of the estate has been completed, and the tenants are in a fairly prosperous condition. The success of the manager in securing a proper settlement of all disputes regarding the classifying or rating of lands by village punchayats deserves special notice, as confirming the views on the subject which the Lieutenant-Governor has

recently expressed in his report on the Rent Bill.

18. Orissa Division.—Of the ten estates under management, two (Panimando and Chuck Salim) were released during the year. Of the total demand of Rs. 2,18,139, Rs. 1,59,259, or 102 per cent. on the current demand of Rs. 1,55,129, were collected, against 109 per cent. in the previous year. The management charges were 10 per cent. on the current demand. Rupees 9,486 were spent on works of improvement, besides contributions of Rs. 1,725 and Rs. 594 to schools and dispensaries respectively. The balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,24,832 in cash and Rs. 32,388 in Government securities. The ryots on the whole were tolerably comfortable; though there was some loss of crops there was no distress; and the relations between the tenants and the collecting agency continue satisfactory.

The results of the management of the Kanika estate were good, though a little less so than in the previous year. The collections in the Panimando and Sukinda estates (89 and 77 per cent.) were not satisfactory. A survey and settlement of the Sukinda estate is in progress, and, when completed, may be

expected to afford facilities for better management.

19. Chota Nagpore Division.—Of the ten estates under management, one (Dhalbhoom) was released and one (Begoon Koodar) was taken charge of during the year. The current rent and cess demand was Rs. 3,79,279, and the arrears amounted to Rs. 2,21,650, of which 105 per cent. were collected during the year against 93 per cent. in the previous year. The debts due by the estates (Rs. 1,49,133) were reduced by Rs. 23,678. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 40,738, or 10 per cent. on the current demand. The Government securities belonging to the estates amounted to Rs. 4,51,324, of which the greater part belonged to the Chota Nagpore and Dhalbhoom estates.

The rental of the Dhanwar estate was very considerably raised by the recent resettlements, and a revision of these settlements has been ordered. The collections were only 77 per cent. on the current demand, owing to failure of crops and delay in concluding settlements which are now under revision. A survey and settlement will soon be made in the Serampore estate. The collections in the Chota Nagpore estate amounted to (rents) 116 and (cesses) 122 per cent. on the current demand, against 94 and 77 per cent. in the previous year. The cost of management was 11 per cent. against 10 per cent. in the previous year. Arrangements are being made for erecting a suitable residence for the minor. The survey operations in the estate have been completed. The Dhalbhoom estate has been released to the owner in a good condition. Its finances, its tenantry, and its agriculture made satisfactory progress under the management of the Court of Wards.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

ANNUAL GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION, 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT-MISCELLANEOUS.

Calcutta, the 15th November 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—
The Annual General Administration Report of the Chota Nagpore Division for the year

The report is submitted by Mr. Hewitt, who was in charge of the Division

throughout the year.

2. Tours.—The Commissioner's tour extended over parts, of the three districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga and Manbhoom, and the Tributary State of Sirgoojah, where a special police force was employed in arresting, after much trouble, a number of Korwa dacoits who had plundered and burned many villages during the previous six months. Mr. Hewitt enquired into several local questions of importance during the course of his tour, and this portion of his report gives an interesting account of the rapid extension of cultivation and consequent destruction of forest which has taken place in the Division during the last twenty years. Tours of sufficient length and thoroughness, ranging from 93 days in Hazaribagh to 122 days in Manbhoom, were made by the district officers. Specially useful work was done by the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga in re-aligning a number of district roads which will serve as feeders to the recently sanctioned Bengal-Nagpore Railway. The tours of the two officers in charge of the Govindpore sub-division were insufficient, but this is explained by ill-health.

3. Weather and the Crops.—In all districts except Manbhoom the rainfall was deficient in quantity, and throughout the Division excessive rain in July and August damaged the bhadoi crop, while the winter rice suffered for want of rain in September and October. Towards the close of the rains a large portion of the crop was saved by irrigation from artificial reservoirs, and it is hoped that this experience will give an impetus to the construction of these useful works. Should the Tenancy Bill be extended to Chota Nagpore, the provisions regarding improvements will operate most beneficially in a country where the extreme rapidity of surface drainage renders cultivation peculiarly dependent upon appliances for storing and distributing water. There is reason to believe that the action of the zemindars and petty tenure-holders in enhancing rents, and opposing fixity of tenure during the last twenty years, has had the effect of deterring the cultivators not only from constructing new reservoirs, but from repairing the old ones which were made in times when titles were less jealously

enquired into.

4. Public health and material condition of the people.—The total recorded mortality was slightly less than in the previous year in all districts except Hazaribagh, where the increase is attributed to more accurate registration. Cholera showed itself in an epidemic form in parts of Hazaribagh and Palamow, and along the Grand Trunk Road in Manbhoom. Deaths from small-pox declined everywhere except in Hazaribagh, where the mortality rose from 127 to 405. Vaccination was carried on by a salaried Government agency in Lohardugga and parts of Singbhoom, and by licensed vaccinators in the rest of the Division and in four of the Tributary States. It is stated that 143,360 operations were performed during the year, of which 131,825, or nearly 92 per cent., proved successful. Considering the weakness of the superior staff in relation to the large area over which the operations extend, the Lieutenant-Governor entertains some doubt as to the accuracy of the statistics of successful operations, and the Commissioner should ascertain how, and to what extent, the returns of the vaccinators are actually checked. It is not clear under what authority the fees for vaccination have been remitted in the Kolhan, and why salaried vaccinators are employed in Lohardugga. On the former point it is observed that the remarks contained in paragraph 4 of the Resolution on the Report for 1881-82 were merely provisional, and did not convey a definite order for the remission of fees. points require the Commissioner's attention

Owing to the partial failure of the main rice crop, the material condition of the people has fallen for the time being below its usual standard of prosperity; but there are no grounds for supposing that this lecline is likely to be permanent. Spare land is everywhere abundant, communications are improving, and the people themselves are ready to seek work wherever labour is in demand.

5. Emigration and Immigration.—The number of registered emigrants rose from 6,738 to 13,383 in consequence, it is stated, of the short harvest and high prices. These statistics, however, do not include persons who left the Division as free emigrants—a system which shows every sign of entirely replacing that under which emigrants are registered before leaving the districts where they live. The whole question of the development of free emigration has recently been considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in dealing with the Report on Inland Emigration for 1883, and certain special instances, in which the system has been abused, are still under enquiry. For the present, it is sufficient to remark that the Bengal-Nagpore Railway will probably, while under construction, absorb a large proportion of the labourers who now emigrate to Assam, while, when it is completed, it will open fresh areas of labour-supply and materially facilitate the unassisted emigration to which the people naturally incline.

6. Prices of food and labour.—The partial failure of the crops and the strong demand from neighbouring districts where the failure had been more marked raised the average price of common rice by from four to seven and a half seers in the rupee as compared with the average price of the previous year. The fluctuations in the price of wheat are immaterial, as at present only a small quantity is produced or consumed in the Division. Wages of unskilled labour are said to have risen slightly in the neighbourhood of tea gardens in Hazaribagh and Lohardugga, and to have fallen in parts of Manbhoom owing to "the dearness of provisions and consequent distress among the labouring classes." This latter remark apparently refers to money wages only, and the fact, even if correctly reported, is of slight importance in a district where unskilled labourers are for the most part employed in agriculture and are invariably

paid in kind.

7. Manufactures and Mines.—The existing manufactures of Chota Nagpore are of the coarsest character. Raw material indeed is not wanting, and labour, though rough and unintelligent, is cheap. Everywhere the jungles yield lac and tusser silk, and in some parts of the Division, notably at Burrakur and in the neighbourhood of Balumath in Hazaribagh, the relative distribution of ironore, limestone and coal seems peculiarly favourable for smelting operations on a large scale. Large quantities of serviceable iron are produced by rough indigenous processes, but so far defective communications and the want of any permanent demand have deterred capitalists from attempting any active development of the existing resources. Mr. Hewitt's prediction that the Division is destined to be the centre of large manufacturing industries has much to support it in the natural wealth of the country and the results obtained in the Barakur iron works; but it remains for the present a distant prospect. If any forecast of the kind can now be legitimately attempted, it may perhaps be surmised that the opening out of the country by railways may ultimately lead to the production of iron locally cheaper than it can be imported from England. But the very cause which will render iron manufacture possible, will in all probability be fatal to tusser and lac. Both of these manufactures depend for their raw material upon the forests, and although it may be the case that the railways now projected will open fresh sources of supply, there can be little doubt that within a few years the growth of population will lead to the denudation of forests on so large a scale that neither lac nor tusser will be procurable in sufficient quantities to supply large factories.

It is at present uncertain to what extent the extension of railways in Chota Nagpore will cause new coal-fields to be resorted to. The Bengal-Nagpore Railway, on which work has recently been commenced, will pass within twelve miles of the Jheria coal-field in Manbhoom, and will traverse a portion of the Hingir field in the Tributary State of Gangpur. But the Jheria field is cut off from the line by the river Damodar, and the quality of the Hingir coal has not yet been fully ascertained. The Benares-Cuttack line would

open out the Palamow coal-fields, and if the route by the Damodar valley is adopted, would pass within a moderate distance of the valuable coal-fields of the Karanpura valley in Hazeribagh. Mr. Hewitt thinks that the Jheria coal-field "will no doubt be developed" by the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, and this notwithstanding the extensive operations in the collieries which lie on either

side of the line near Sitarempore.

8. Tea—The statistics furnished by the Commissioner do not show the number of gardens in Lohardugga nor the area under mature and immature plant. The approximate yield of all the gardens in Hazaribagh was 107,762fbs. against 93,510 in 1882-83, while in Lohardugga the outturn rose from 196,781fbs. to 249,364. The average yield per area of mature plants increased in Hazaribagh from 110 to 113fbs., and in Lohardugga from 170fbs. to 175fbs. Prices ranged during the year from one to two annas per pound above the average of 1882-83. Under existing conditions, tea-planting seems to be making steady, though slow, progress on the higher levels of Chota Nagpore. Spare land is plentiful and labour exceptionally cheap. It remains to be seen whether the railways sanctioned and planned will affect the industry by stimulating emigration and raising the local rates

of wages.

9. Trade and Commerce.—No trustworthy statistics of import or export trade are available, nor does it seem likely that such statistics could be collected, except at a cost out of all proportion to their value. Trade routes are numerous, and a large portion of the traffic of the country is still carried by pack-bullocks and on suggurs or light block-wheeled carts, which find no difficulty in evading any stations selected for the purpose of registering traffic on the main roads. In spite of a partial failure of the winter crop, rice was exported in unusually large quantities from Manbhoom, Singbhoom, and Lohardugga to districts where the failure had been more complete. The trade in oilseeds and hides was also very large. The export of lac declined owing to the failure of the winter crop of 1883, while heavy rain in July and August reduced the exports of tusser in all districts except Singbhoom, where the outturn was plentiful and the trade was stimulated by purchases made for a European firm in Midnapore. A large number of railway sleepers was exported from Lohardugga by contractors who supply the East Indian Railway. The Manbhoom supply is said to be on the decline, as the forests in that district have been nearly exhausted. Under the head of imports, it is observed that the import of salt into Chuttra in the west of Hazaribagh has declined in consequence of the opening of the Gya Railway, which makes it more convenient to send goods direct from Gya to Palamow. This is one of the first indications of that shifting of local centres of trade which must necessarily follow upon the extension of railways in a country where trade has hitherto been carried on by the most primitive methods, and has been peculiarly dependent upon the convenience of the larger dealers. In Manbhoom the import of European piece-goods is said to have decreased, and that of country piece-goods to have risen. The statistics, however, are admittedly only conjectural, and the conclusion drawn by the Deputy Commissioner that country-made goods are beginning to compete successfully with imported articles appears to be premature. It is quite certain that if the next few years see the completion of the Bengal and Central Provinces Railway, which traverses the districts of Manbhoom and Singbhoom, and of the Benares-Cuttack line which will connect the North-Western Provinces through Palamow and Lohardugga with the western and south-western districts of the Lower Provinces, a vast development will be given to the great agricultural and mineral resources of a comparatively backward and unknown part of the

10. State of public feeling.—Public opinion in the Division, so far as it exists at all, concentrates itself upon matters of purely local interest, and is unmoved by the public questions, such as Local Self-government and the Tenancy Bill, which attract some attention in Bengal Proper. In Hazaribagh and Lohardugga the development of emigration to Assam under the new Act is regarded with alarm by tea-planters and landholders of all classes, as reducing the labour supply in a sparsely populated country and tending to raise the current rates of wages. In the south of Manbhoom some feeling has been excited by the proceedings of Messrs. Watson and Company, who have taken a long lease of the large estate of Burrabhoom, and have introduced an assessment based on the standard bigha where rent had hitherto been paid on

the area estimated by the eye as requiring a maund of seed to sow it. This settlement has been referred to in the report of this Government on the Bengal Tenancy Bill as a practical instance of the good that may be done by the intervention of a Government officer to decide, in consultation with both parties, questions which the courts are unable to deal with on a large scale, or with any prospect of arriving at uniform results.

11. Administrative changes.—The only administrative changes of importance made during the year were the establishment of a Bench of Magistrates at Gurwa, the chief trade centre of Palamow, and the re-arrangement of the

thana boundaries of the entire district of Lohardugga.

12. Police and Crime.—The conduct of the Police during 1883 is stated to have been better than in the previous year, but the Commissioner remarks that, with very few exceptions, the Sub-Inspectors and head-constables are hardly fitted to hold independent charge of stations. The introduction of a new grade of Sub-Inspectors has failed to induce a better class of men to come forward as candidates, and the attempt to enlist the sons of zemindars in the higher grades does not show much promise of success. It is believed that the unhealthiness of many parts of the Division, the hardships of travelling during the rains, and the difficulty of procuring good food or any of the conveniences of life anywhere except in the head-quarters stations, make service in Chota Nagpore peculiarly unpopular with natives of Bengal and Behar. These deterrent conditions will, however, tend to disappear as communications improve and trade becomes more active, and it may then be possible to officer the police of these backward districts more efficiently. In the meantime efforts should be made to utilize the numerous rural police as a preventive agency by assigning to them regular beats, and making the headmen among them responsible for any increase of crime within definite areas. To do this effectually will require careful organization in the first instance, and much tact and vigilance in keeping the men up to their work. But unless it is done, the large expenditure incurred on the survey of ghatwali tenures which has been completed in Manbhoom, and is now going on in Singbhoom, will have been thrown away. The Commissioner observes that the demarcation of the ghatwali lands renders it possible to improve the service by removing incapable men. He considers, however, that vacancies should be filled by appointing residents of the immediate neighbourhood, and that as a rule only aborigines should be selected. It has been suggested on the other hand that the discipline of the ghatwali police would be materially improved if officers who have done good service as head-constables and sub-inspectors in the regular police were appointed as sirdar ghatwals of tenures forfeited for misconduct. This question will be considered in the Judicial (Police) Department in connection with the completion report of the Manbhoom Ghatwali Survey. The number of cases of cognizable crime fell from 5,448 to 4,903, the decrease being chiefly in Hazaribagh and Manbhoom. Offences against the person show a decrease from 508 to 344, which is probably due to the fact that cases of simple hurt are no longer cognizable. Of 4,875 persons actually tried during the year, about 64 per cent. were convicted. In Sessions cases the percentage of convictions was 66.2. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of stolen property recovered is higher throughout the division than in the previous year, and shows especial improvement in the districts of Manbhoom and Singbhoom.

13. Civil suits.—The following statement shows the number and value of suits instituted in each district of the Division during the last two years:—

WESTERN FLAT OF	19 (A)	Nu	IBER OF	SUITS 1	N-		VALUE OF SUITS IN-						
	A.L.	1882-83		1883-84.			S NA	1882-83.		1883-84,			
Districts.	Suits for money and moveables,	Title-suits.	Suits 'under the rent laws.	Suits for money and moveables.	Title-suits.	Suits under the rent laws.	Suits for money and moveables.	Title-suits.	Suits under the rent laws.	Suits for money and moveables,	Title-suit.	Suits under the rent iswe.	
Hazaribagh Lohardugga Singbhoom Manbboom	T EGA	72 130 8 517	584 826 14 1,634	867 805 27 1,656	64 143 13 469	928 840 22 ; 2,240	Rs. 2,08,403 1,45,881 9,818 98,283 4,62,385	Rs. 61,427 4,01,899 1,767 5,07,472	Rs. 69,202 60,786 529 1,05,238	Re. 1,72,868 1,19,554 2,487 1,09,176 4,04,075	Rs. 4,95,267 1,16,225 3,894 1,35,674 6,51,060	Rs. 1,13,02 92,07 62 1,02,06	

There was a decrease, for which no specific causes are assigned, in title suits and suits for money and moveable property, and an increase of 673 in suits under the rent laws. In Manbhoom the number of rent suits rose from 1,634 to 2,240 owing, it is believed, to Messrs. Watson and Company having introduced the practice of suing for arrears of rent at the close of the year for which the arrear is due, whereas the other zemindars of the district usually bring such suits at intervals of three years. With regard to civil suits, the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga remarks that the existing procedure is too complicated for the district, and it is added that, as the Deputy Commissioner can only take up civil work in the intervals of his other duties, there should always be an Assistant at Ranchi with powers of a Subordinate Judge. This suggestion will be considered in the Judicial Department.

14. Land and Land Revenue.—Out of a total demand of Rs. 4,02,854 from 376 estates, Rs. 3,82,766 were collected, being a percentage of 95.8 on the demand. Everywhere the collections from permanently settled estates were good, and the proportion of total collections to total demand would have been considerably higher, but for the failure to collect more than 85 per cent. from the Government estates in Lohardugga. Creditable progress was made in the survey of the Khalsa villages in Chota Nagpore, and only 17 villages now remain to be completed. This survey has been done at an average cost of 2 annas $4\frac{1}{2}$ pie per acre, and is reported to be extremely accurate. The Assistant Superintendent, who was formerly a member of the Revenue Survey Department, has, during the course of the survey, trained 54 apprentices for whom work will almost certainly be found in the Cadastral Survey shortly to be undertaken in Behar. The survey of ghatwali lands in Manbhoom, commenced in April 1880, was completed on the 31st May 1883 at a total cost of about Rs. 27,000. Its results were disputed on a large scale by Messrs. Watson and Company in Burrabhoom and by the zemindars of other estates who filed civil suits to recover lands demarcated in excess of the true ghatwali area. The whole question was gone into afresh by Mr. Risley after he was relieved of the charge of the district by Mr. Clay, and a series of compromises were concluded, under which the ghatwals retain as ghatwali as much land as could fairly be deemed to belong to their service tenures, while in respect of the remaining area found in their possession, they become the rent-paying tenants of the zemindar, holding their lands at privileged rates in consideration of the fact that they are in many cases the descendants of the first clearers of the soil. The most elaborate of these compromises—that concluded between Government, Messrs. Watson and Company, the zemindar and the ghatwals of Burrabhoom-is being followed in dealing with similar questions arising out of the survey of ghatwali lands in Singbhoom, and the question of adapting it to the ghatwali tenures of Bankura is under consideration.

The whole question of the system under which settlements of Government and Wards and Encumbered estates are to be conducted in Chota Nagpore have been discussed at length during the present year, and orders have issued which represent the Lieutenant-Governor's final opinion on a difficult and complicated subject. Without disputing that as an abstract proposition it may be well to replace the arrangements now in force by a systematic measurement and assessment which will have the effect of fixing definite rates of rent for all the chief estates in the Division, Mr. Rivers Thompson cannot consent to this readjustment alone being made the means or the justification of largely enhancing the rents of cultivators who in many cases have themselves cleared their lands from the original jungle.

The current demand of Road and Public Works cesses rose in Hazaribagh from Rs. 69,019 to Rs. 88,789, and in Lohardugga from Rs. 91,996 to Rs. 1,46,845, owing partly to revaluations and partly to readjustment of instalments. In Manbhoom, on the other hand, the current demand fell from Rs. 72,660 to Rs. 63,089. This is due to the fact that the revaluation of the district completed in July 1882 was so carelessly done that the whole proceedings have had to be revised, the cesses being in the meantime collected at the old rates.

15 Excise.—The following table shows the excise revenue of the past two years as compared with the average of the years 1878-83:—

	Districts,			Average of 1878-83.		Actuals of 1882-83.	Actua s of 1882 84.	Increase of revenue of 1883-84 over average of 1878-83.	Increase over actuals of 1882-83.	
		9				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Ra.	Rs.
Hazaribagh Lohardugga Singbhoom Manbhoom	=======================================	 ::	::	1		1,48,335 2,13,248 19,469 63,805	1,91,275 2,65,782 20,606 79,052	2,03,160 2,96,824 22,884 94,707	54,825 83,576 3,424 30,902	11,885 31,042 2,278 15,655
a Charles	S SEE		J	Cotal		4,44,848	5,56,715	6,17,575	1,72,729	60,860

The revenue derived from country spirits amounted to Rs. 5,13,985, or 83.2 per cent. of the total revenue of the year. The number of outstills was increased from 667 to 678, but each of these supplies an average area of 39.7 square miles, and an average population of 6,233. The Commissioner's remarks on the suitability of the outstill system to the local peculiarities of Chota Nagpore will be considered in connection with the report of the Excise Commission. It is satisfactory to observe a considerable decrease in the consumption of ganja, accompanied by a rise in the revenue derived from that drug. The consumption of opium has increased owing in part to greater vigilance on the part of the police and excise officers in the opium-producing district of Hazaribagh.

16. Stamps.—The total revenue including penalties rose from Rs. 2,60,448 to Rs. 2,93,827. The increase is largest in Hazaribagh, where some civil suits of high value were instituted by the zemindar of Ramgurh. A smaller increase in Lohardugga and Manbhoom is attributed to the same cause.

17. License tax.—Deducting refunds and remissions, the nett demand of license tax rose from Rs. 52,070 to Rs. 54,200, and the collections from Rs. 50,888 to Rs. 52,495. The increase is most marked in Lohardugga, where it is ascribed to the re-opening of the trade in railway sleepers, which was suspended during 1882-83. In Manbhoom the demand fell off slightly owing to the dulness of the lac trade and the transfer of assessments to other districts. On the general character of the tax the Commissioner remarks:—

The tax on the whole, I think, is a good one, and it will, I hope, become a permanent tax not liable to annual revision, but only to revisions for a term of at least five years, allowing assessees the liberty of applying to the district authorities for a reduction of their assessments if they can show such a reduction in their profits as will justify their demand. It is the annual enquiries which I believe are the chief cause of complaint among persons assessed or liable to be assessed to the tax.

- 18. Monetary arrangements.—The receipts of currency notes fell off considerably in Lohardugga and Manbhoom owing to the failure of the lac crop, and in the former district the issues were also contracted in consequence of the inability of the treasury to meet the demand for remittance. In Lohardugga and Singbhoom copper was greatly in demand among tea planters, road contractors and purchasers of lac, oilseeds, tusser and mahua. Among the cultivators in the interior of these districts copper is the only currency in use, and a large portion of the export trade is still carried on by barter, in which salt and cloth form the purchasing medium.
- 19. Forests.—The attitude of the local zemindars has rendered it impossible to take any action for the preservation of private forests under the rules framed by the Commissioner and Conservator last year. The matter will be again taken up in the camping season when the Inspector-General of Forests will visit Chota Nagpore with the Conservator in order to confer with the Commissioner on the spot. It is hoped that Mr. Hewitt's influence will be able to overcome the ignorance and indifference of the proprietors, and to persuade them that the introduction of a system of conservancy under the supervision of the Forest Department will secure to them a permanent income from property which is now being rapidly destroyed. The necessity of taking early measures to protect the private forests of Chota Nagpore is strongly accentuated by the

action already taken for railway construction in many parts of the division, and the importance of the subject is clearly brought out by the following extract from the Commiss oner's report:—

What between jhoom custivation, the destruction of young trees by goats and cattle, the enormous consumption and descruction of timber in these countries, where every one builds his house of young trees, placed close together, fences in his garden with young trees, and cuts large numbers to burn for manure on his upland cultivation, the new settlement of a hilly tract means the denudation of the hills in a few years, and this denudation must largely increase before very long, when railways will make traffic in timber more profitable than it is at present. The denudation of the hills is followed by the soil being washed away by pain, and the hills changed from valuable forests into bare rock, while the river-beds must be filled up by the denuded earth and gravel, and the rainfall decreased by the loss of the

20. Roads and Communications.—Fair progress was made during the year in road work in all districts of the Division. The Commissioner's remarks on the subject will be considered in the Public Works Department. The construction of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, which is now in hand, will necessitate a revision of the road system of the three districts of Manbhoom, Singbhoom and Lohardugga. Several existing lines of road will be replaced for all but petty local traffic by the railway. The relative importance of others will be materially affected, and at several points new feeder roads will be required to meet the readjustment of trade routes which may be looked for. The whole question therefore should now be carefully gone into by the District Road Committees concerned. Should it be the case that the road cess funds are inadequate to meet the requirements of the railway, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to consider any reasonable application for special grants for the construction of feeder roads.

21. Education.—The number of schools of all kinds rose from 1,325 to 1,362, and of pupils from 38,217 to 42,097. The number of aborigines attending school increased from 8,756 to 10,120. Considering the backwardness of the population, the progress in higher education indicated by the fact that 17 candidates passed the Entrance examination against 8 in the previous year must be considered satisfactory. Female education has made a remarkable advance in Singbhoom, where the number of girls' schools increased during the year from 8 to 36, and the number of pupils from 224 to 1,176. This excellent result seems to be largely due to the

personal interest taken in the matter by the Deputy Commissioner.

22. Wards and Attached Estates.—Owing to the release of the large estate of Dhalbhoom in Singbhoom, only eight estates were under the charge of the Court of Wards against nine in the previous year. The current demand on account of rent for all the estates amounted to Rs. 3,03,301, and the collections including arrears to Rs. 3,10,958 or 102.2 per cent. The demand on account of cesses came to Rs. 75,974, and the collections to Rs. 90,620 or 119.3 per cent. These results, which are stated to have been attained without excessive recourse to the certificate procedure, are very good. Only one estate, that of Jhalda in Manbhoom, is heavily encumbered with debts, but these will be cleared off before the proprietor, who is now only seven years old, attains his majority. The conduct of all the wards is favourably reported on.

Of the estates attached and managed under the Chota Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act, two were released during the year, leaving 69 under manage-The total demand, arrear and current, on account of rent and cesses amounted to Rs. 3,63,232, of which Rs. 2,38,446 or 65.6 per cent. were collected. The percentage of collections to current demand was 100 in Singbhoom, 94.4 in Lohardugga, 92.7 in Manbhoom, and 72.5 in Hazaribagh. In Hazaribagh and Lohardugga the short collections are attributed to the partial failure of the winter rice crop in those districts. No explanation is

given in the case of Manbhoom.

It is observed that the amounts actually paid to the creditors of these estates fall far short of the estimates which were framed for this purpose when the estates were originally taken under management. Thus the total debts of all the estates being Rs. 17,24,220, it was proposed to pay Rs. 6,36,653 by the 31st March 1884, but the amount actually paid was only Rs. 4,47,935, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,76,285 at the close of the year. In Lohardugga the payments have fallen short of the schemes by no less than Rs. 1,33,858, in Manbhoom by Rs. 39,505, and in Hazaribagh by Rs. 15,504. Singbhoom, with only three encumbered estates, is the only district where the sanctioned arrangements have been worked up to. The reason seems to be that the original estimates were in many cases unduly sanguine, and that in their anxiety to bring under management as many estates as possible, the local officers took credit in their schemes for the proceeds of sales they have been unable to effect, and for enhancements of rents which have never been settled, while they made little or no allowance for short collections resulting from failure of crops. The Board should now look into the matter and consider whether the schemes cannot be revised so as to bring them into closer accordance with existing facts.

23. Conduct of Zemindars.—Rasbehari Lal Singh, zemindar of Jherriah in Marbhoom, is again commended for his support of dispensaries and schools, and for a further donation towards the completion of the Govindpur lake. No other landholders are favourably mentioned. Many of the zemindars of Hazaribagh are said to be resorting to fraudulent suits for arrears of rent with the object of obtaining enhancements, while the conduct of several zemindars of Manbhoom and Lohardugga in respect both of their tenants and their relations to members of their own family deserves severe censure. On the whole, however, it may be said that active misconduct is rare among the zemindars of Chota Nagpore, and that their shortcomings are for the most part due to hereditary indolence and ignorance of anything that goes on outside their own estates.

24. Character of Officers.—The Commissioner's remarks on this subject will be considered in the Appointment Department. Among European Officers Messrs. Power, Risley and Renny, and among Native Officers Baboo Rai Churn Ghose, Rakhal Das Haldar and Ashutosh Gupto, are highly spoken of by the Commissioner.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

BEQUEST BY THE LATE DR. BHOLANATH BOSE.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT-EDUCATION. Calcutta, the 15th November 1884. RESOLUTION.

READ-

Letter No. 8163, dated the 19th October 1884, from the Director of Public Instruction, and enclosures, relative to a bequest made by the late Dr. Bholanath Bose of Furreedpore for the benefit of the Calcutta Medical College.

THE executor and executrix of the estate of the late Dr. Bholanath Bose, Civil Medical Officer of Furreedpore, have, in accordance with the terms of his will, forwarded to the Principal of the Medical College, Calcutta, the following scientific instruments and medals to be presented to the Institution:

> Air Pump. Galvanic batteries.

Spectroscope Polariscope.

Two gold medals and two silver medals awarded to Dr. Bholanath Bose at the London University College, and one silver medal with claps awarded to that officer by Government for field services.

The Principal proposes, according to the wishes of the testator, that the instruments should be placed among those belonging to the College for the use of the students, and that the medals should be put in a separate case and hung up in the College Library. The Lieutenant-Governor approves these

proposals.

2. The executor and executrix have also forwarded to the Principal of the College a Government promissory note for one thousand rupees for the foundation of a prize or scholarship. The Principal proposes that the interest of the sum of Rs. 1,000, amounting to Rs. 40 per annum, should be appropriated for a prize to be awarded in alternate years to the 4th-year matriculated student, who is pronounced by the Physicians of the Hospital to be the most successful at bedside diagnosis of disease, and by the Surgeons of the Hospital to be the most successful in diagnosis of surgical cases, and that the examination should be held in September of each year. The Lieutenant-Governor approves these proposals, and desires that the thanks of Government be conveyed to the donor's executor and executrix.

3. The Principal of the College will be the administrator of the fund,

transport to the second part of the second s

which will be designated the "Bholanath Bose Prize Fund."

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL.

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.

Circular No. $\frac{125 \text{ Ex}}{42-2}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions), dated Simla, the 5th November 1884.

READ the following :-

No. 122, dated India Office, London, the 25th September 1884.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—The Government of India.

I FORWARD herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter, and its enclosure, from Sir Frederick Bramwell, relating to the International Inventions Exhibition to be held next year at South Kensington.

No. 1575, dated South Kensington, S. W., the 8th August 1884.

From—Sir Frederick Bramwell, Chairman,
To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I have been requested by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to bring to your Lordship's immediate notice the forthcoming International Inventions Exhibition, which is to be held, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen, in the buildings at South Kensington, at present occupied by the International Health Exhibition. The Exhibition will be opened in May 1885; and as the time for preparation is short, it is hoped that your Lordship will have the goodness to cause early notification to be made of His Royal Highness's request that the Government of India will favour him with their co-operation by taking an active part in an exhibition which will doubtless prove of benefit to the inhabitants of all countries by bringing prominently to their notice the many inventions which have been made since the Great International Exhibition of 1862, and by gathering together examples of the music of all nations.

The prospectus, copies of which are forwarded herewith, will fully explain the nature and purpose of the forthcoming Exhibition. I beg leave to call attention to the following rules which specially concern exhibitors in Foreign countries and the Colonies.

- "45. The Foreign and Colonial Commissioners appointed by their Governments are invited to communicate with the Secretary. They will be charged with the consideration of all questions relative to the distribution of the space allotted to their respective countries; and the Executive Council will place at their disposal all information and plans which may be useful to them. Foreign and Colonial Commissioners will be required to guarantee that all exhibits in their respective sections are in accordance with the classification and the Regulations.
- "46. The applicants for space from countries in which no Commissioner has been nominated must appoint agents in England to act on their behalf.
- "47. Applications from Foreign countries and Colonies will be received up to the 1st

The Executive Council would suggest that the Government of India should be asked to give full publicity to the announcement of this International Exhibition in its two divisions of inventions and music, and be asked to appoint a Commission to arrange for the due display of goods under the various groups, and to settle, in communication with the Council, matters connected with India.

The Executive Council trust that the Government of India will generally co-operate with them in promoting, in this manner, an exhibition of great practical importance to the commerce and industry of the world, and in making it, in a large sense, International.

I beg leave to add that it might be useful to supply for the use of the Government of India copies of the prospectus, of which any number can be forwarded on application to this office.

International Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.

Division I.-Inventions. Division II.-Music.

Patron:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President:

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, R.G.

Executive Council:

(APPOINTED BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRESIDENT.)

Chairman.—SIR FREDERICK JOSEPH BRAMWELL, F.R.S., V.P. Inst. C.E.

Vice-Chairman .- The MARQUIS OF HAMILTON.

SIR FREDERICK ABEL, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S.

ISAAC LOWTHIAN BELL, Esq., F.R.s.

EDWARD BIRKBECK, Esq., M.P., Honorary Treasurer.

COLONEL SIR FRANCIS BOLTON,

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-OWEN, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S.

Joseph Dickinson, Esq.

SIR GEORGE GROVE, D.C.L.

E. W. HAMILTON, Esq.

HENRY E. Jones, Esq, m. Inst. c.s., m. Inst. m.E.

W. H PREECE, Esq., F.R.s.

Sir Edward James Reed, M.P., K.C.B., P.R.S.

Professor Chandler Roberts, P.R. c.

John Robinson, Esq.

WARRINGTON W. SMYTH, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

JOHN STAINER, Esq., M.A., Mus. Doc.

R. E. WEBSTER, Esq., Q.c.

manufable on the first supposed and the Secretary : as small out that

Edward Cundiffe-Owen, Esq., B.A.

Bankers :

MESERS. COUTTS AND COMPANY, 59, Strand, W. C.

Solicitors :

MESSES. KINGSFORD, DORMAN, KINGSFORD, CANDLER & MOORE, 23, Essex Street, W.C.

Auditors:

MESSRS. LOVELOCK & WHIFFIN, 19, Coleman Street, E.C.

City and Official Agent :

J. R. Somers Vine, Esq., F.S.S.

Offices: -EXHIBITION ROAD, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.

City Offices :- 27, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

Ir is intended to hold, in the year 1885, an International Exhibition of Inventions and of Musical Instruments, in the Exhibition Buildings, Royal Horticultural Gardens, South Kensington.

DIVISION I .- INVENTIONS.

This division will be devoted to Apparatus, Appliances, Processes and Products. invented or brought into use since 1862.

The collection of inventions will, it is hoped, serve to bring vividly before the public the progress which has been made, during the last quarter of a century, in applying the discoveries of science to the purposes of daily life.

For the practical realization of this idea it will be desirable, not only to exhibit the apparatus by which a process is carried out (or a model or diagram of it), side by side with the resulting product, but also to show the working of, at all events, a limited number of industrial processes in their consecutive stages.

Having in view the wide range of this International Exhibition, and the limited nature of the total available area, it will be necessary to restrict, as much as possible, the amount of space which can be alloted even to the most important classes; and only under exceptional circumstances can applications be entertained for space for objects which have been shown in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, 1881; the Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; or the Exhibition of Health and Education of the present year. [The classes including such objects are marked in the annual shows of the Royal Agricultural and kindred Societies will render it unnecessary to admit more than a few typical examples of each class of the improvements effected during recent years; and these should be, as far as possible, represented by models or diagrams.

It will, indeed, be preferable that inventions generally should (as far as practicable) be illustrated by models, which in the case of an entire machine may be accompanied by actual examples of the parts improved.

Where the invention relates to parts only of a machine, the whole machine will not be admitted, unless the improvement (in respect of which the machine is offered for exhibition) cannot be sufficiently well shown without the exhibition of the entire apparatus, or unless, in the opinion of the Executive Council, the exhibit is of such special interest as to render its admission desirable.

Exhibitors will be required, by reference to a specification and Letters Patent or otherwise, to show that their proposed exhibits come within the terms set forth in the conditions of Division I.

As the Exhibition will be limited to the illustration of industrial processes, examples of either the raw material employed, or the finished product, will only be admitted when they are required for the full demonstration of a particular process. It is not proposed to allot space for exhibition of manufactured goods alone, unaccompanied by any illustrations of the process of manufacture.

Intending Exhibitors should fill in the accompanying Application Form, which must be sent to the Secretary not later than the 15th September. Applications from Foreign countries and the Colonies will be received up to the 1st of November.

DIVISION II.-Music.

This division will consist of examples of Musical Instruments of a date not earlier than the commencement of the present century; and, in addition, any machinery, apparatus, or appliances connected with their manufacture or use, or in any way hearing upon the science and art of music, will be admitted. There will, furthermore, be Historic Collections of Musical Instruments, and of Paintings and Engravings representing musical subjects, without any restriction as to date.

Intending Exhibitors in this Division should fill in the Special Application Form supplied for the purpose, which must be sent to the Secretary by the 15th September. Applications from Foreign countries and the Colonies will be received up to the 1st of November.

List of Groups under which the classification is arranged.

DIVISION I.—Apparatus, Appliances, Processes, and Products invented or brought into use since 1862.

- 1 .- Agriculture, Horticulture and Arboriculture.
- 2 .- Mining and Metallurgy.
- 3.—Engineering Construction and Architecture.

- 4 .- Prime-movers and means of Distributing their Power.
- 5.—Railway Plant.
- 6. Common Road Carriages, &c.
- 7 .- Naval Architecture
- 8.—Aëronautics.
- 9 .- Manufacture of Textile Fabrics.
- 10 -Machine Tools and Machinery.
- 11 .- Hydraulic Machines, Presses, Machines for raising Heavy Weights, Weighing, &c.
- 12.—Elements of Machines.
- 13 .- Electricity.
- 14.—Apparatus, Processes, and Appliances connected with Applied Chemistry and Physics.
- 15.-Gas and other Illuminants.
- 16.—Fuel, Furnaces, &c.
- 17.—Food, Cookery and Stimulants.
- 18.—Clothing.
- 19.-Jewellery.
- 20.—Leather, &c.
- 21.-India-rubber and Gutta-Percha, &c.
- 22 -Furniture and Accessories-Fancy Goods.
- 23.-Pottery and Glass.
- 24.—Cutlery, Ironmongery, &c.
- 25 .- Fire-arms: Military Weapons and Equipment; Explosives.
- 26.—Paper, Printing, Book-binding, Stationery, &c.
- 27 .- Clocks, Watches, and other Time-keepers.
- 28.—Philosophical Instruments and Apparatus.
- 29.-Photography.
- 30.—Educational Apparatus.
- 31.—Toys, Sports, &c.

DIVISION II.—Music.

- 32. Instruments and Appliances constructed or in use since 1800.
- 33.—Music Engraving and Printing.
- 34.—Historic Collections.

REGULATIONS.

asta di Molaryio.

- 1. An International Inventions Exhibition, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Queen and the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, will be held in London in 1885.
- 2. The Exhibition will be opened in May 1885, and will continue open for a period of about six months.
- 3. Division I (Inventions) will be devoted to illustrations of Apparatus, Appliances,
 Objects.

 Objects.

 Objects.

 Objects.

Division II (Music) will consist of examples of Musical Instruments of a date not earlier than the commencement of the present century, and of Historic Collections of Musical Instruments and Appliances, and Paintings, Engravings and Drawings representing Musical subjects, without any restriction as to date.

4. Medals in Gold, Silver and Bronze, and diplomas of Honour will be awarded on the recommendation of Juries.

- 5. No charge will be made for space; but Exhibitors will have to pay every expense of conveying, delivering, fixing and removing their exhibits, and also the cost of the erection of counters when required: and they must, either personally or by their Agents, superintend the despatch, transmission, reception, unpacking, installation and (at the close of the Exhibition) the removal of their goods; in default thereof the Executive Council reserve to themselves the right of doing whatever may be considered necessary, at the expense of the Exhibitor.
- 6. Should any goods be deposited in the Exhibition premises during the absence of the Exhibitor or his Agent, the Executive Council will not be responsible for any loss or damage, from whatever cause arising.
- Empty cases.

 Cases must be unpacked as fast as possible, and the empty cases taken away by the Exhibitors or their Agents. The Executive Council decline to accept any responsibility with reference to empty cases, which must be at once removed from the building at the expense of Exhibitors.
- 8. Applications to exhibit must be made on printed forms, which will be supplied on application to the Secretary, International Inventions Exhibition, South Kensington, S. W.; these must be filled up and returned on or before the 15th September 1884. The decision of the Council with regard to applications will be notified about the 1st of December.
- 9. The Council reserve to themselves the absolute right of refusing to admit any exhibits without necessarily specifying any reason for so doing.
- 10. Manufactured articles or products will only be admitted in so far as they may be necessary to illustrate an improved method of manufacture, or an improvement in the machine or process by which they are produced.
 - 11. Untried and unpatented inventions will not be accepted unless recommended by untried inventions.
- 12. Where the invention relates to parts only of a machine, the whole machine will not be admitted unless the improvement (in respect of which the machine is offered for exhibition) cannot be sufficiently well shown without the exhibition of the entire apparatus, or unless, in the opinion of the Executive Council, the exhibit is of such special interest as to render its admission desirable.
- 13. Inasmuch as the scope of this exhibition is very extensive, while the total area available is limited, it will be necessary to restrict, as much as possible, the space available for each exhibitor. It will, therefore, generally be preferable that inventions should (as far as practicable) be illustrated by models, which in the case of an entire machine may be accompanied by actual examples of the parts improved.
 - 14. The classification is not to be considered as exhaustive. Where there appears to be no head under which an invention may come, the exhibitor should apply for space in the group most nearly cognate.
- 15. In cases where an invention may come within the scope of several distinct groups, the exhibitor is at liberty to enumerate the groups into which he considers it should come, in order that reference may be made to it in the different sections of the Catalogue; but duplicate exhibits will not be admitted.
- 16. Except under special circumstances, no applications will be entertained for space for objects which have been shown in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, 1881; the Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; or the Exhibition of Health and Education, 1884. The space allotted to Agricultural Exhibits will be very limited.
- 17. The Executive Council will endeavour to obtain, from the various English Railway

 Companies, special terms for the conveyance of exhibits to
 and from the Exhibition; and should they succeed in doing

 so, such arrangements will be communicated to intending Exhibitors.
- 18. All packages containing goods intended for exhibition must have painted on them the distinctive mark I. I. E., together with the name and address of the Exhibitor. Labels addressed to the Secretary to be attached to packages will be forwarded to each Exhibitor.

19. All cases, counters, platforms, &c., must not, without special permission, exceed pimensions of cases, &c.

- 20. Exhibitors may place railings around their stands, subject to approval; but in every instance the railings must be within the area of the "stand," i.e, of the space allotted.
- 21. The flooring must not be altered, removed, or strengthened for the convenience of arrangement, except by sanction of the Executive Council, and at the expense of the Exhibitor.
- 22. No exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or impede the view along the open spaces, or to occasion inconvenience or injury to other exhibitors, or otherwise to disadvantageously affect their displays.
 - 23. In order to ensure uniformity of decoration and general good effect, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up any flags, banners, or other kind of decoration without special permission.
- 24. Signs or name-boards must be placed parallel with the main passages, that is, parallel with the frontage of the respective stands; and must in no case interfere with the lighting. They must be black with gold letters, and their position must be subject to the approval of the Council.
- 25. All handbills, printed matter, &c., connected with exhibits, and intended for gratuitous distribution, must first receive the approval and permission of the Executive Council, which permission may be withdrawn at any time.
 - 26. Exhibitors will be required to provide all necessary attendance and to keep their stands and exhibits properly cleaned and in good order during the whole period of the Exhibition.
 - 27. No Exhibitor will be allowed to transfer any allotment, or portion thereof, or to allow any other than his own duly admitted exhibits to be placed thereon, except by permission of the Executive Council.

 Name.

 28. All goods exhibited must be in the name of the person who signed the application form.
 - 29. Exhibitors are requested to mark the selling prices of the articles exhibited, so as to facilitate the judgment of the juries, as well as for the information of visitors.
 - 30. Objects cannot be taken away before the close of the Exhibition, without the special permission in writing of the Executive Council.
- 31. Exhibitors, or their attendants, may explain their exhibits to visitors, but they will in all cases be forbidden to invite visitors to purchase the goods, the Exhibition being intended for the purposes of display only, and not for those of sale. Special regulations will, however, be framed with regard to perishable articles.
- 32. Motive power will be supplied free of cost under certain conditions; but Exhibitors will be required to pay for any gas or water that they may require. Exhibitors requiring motive power are requested to make special application to the Secretary.
 - 33. No explosive substances, nor any substances which in the judgment of the Executive Council are dangerous, will be admitted; they may be represented by models or dummies.
- 34. Spirits, oils, essences, corrosive substances, and generally all substances which might spoil other articles or inconvenience the public, can only be received in substantial and suitable vessels of small size.
- 35. The Executive Council reserve to themselves the sole right of compiling a catalogue of the exhibits under regulations which will be duly notified.

 Each nation will, however, have the right to produce at its own expense a catalogue of all the objects in its own section.

- 36. The Council reserve to themselves the right of causing any of the exhibits to be examined, tested or analysed for such objects as they may think fit.
- 37. No article exhibited may be photographed, drawn, copied or reproduced, in any manner whatsoever, without the special sanction of the Exhibitor and of the Executive Council.
- 38. The Executive Council will not hold themselves responsible for loss or damage occurring to any exhibit from any cause whatsoever; but while declining any responsibility, the Council intend to take such precautions as they deem necessary.
 - 39. No goods can be sent in previous to the 1st March without special permission Date of reception.

 after the 15th April no goods will be received.
 - 40. Passes to the Exhibition will be granted to Exhibitors and to a reasonable number of attendants. If these passes are used by any but those to whom they are issued, they will be immediately cancelled.
 - 41. The right to add to, alter, amend or expunge any of these Rules is reserved by Right to alter rules. the Executive Council.
- 42. Both Englishmen and Foreigners in becoming Exhibitors signify by so doing their compliance with the whole of these Regulations, together with such other Regulations as the Executive Council may issue from time to time.
 - 43. The Executive Council reserve the right to remove the objects belonging to Right of removal.

 any exhibitor who may not conform to the Regulations.
- 44. If any damage or injury shall be caused or occasioned during the Exhibition by any exhibited machine, implement, or article to any visitor or other person, or to any officer, servant, or others then and there employed by the Executive Council of the International Inventions Exhibition, 1885, then the Exhibitor to whom such machinery, implement, or article may belong shall indemnify and hold harmless the said Council from and against all actions, suits, expenses, and claims on account or in respect of any such damage or injury which may be so caused or occasioned.

SPECIAL RULES (IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE) AFFECTING FOREIGN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITORS.

45. The Foreign and Colonial Commissioners appointed by their Governments are invited to communicate with the Secretary. They will be charged with the consideration of all questions relative to the distribution of the space allotted to their respective countries; and the Executive Council will place at their disposal all information and plans that may be useful to them. Foreign and Colonial Commissioners will be required to guarantee that all exhibits in their respective sections are in accordance with the Classification and with the Regulations.

46. The applicants for space from countries in which no Commissioner has been nominated must appoint Agents in England to act on their behalf.

- 47. Applications from Foreign Countries and Colonies will be received up to the 1st of November.
- 48. Packages from Foreign Countries must have painted on them the letters I. I. E.

 They must all be marked in such a way as to show distinctly from whence they come, the name of the country, and the name and address of the Exhibitor.

CLASSIFICATION.

(UNDER REVISION).

NOTE.

The heads given below are not intended to be exhaustive, but are rather to be regarded as indicative of the proposed scope of each class.

Only under exceptional circumstances can applications be entertained for space for objects which have been shown in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, 1881; the Fisheries Exhibition, 1883, or the Exhibition of Health and Education, 1884, or for Agricultural Implements. The space allotted to those classes marked with an asterisk will therefore be very limited.

DIVISION I. - APPARATUS, APPLIANCES, PROCESSES, AND PRODUCTS, INVENTED OR BROUGHT INTO USE SINCE 1862.

Group i .- AGRICULTURE, HORTICULTURE AND ARBORICULTURE.

- (For land drainage, reclamation, &c., see Group iii.; for agricultural engines, see Group iv.; for manure, see Group xiv.; for milling machinery, see Group xvii.)
- * Class 1.—Field Implements.—Ploughs, drain-ploughs, cultivators, steam-diggers, harrows, drills, haymakers, horse-hoes, rakes, reapers, mowers, binders, anchors and rope porters, wagons, wagon-harness.
- * Class 2.—Barn and Farm-yard Implements.—Trashing machines, screens, winnowers, corn-cleaning machines, hay and straw elevators, hay and straw and fresh fodder compressors, turnip-cutters, chaff-cutters, grist mins, florse gear, crop dryers.
- * Class 3.—Dairy and Poultry Farm Appliances.—Milking appliances, cream separators, churns, cheese-making apparatus, apparatus for manufacturing butterine, incubators.
- * Class 4.—Agricultural Construction.—Models, plans and designs for farm buildings, coast houses, siloes, rickstands, &c.
- * Class 5.—Cattle Food.—Materials, processes, apparatus; seed mills, cake crushers; boilers, steamers and cooking apparatus; feeding appliances.
 - Class 6.—Horticultural Apparatus.—Hot-houses, frames, greenhouses, orchard houses, graperies, boiler and heating apparatus, lawn-mowers, watering apparatus, tools and implements, pots and plant boxes, garden wire work, chairs, &c., plant labels.
 - Class 7.—Arboriculture.—Apparatus, &c., used in forestry; methods and materials for the preservation from dacay of trees and timber.

Group ii .- MINING AND METALLURGY.

(For stone-working machinery and testing machines, see Group x.; metal-working machinery, see Group x.; for slate sawing and dressing machines, see also Group x.; for electrolytic methods of extracting, &c., metals, see Group xiii.; for furnaces in general, see Group xvi.; for manufacture of fuel, see also Group xvi.; for explosives, see also Group xxv.; for mine surveying apparatus, see also Group xxviii.)

Class 8.—Machinery and Appliances used in Mines and Quarries.—Prospecting, searching, boring, shaft sinking, exploring, working, hauling, pumping, winding, hoisting; man engines, safety catches, safety hooks, hydraulic mining; tools, drills, cutters, getters, breakers, air compressors; blasting, substitutes for explosives. Ventilating, lighting. Aids to respiration in mines. Life-saving appliances. Washing and dressing coal and other minerals, crushers, pulverisers, disintegrators, stamps, screens, riddles, separators, classifyers, jiggers, buddles, precipitators, sawing-machines. Utilization of waste.

Class 9.—Production and manufacture of Iron and Steel.—Coke oven, blast and other furnaces; Bessemer plant, Siemen's plant, other processes for making iron and steel; blast engines; hotblast stoves; steam and other hammers; rolling machines, hydraulic and other forging machines, squeezers and other shingling apparatus; production and use of malleable cast iron; wire-making apparatus; manufacture of tin plate, utilization of gases and of slag; alloys and artificial compounds of iron with non-metallic elements.

Class 10.—Forging and foundry work.—Cupolas, air furnaces, pot furnaces; moulding machines, plate-moulding; forges forging machines; blowers, bellows, fans.

Class 11 .- Metallurgy of metals other than Iron, with the exception of the precious metals.

Alloys.—Furnaces and appliances used in the dry and wet methods of extracting and purifying copper; extraction of lead; metallurgy of zinc, tin, nickel, cobalt, bismuth, antimony, arsenic, mercury, aluminium; manufacture of sheet lead, pipe, Muntz's metal, sheet zinc, copper and brass tubes; bronzes, German silver and other nickel alloys; wires of copper and its alloys.

Class 12.—Metallurgy of the precious metals, Gold, Silver and Platinum.—Furnaces and appliances used in the dry and wet methods of extracting the precious metals; desilverization of lead; amalgamation in all its forms, refining gold and silver; purification, melting and working of platinum and its alloys.

Group iii .- Engineering Construction and Architecture.

(For railway plant, see Group v.; for launching ship, see Group vii.; for surveying instruments, see Group xxvi.)

Class 13.—Roads.—Methods and materials for constructing and paving roads; cleansing roads and pavements; road-sweeping machines; rollers; apparatus for the removal of mud, snow, &c.; water-carts and other means of watering.

Class 14.—Railways and Tramways.—Constructions; excavators and appliances used for earth-work and tunnelling. Permanent-way; rails, chairs, sleepers.

Class 15.—Bridges and Viaducts.—Models, plans, and designs for arched, girder, suspension, trestle, and other bridges; apparatus used in construction.

Class 16.—Docks and Harbours.—Models, plans, and designs for docks, harbours, piers, breakwaters, &c.; submarine constructions; diving apparatus; dredging machines; pile-drivers screw piles raoffer-dams; graving docks, "patent" slips, caissons, pontoons, floating docks, hydraulic apparatus for working dockgates, &c., girdirons. Buoys.

* Class 17.—Lighthouses.—Methods of construction; appliances used in lighthouses, and in lightships, fixed and flashing light apparatus, lamps, sound signalling apparatus.

Class 18.—Rivers and Canals.—Conservation and improvement of rivers; construction of canals; locks, lifts and inclines, weirs.

* Class 19.—Water-supply and Sewerage.—Methods of collecting, pumping, storing, filtering, and distributing water; appliances for detecting and preventing waste of water, water-meters; water fittings, filters; sewage disposal and utilization.

Class 20.—Reclamation, Irrigation and Drainage of Land.—Drainage (natural and artificial) of low-lying districts; embanking and warping land; irrigation works.

Class 21.—Testing apparatus.—Apparatus and instruments used in testing iron, stone, brick, concrete, cement, &c.

Class 22 .- Military Engineering and Fortification .- Military topography.

* Class 23.—Materials used in Building.—Bricks and tiles, machines for making them; concrete, artificial stone, cement, materials and appliances used in their production; asphalt; roofing felt, and other roofing materials; columns, girders, and other applications of metal in building; applications of terra cotta to buildings; preservative and fire-resisting materials, paints, &c., for application to stone, wood, iron, &c., methods of applying the same.

* Class 24.—Building construction.—Models and plans showing methods of construction; non-combustible constructions; labour saving and other machines and appliances used in building, scaffolds, elevators; fittings and appliances used in buildings, shutters, blinds, lifts, bells, speaking-tubes, &c.

* Class 25.—Heating Ventilation, House-drainage, &c.,—Sanitary appliances; ventilators; cowls for chimneys, chimney-sweeping apparatus; apparatus for heating by steam, water air, &c.; means of cooling air.

Group iv .- PRIME-MOVERS AND MEANS OF DISTRIBUTING THEIR POWER.

(For distribution of power by water, see also Group xi; by electricity, see Group xiii.)

Class 26.—Steam-engines and Boilers.—Stationary, portable, marine, locomotive; fireless locomotives; methods and means of preventing corrosion and incrustation; methods and appliances for preventing explosions, and for testing boilers; firegrates, fire-feeders, smoke-consuming appliances; valves and valve gear, steam joints, governors, injestors, pumps; bearings, lubricators, anti-friction metals; indicators, gauges, manometers, tachometers, dynamometers.

Class 27.—Gas and air engines, &c.—Gas-engines, hot-air engines, petroleum-engines; air compressors, compressed air-engines, ammonia-engines, vapour-engines; accessories for the

Class 28.—Means of Utilizing Natural Forces.—Turbines, water-wheels, tide-mills; means of utilizing wave-power; hydraulic rams, water-pressure engines: windmills; solar engines.

Class 29.—Means of Transmitting Power.—Driving bands, shafts, pulleys gearing, clutches, distribution of power by water or by air.

Group v .- RAILWAY PLANT.

(For construction of railways and tramways, see Group iii; for locomotives, see Group iv; for common road locomotives, see Group vi.; for signals, see also Group xiii.)

Class 30.—Rolling stock (excepting locomotives).—Carriages trucks, wagons, vans; wheels, tyres, axles, springs, bearings, buffers, couplings.

Class 31.—Fixed and other Appliances.—Switches, signals, crossings, turn tables, switch-locks, communication with trains and in trains, water cranes, and other modes of tender supply.

Class 32.—Brakes, Hand and Automatic.—Screw, chain, compressed air, vacuum, steam electrical.

Class 33 .- Tramways .- Rolling and fixed plant.

Class 34.—Atmospheric Railways, Portable Railways, &c.—Rope railways, pneumatic despatch.

Group vi.—Common Road Carriages, &c. (For farm wagons, &c., see Group i.)

Class 35.—Carriages for common roads.—Steam, &c., carriages; pleasure and travelling carriages; cabs, omnibuses, hearses, trucks, carts, bath chairs, perambulators, ambulance carriages; machinery used in carriage, &c., construction; indicators, carriage lamps, carriage furniture and fittings; methods and means of propulsion.

Class 36 .- Bicycles and Tricycles .- "Cycles" of every description, and fittings for the same.

Class 37.—Saddlery and Harness.—Horse clothing, whips, spurs; means and methods of breaking in horses; disengaging runaway horses.

Class 38.—Farriery.—Veterinary apparatus and material; medicines for horses, cattle, &c.; horse-shoes, machinery for making horse-shoes and horse-nails; methods of roughing horses; horse-clippers; grooming apparatus.

Group vii.—NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

(For floating docks and dredging apparatus, see Group iii; for engines and marine engines, see Group iv.; for nautical instruments, see Group xxvii.)

*Class 39.—Ship and Boat Building.—Construction and materials; sheathing, armour plating, launching; cleaning ship's bottoms, preventing fouling; raising sunken vessels, leak-stoppers, life-boats, life-rafts and fittings, life-saving apparatus; light-ships; submarine boats, torpedo boats; loading and discharging cargo.

* Class 40.—Ship's Fittings.—Masts, sails, rigging, &c.; materials for sails; wire-rigging; self-reefing sails; use of steam power for working sails; anchors, and chain cables; means for weighing anchor; steam winches, capstans; lowering ships, boats; pumping and ventilating arrangements.

Class 41.—Marine propulsion (including Steering).—Screw propellers, paddles, hydraulic propellers, river and canal propulsion, chain towing; hand, steam, and hydraulic steering gear.

Group viii .- AERONAUTICS.

(For observing instruments, see Group xxviii.; for apparatus for balloon photography, see Group xxix.)

Class 42.—Balloons.—Materials for balloons; methods of constructing and inflating; manufacture and transport of gas for the purpose; fittings; military and captive balloons; balloon equipment for field and seige purposes; fire-balloons; parachutes.

Class 43.—Aëronautic apparatus.—Flying machines; propelling and steering apparatus for such machines.

Group ix.—MANUFACTURE OF TEXTILE FABRICS.

(For dyes, mordants, &c., see Group xiv.)

Class 44.—Treating Raw Material.—Cotton—picking, ginning, seed-cleaning, baleing, pressing, opening. Flax, jute, rheea, &c.—retting and its substitutes, breaking, scutching, heckling. Woel—clipping, sorting, washing, drying, heckling. Silk—rearing and feeding of silkworms, reeling, winding, loading, conditioning.

Class 45.—Preparing for spinning.—Combing and carding fibrous materials; manufacture of combs and cards.

Class 46.—Spinning.—Drawing, slubbing, roving, spinning, twisting, doubling, throwing, spooling, reeling, balling, &c. Making, sewing and darning thread; reels, cops, and cop tubes.

Class 47 .- Preparing for Weaving .- Sizing, warping, beaming, &c., yarns.

Class 48. Weaving.—Weaving plain, figured, damask, and double fabrics, weaving carpets, velvets, and other pile and terry fabrics; weaving ribbons, tapes, &c.; hose for water sacks, sailcloth, hair; jacquards and apparatus for making jacquard cards, electrical and other substitutes, temples, pickers, including pneumatic and modes of "handing" shuttles, harness healds and reeds, weft and other stoppers.

Class 49 .- Rug and Mat-making. - Cocoanut and other fibre.

Class 50.—Lace-making, &c.—Manufacture of lace, knitted fabrics, hosiery, &c., net and meshed fabrics, nets, fringes, chenille, braid, and plaited fabrics, elastic fabrics.

Class 51.—Dressing and Finishing.—Drying, stretching, ageing, dressing, finishing, singeing, shearing, folding, fulling, calendering, measuring, packing, and otherwise preparing for market.

Class 52 .- Felt-making .- Manufacture of felted fabrics.

Class 53.—Bleaching and Tissue Printing.—Machines and appliances used in bleaching, dyeing, and printing fibres, yarns and fabrics, mixtures used in bleaching and washing, dyeing patterns; resist and discharge printing rollers and blocks. Dyeing materials and colours; thickeners.

Class 54.—Rope-making.—Manufacture of twine, cord, rope, safety fuses; materials used in the manufacture.

Class 55.—Utilization of Second-hand Materials and waste Products.—Mungo, sooddy, tow, oakum, waste silk, waste cotton.

Group x .- MACHINE TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

(For steam-hammers and forging machinery used in iron and steel making, see Group ii.; for machines for making horse-shoes and horse-nails, see also Group vi.)

— Class 56.—Metal-working Machines.—Lathes; planers; machines for punching, shearing, sawing, drilling, boring, slotting, shaping, milling, wheel-cutting, screw-cutting, rolling and bending, corrugating, stamping, coining, pressing, riveting, forging; emery wheels, grinding machines; rivet, nail, bolt, and screw-making machinery.

Class 57.—Wood-working Machinery.—Lathes (including lathes for ornamental turning); machines for sawing, planing, moulding, mortising, carving, veneering, cask-making, wheel-making, cork-cutting, &c.

Class 58.—Stone-working Machinery.—Machines for sawing, planing, turning, dressing; polishing, grinding, breaking and crushing stone and slate.

Group xi.—Hydraulic Machines, Presses, Machines for raising Heavy Weights, Weighing, &c.

(For hay and straw elevators, see Group i.; for elavators used in building, see Group iii. for hydraulic rams, see Group iv.; for grain elevators, see Group xvii.; for chemical, &c., balances, see Group xxviii.)

Class 59.—Pumps, hand, steam, rotary, centrifugal.—Ships' pumps, pumps for corrosive fluids; hydropults; syphons; methods of raising water; methods of obtaining, distributing and equalising hydraulic power; accumulators.

*Class 60.—Fire-engines. Fire-extinguishing apparatus; automatic apparatus for indicating and extinguishing fires; fire-escapes, ladders, fire-hose, accessory fittings and appliances; hydrants.

Class 61.—Cranes and other lifting apparatus.—Hand, steam, and hydraulic cranes travellers; elevators, jacks, capstans, windlasses, crabs, hoists, blocks, pulleys, derricks.

Class 62 .- Hydraulic and other Presses.

Class 63.—Weighing Machines (for commercial purposes).—Steel-yards; platform weighing machines; commercial balances, scales, weights, &c.; registering weighing machines; spring balances.

Group xii.—ELEMENTS OF MACHINES.

Class 64 .- Mechanical movements.

Class 65 .- Separate parts of machines.

Group xiii.-ELECTRICITY.

(For railway signals, see Group v.; for photometers, see Groups xv. and xxviii; for scientific apparatus used in electrical research, see Group xxviii.)

Class 66 .- Generators .- Dynamos, primary and secondary batteries, thermo-electric batteries.

Class 67.—Conductors.—Submarine cables and apparatus for laying them; aerial wires, and underground cables; insulators and poles; insulating and coating materials; joints and connections; underground conduits; pipes, tubes, troughs, &c., electric light leads.

Class 68.—Testing and Measuring Apparatus.—Galvanometers, magnetometers, dynamometers, volt-meters, current-meters, methods of testing.

Class 69.—Telegraphic and Telephonic Apparatus.—Needle instruments, A. B. C. instruments, Morse instruments, type-printers, relays, duplex and quadruplex apparatus, keys, recording instruments, automatic transmitters, electric bells, indicators, telephones, microphones, lightning protectors.

Class 70.—Electric Lightning Apparatus.—Lamps, resistance coils, cut-outs, safety, catches, switches. Fittings for glow and other lamps.

Olass 71.—Electro-Metallurgy and Electro-Chemistry.—Methods of depositing and coating various metals. Electrotyping, galvano-plasty. Vats, cleaning and polishing apparatus, materials, tools, and appliances.

Class 72 .- Distribution and Utilization of power .- Electric railways, electric moters, electrically driven boats, tricycles, and other conveyances; systems of distribution.

Class 73 .- Electric signalling .- Fire and burglar alarms, railway, ship, and time signals,

water-level and wind indicators, tell-tales, electric clocks, chronoscopes, &c.

Class 74 .- Lightning Conductors. Class 75 .- Electro-Medical Apparatus.

Class 76 .- Electrolytic methods for extracting and purifying metals .- Copper, zinc, lead, iron, refining the precious metals.

Class 77 .- Electro-Thermic Apparatus .- Electrical apparatus for war, mining, blasting, and other purposes.

Group xiv.—Apparatus, Processes, and Appliances connected with applied Chemistry AND PHYSICS.

(For chemical apparatus used in scientific research, see Group xxviii.)

Class 78 .- Inorganic products, and means used in obtaining them .- Sulphuric and other acids, ammonia and other alkalies, bleaching agents, dyes and dye-stuffs, salts, whitelead, paints and pigments, phosphorous, lucifer matches, disinfectants.

Class 79 .- Organic and Synthetical Products, and means used in obtaining them .- Coal, tar products, oils, soaps, and detergents, lubricating agents, candles, perfumery, paraffin,

varnishes, manures.

Class 80 .- Apparatus and Appliances for compressing and liquefying gases, and applications thereof.

Group xv .- GAS AND OTHER ILLUMINANTS.

(For electric lighting, see Group xiii.; for gas-stoves, see Group xvi.; for photometrical apparatus see also Group xxviii.)

Class 81.—Coal Gas.—Manufacture, purification, storage and distribution of gas; treatment of residues.

Class 82.—Water gas, Oil gas, Carburetting air, &c.
Class 83.—Tests and Photometrical Apparatus.—Chemical tests; standards of light;

measurement of light.

Class 84.—Burners, and means of utilizing and applying gas.—Gas fittings; burners for illuminating gas; devices for imparting luminosity to flame; gas meters; methods of lighting gas; methods of increasing illuminating power of gas.

Class 85 .- Mineral and other oils .- Methods of obtaining; distilling and refining,

Class 86 .- Candles, &c .- Candles of wax, tallow, sperm, paraffin, &c.; night-lights; appliances used in the manufacture.

Class 87 .- Lamps for Oil and Spirits, Holders for Candles, &c.

Group avi .-- FUEL, FURNACES, &c.

(For coke ovens and metallurgical furnaces, see Group ii.; for glass, &c., furnaces, see Group xxiii.)

Class 88 .- Manufacture of Fuel .- Materials and processes for the manufacture of artificial fuel; preparation and use of liquid fuel; preparation of peat; charcoal burning.

Class 89 .- Furnaces for Manufacturing purposes - Furnaces for burning solid, pulverized,

liquid and gaseous fuel.

*Class 90 .- Stoves for Coal, for Gas, for Oil, &c .- Cooking stoves and kitchen ranges, domestic fireplaces; gas cookers; gas burners for heating and cooking petroleum and other stoves for heating and cooking.

Group xvii .- FOOD, COOKERY AND STIMULANTS.

(For the cooking of the cattle food, see Group i.)

Class 91 .- Machinery for treating grain and flour .- Machines for preparing and grinding corn and dressing flour, and other mill machinery; mill-stone dressers, roll turners, and similar machines; machines for milling and polishing rice; grain elevators; apparatus for drying grain; granary fittings.

*Class 92.—Manufacturing Articles of Food.—Apparatus for manufacturing and refining sugar; confectioners' machinery; machines and appliances for preparing mustard, spice,

pepper, &c.; manufacture of salt.

*Class 93.—Preserving Food.—Methods, materials and processes for preserving animal and vegetable food; machines for producing cold.

- * Class 94.—Bread and Biscuit-making.—Kneading machines, biscuit and bread-making machines, ovens; processes for making bread.
- * Class 95.—Cooking Apparatus.—Cuinary utensils, chopping and mineing machines; apparatus for paring and slicing fruit and vegetables, cleaning fruit, washing and cleaning vegetables.

Class 96.—Brewing, Distilling, and Wine-making.—Machines and appliances connected with the manufacture and use of alcoholic drinks.

- * Class 97.—Manufacture of Aërated Waters.—Machinery, materials, &c., used for the purpose; stoopers and other appliances.
- * Class 98.—Infusions.—Apparatus, &c., used in the preparation and use of tea, coffee, chocolate, &c.
- * Class 99 .- Tobacco .- Machinery, appliances, and processes for treating and using tobacco.

Group xviii.—CLOTHING.

(For textile machinery, see Group ix; for jewellery, &c., see Group xix; for waterproof clothing, see Group xxi.)

- * Class 100.—Fabrics.—Specimens of new materials, or materials recently applied to the manufacture of clothing.
 - * Class 101 .- Articles of Clothing .- Specimens of clothing of novel construction.
- * Class 102.—Machinery and Apparatus.—Machinery, &c., used in the production of articles of dress, sewing machines, knitting machines; machinery for the manufacture of boots, hats, gloves, &c.; needles, and machinery employed in making them.
- * Class 103.—Cleaning Clothing Washing and wringing machines, mangling, &c., machines; boot-cleaning machines and processes for cleaning other articles of clothing.
- * Class 104.—Dress Fastenings, &c.—Bottons, pins, hooks and eyes, machinery employed in their manufacture.

Group xix .- JEWELLERY.

* Class 105.—Jewellery and Personal Ornaments.—Materials, apparatus for manufacture, &c.

Group xx.—LEATHER, &c.

(For saddlery, see Group vi.; for boats and shoes, see Group xviii.)

Class 106.—Manufacture of Leather.—Materials, processes and appliances for cleaning, curing, preserving, unhairing, drying, tanning, dyeing, splitting, dressing, and otherwise preparing skins and hides; specimens of leather prepared by new processes; manufacture of parchment.

Class 107.—Treatment and Application of Leather (exclusive of saddlery and of boots and shoes).—Methods of ornamenting, painting, polishing, staining, water proofing, &c., leather.

Class 108.—Artificial Leather, &c.—Imitation leather, waterproof canvas, and tarpaulin.

Group xxi.—India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, &c.

(For use of gutta-percha, &c., in electrical insulation, see Group xiii.; for artificial leather, see Group xx.; for kamptulicon, see Group xxi.)

Class 109.—Machinery for treating India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha.—Washing machines, rasps, masticators, mixing machines, vulcanizers, spreading machines, thread-making machines, wire-covering machines; machines for manufacturing rubber goods, pressers, moulds, &c., appliances for stereotyping in rubber.

Class 110.—Application of India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha.—Waterproof goods, elastic webbing; articles of unvulcanized and vulcanized rubber and gutta-percha, and fabrics prepared therewith; ebonite, vulcanite, and articles made therefrom; complex or insertion goods; kamptulicon, &c.; cements; grinding wheels; bottle-stoppers; printing rollers.

Class III.—Substitutes for India-Rubber and Gutta-Percha, materials used in their treatment, &c.—Natural substances available as substitutes; artificial substitutes; combinations of rubber or gutta-percha with other materials; rubber, &c., from new sources of supply; pigments, solvents, &c., used in the manufacture; celluloid and other preparations of nitrated cellulose.

Group xxii .- FURNITURE AND ACCESSORIES -- FANCY GOODS.

- (For bronzes and alloys, see Group ii; for household fixtures, see also Group iii; for manufacture of carpets, see Group ix; for rug and mat-making, see also Group ix; for glass and china, see Group xxii; for paper hangings, see Group xxvi).
- * Class 112.—Furniture and Upholstery.—Articles of furniture; machinery and processes used in their production; frames for pictures and mirrors; safes.
- * Class 113.—Floor coverings and Wall-coverings (other than Paper-hangings).—Oil-cloth; linoleum, kamptulicon; mats and matting; material, appliances and processes used in their manufacture.
- Class 114.—Artistic and Ornamental Metal-work.—Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' work electroplate; ornamental bronzes; appliances used in the manufacture.
- Class 115.—Trunks, Portmanteaux, &c.—Dressings bags and cases; ivory, horn and bongoods; travelling equipments.
 - Class 116 .- Basket-work .- Appliances for use in the manufactures.
- Class 117.—Brushes.—Materials, machines and appliances used in the manufacture; methods of brush-making.
- Class 118.—Umbrellas, Parasols, and Walking Sticks.—Machinery, &c., used in their manufacture.

Group xxiii .- POTTERY AND GLASS.

(For optical glass, see Group xxviii; for glass apparatus, see Group xviii). Class 119.—Kilns and Furnaces.

- Class 120.—Bricks, Tiles, Earthenware, &c.—Terracotta; architectural pottery; fire-clay goods; crucibles; drain-pipes, chemical and similar stoneware; materials, machinery, and apparatus.
- Class 121.—Porcelain, Majolica, and Artistic Pottery.—Biscuit ware, faience; Parian; materials, machinery, and apparatus.
- Class 122.—Crown, Sheet, and Plate Glass.—Window glass, mirrors, stained glass; glass mosaic; materials, machinery, and apparatus.
- Class 123.—Bottles, Table Glass, Toughened Glass, &c.—Materials, machinery, and apparatus.

Group xxiv .- CUTLERY, IRONMONGERY, &c.

(For nail and screw-making machinery, see Section x.)

- Class 124.—Cutlery and Tools.—Engineer's, carpenter's, joiner's, &c., tools.
- Class 125 .- Surgicul Instruments and Appliances.
- Class 126 .- Files and Rasps .- File-cutting machines.
- Class 127 .- Hardware .- Mollowware; ornamental casting; locks and bolts.
- Class 128 .- Screws, Nails, &c .- Pikes, hinges; furniture fittings.

Group xxv.-Fire-Arms, MILITARY WEAPONS AND EQUIPMENT; EXPLOSIVES.

- (For fortification, see Group iii.; for torpedo boats, see Group vii.; for special articles mentioned under "military equipments," see also respective classes.)
- Class 129.—Ordnance.—Heavy guns and means of working them; carriages and accessories; naval, seige, field, and mountain guns; machine guns; mitrailleuses; shells, and apparatus for their manufacture; apparatus used in testing, in measuring velocity, pressures, recoil, &c.
- Class 130.—Fuses, Detonators.—Appliances for firing guns, and for exploding shells, signal lights, war and signal rockets, life-saving rockets.
- Class 131.—Guns, Rifles, Pistols.—Military and sporting guns and rifles; revolvers; magazine guns; harpoon guns; air guns; machinery used in the manufacture of small arms; proving apparatus; targets.
- Class 132.—Swords, Bayonets, Sappers' Tools, &c.—Entrenching tools; shields; lances; dirks.
- Class 133.—Gunpowder and Ammunition.—Explosives generally, and apparatus used in their manufacture and testing; cartridges; cartridge cases.

Class 134.—Torpedoes.—Submarine and subterranean, torpedoes and mines, methods of laying, firing, and removing the same; naval torpedoes, means of carrying, projecting and firing the same.

Class 135 .- Telemeters .- Range finders for artillery and submarine mine service.

*Class 136.—Military Equipment.—Photographic, telegraphic, poutoon, mining, signalling, hospital equipment; transport service.

*Explosive substances will under no circumstances be admitted. They must be represented by dummies or models.

Group xxvi.-Paper, Printing, Book-binding, Stationery, &c.

(For applications of photography to printing, see also Group xxix).

Class 137.—Machines and Processes for the Manufacture of Paper, Paste Board and Papier-Macho. —Materials; manufacture of "half stuff;" washing, beating, and bleaching engines; agitators, strainers, moulds; methods, &c., of glazing and planishing; methods of treating waste papers; appliances, &c., for treating and moulding papier-maché; manufacture of artificial parchment; recovery of waste products, and preventing the pollution of streams.

Class 138.—Machines, &c., for cutting, folding, and Ornamenting Paper.—Stamping, embossing; envelope and bag-making; manufacture of playing cards; chromo-lithography paper box machines; marbling; perforating; ruling; waterproofing; enamelling.

Class 139.—Paper hangings.—Printing machines; apparatus for engraving, printing rollers materials; tests for injurious materials.

Class 140.—Letter Press and other Printing.—Printing machines and presses; glazing and hot-pressing apparatus; apparatus, &c., for type-founding; lithographic machinery, materials, &c., stereotyping apparatus, &c., methods of anastatic printing; process blocks from autographic drawings; wood blocks; engraving machines; machines for cutting wood letter; type-setting machines, numbering machines, printers' furniture and locking-up appliances; production of printing surfaces; methods of printing cheques, bank-notes, &c.

Class 141 — Bock-binding, Manufacture of Portfolios, &c., Applications of Papier-Maché.— Materials; book-binding machines, wire-stitching machines, cutting presses, rounding machines, backing machines, arming presses, account books, desks, cases, &c, for stationery, &c.; purses.

Class 142.—Artists' Implements and Materials.—Pencils, brushes, colours and varnishes easels, crayons, palettes, palette knives, drawing boards, drawing instruments, pencil, sharpeners.

Class 143.—Writing Materials and Appliances.—Type-writers; manifold writers; copying presses and processes; processes for multiplying copies of M.S.; pens; ink; penholders; inkstands; sealing-wax; stationery.

Group xxvii .- CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND OTHER TIME-KEEPERS.

(For electrical clocks, see also Group xiii.)

Class 144.—Clocks.—Timepieces and other domestic clocks; regulators and astronomical clocks; watchman's, calendar, turret, electrical and pneumatic clocks; hour-glasses, sundials, water-clocks.

Class 145.—Time Signals, &c.—Methods of controlling and synchronising clocks; apparatus for the distribution and signalling of time; also for the determination of time by astronomical observations.

Class 146.—Watches and chronometers.—Examples illustrative of stages of manufacture and of the different types of watches and of chronometers; keyless, chronograph, repeating, calendar, and other forms of watches.

Class 147.—Tools, &c.—Lathes and mandrils; wheel-cutting engines; machine tools for producing the several parts of watches on the "interchangeable" system; various hand-tools used in the manufacture and repair of clocks and watches; gauges and templates; appliances used in case-making.

Group xxviii .- PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS.

(For testing machinery, see Group iii; for commercial weighing apparatus, see Group xi; tor practical applications of electrical apparatus, see Group xiii.; for industrial applications of chemistry, see Group xiv.)

Class 148.—Optical.—Lenses, prisms, telescopes, microscopes and accessories, spectroscopes, polariscopes, polarimeters, stereoscopes, photographic lenses, spectacles, eye-glasses, optical glass.

Class 149.—Astronomical.—Telescopes (astronomical) transit instruments, equatorials, mural circles, driving clocks, siderostats, heliostats, altazimuths, methods of fitting observatories and mounting instruments.

Class 150.—Physical.—Acoustric apparatus, tuning forks, sirens, phonautographs, phonographs; apparatus connected with molecular physics, air-pumps, manometers, rediometers; apparatus for measuring, &c., heat, thermometers, pyrometers, calorimeters; photometers; kinematic, static and dynamical apparatus, mechanics.

Class 151.—Electrical.—Friction and induction machines, batteries and other sources of electricity, Leyden jars, condensers, electroscopes, electrometers, galvanometers, voltameters, dynamometers, magnetometers, rheostats, resistances, electrical units, induction coils, thermopiles, vacuum tubes.

Class 152.—Chemical.—Thermometers, hydrometers, pyrometers, furnaces, blowpipe apparatus, assaying apparatus, apparatus for organic analysis, for gas and inorganic analysis, and for volumetric analysis, laboratory fittings and apparatus generally, balances, reagents.

Class 153 — Mathematical. — Calculating machines, indicating and registering apparatus, pedometers, counting machines, slide rules, planimeters, drawing instruments, ellipsographs, straight-edges, gauges, surface planes, dividing engines, pantographs, eidographs.

*Class 154.—Meteorological.—Barometers, thermometers, rain-gauges, monometers, hygrometers, aneroids, anemometers, ozonometers, storm signalling apparatus.

Class 155.—Geographical.—Surveying apparatus, theodolites, chains, levels; underground surveying apparatus; apparatus for hydrographic surveying, and for marine investigations and observations; hypsometrical instruments, tide gauges; seismographical apparatus; projections, maps, charts, models, and globes.

*Class 156 .- Nautical .- Sextants, quadrants, sounding apparatus, logs, compasses.

Class 157.—Weighing and Measuring.—Weights, scales, balances; measures of length, graduated scales, verniers, steel tapes; measures of capacity; instruments for angular measurement, clinometers, goniometers.

Class 158.—Biological.—Apparatus for anatomical research; physiological apparatus; apparatus for collecting and preserving natural history specimens.

Group xxix .- PHOTOGRAPHY.

(For applications of photography to printing, see also Group xxvi.; for photographic lenses, see Group xxviii.)

Class 159.—Processes and their results.—Methods of gelatino-bromide plate-making, apparatus for making emulsion, apparatus for separating the sensitive constituent, coating, drying and packing machines; emulsion and other processes; printing processes, silver, carbon, Woodbury-type, platinotype, gelatino-bromide, collodio-chloride of silver, &c.; apparatus for washing, &c.; prints and negatives; methods for making photographic lantern slides.

Class 160.—Apparatus (excluding lenses).—Cameras, shutters, changing-boxes, slides, tents, lamps; apparatus for making enlargements and for micro-photography.

Class 161.—Application of Photography to various purposes, Typography, Ceramics, Relief-moulds, &c.—Method of producing printing surfaces; photographic enamels, photographic printing on pottery; photographic reliefs. Use of photography in self-recording apparatus, in scientific observations, &c.

Group xxx.-Educational Apparatus.

Class 162.—Models and Apparatus.—Appliances used in primary, scientific, technical, and artistic instruction.

Group xxxi. - Toys, Sports, &c.

(For sporting guns, see Group xxv.)

Class 163.—Toys, Games, and Exercises.—Out-door games; gymnastic apparatus; skates, artificial skating surfaces; in-door games; billiard tables.

*Class 164.—Field Sports.—Apparatus used in hunting, fishing, shooting, &c.; traps for animals, birds, vermin, &c.

Class 165.—Scenic and Dramatic Effects.—Theatrical fittings and apparatus; optical (magic) lanterns and apparatus for illuminating them.

DIVISION II.-MUSIC.

Group axxii.—Instruments and Appliances constructed or in use since 1800.

Class 166.—Organs.—Details of construction; machines for blowing, hydraulic or otherwise; details of mechanism and the construction of pipes; pneumatic apparatus for keyboards and couplers, electric appliances, designs for organs, designs for organ-cases.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA	A GAZETTE, NOVEMBER 19, 1884. 2289
of reeds and air-channels, details of construct Class 168.—Wind Orchestral Instrument Class 169.—Pianofortes.—(Grand, squar models of action, pedal appliances, mechanic other material used in construction designs for Class 170.—Violins, and instruments tions connected with these instruments. Class 171.—Harps. Class 172.—Automatic and Barrel Instructions 173.—Drums, Cymbals, and other Class 174.—Bells and Carillons. Class 175.—National Instruments of all Class 176.—Sirens, Tuning Forks, Pitch mination of pitch. —Class 177.—Miscellaneous Musical Apple forming the hand; instruments for recording Group xxxiii.—Music	ts.—(a) Wood: (b) Blass. re, and upright)—Models of framings, castings, all devices for tuning and transposing, wire and for cases. of the Violin family.—Bows, strings, and inventuments. instruments of percussion. I countries not ordinarity used in orchestras. Pipes, Tonometers, and appliances for the deterionness—Metronomes, desks, seats, appliances for
duction.	HISTORIC COLLECTIONS.
Class 179. — Musical Instruments and Ap Class 180. — Pictures, Engravings, and I	opliances. Orawings of Musical Subjects.
be used for Division	
2 (Music).	E American State of the State o
	NS EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.
APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT	IN DIVISION I INVENTIONS.
To the Secretary of the International In South Kensington, London Please allot me the following amount of	ventions Exhibition, , S.W. space for the exhibition of articles illustratin
my invention described on the next page.	
Floor space.	square feet.
Counter	feet run.
Wall space	square feet.
In case of my application being granted to the published Regulations of the Exhibition	(in whole or in part) I declare that I will adhere
Signature	ELIZA - PET DE MINISTRE
Address	
Date	

INSTRUCTIONS.

A.—Applications for space for articles belonging to different groups must be made upon separate forms. Additional copies of the form can be obtained of the Secretary.

B.—This form should be sent in to the Secretary not later than the 15th September

C. - If the application be approved by the Executive Council, the applicant will be informed at the earliest possible date. The final allotment of space will be made about the 1st December 1884.

D.—Space will be allotted to approved applications according to merit of invention.

E.—It is particularly requested that the description be made as complete as possible, as it will form the basis of the catalogue entry.

F.—Attention is directed to the extract from the Regulations on the fourth page.

	Name	Title of invention.	Group in which it is desired to exhibit	Special features of novel- ty; reasons for apply- ing to exhibit; explan- ations and general remarks.	If patented, give date and official number of Specification of Patent.	State whether it is proposed to show machines, models, parts of machines, specimens, examples, products, &c.	If it is desired to illustrate a manufacturing process, state its nature.	State whether it is desired to show a ma-
DIVISION I. APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT.	GB		If the applicant desires that a reference to the exhibit should appear in the Catalogue under other groups besides the class in which the exhibit is shown, such groups should be given here.		If not patented, give date of invention, and reference to any published description.			
	GROUP	ne de la companya de						

GROUP____

Form No. 4.

A separate Form to be used for Division I (Inventions).

INTERNATIONAL INVENTIONS EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1885.

APPLICATION TO EXHIBIT IN DIVISION II .- MUSIC.

To the Secretary of the International Inventions Exhibition, South Kensington, London, S. W.

Please allot me in Group	(see foot-n	ote A.)	for the exhibition	on of Articles
s under, in accordance with the Regulati				
Floor space	feet ×	7 77	feet.	
Counter Space		in the second	_ feet run.	400
Wall space	feet ×	1	feet.	
Number and Description of Articles	(see foot-note B.)		
		4 20 0		
		77		
			-	3
				in ordina
		1.00 PM		
A Paragraph on the constitution of		A PURE		in a di waren
In case of my application being gra to the published Regulations of the Exh	nted (in whole or ibition.	- 1	I declare that	I will adhere
Address	46157		September 1	
Audress		une like		Ter v Leanning
Maria Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara Cara				
	Date			
A RESERVED TO SERVED TO SE				

INSTRUCTIONS.

A.—Applications for Space for Articles belonging to different groups must be made upon separate forms. Additional copies of the form can be obtained of the Secretary.

B.—This form should be sent into the Secretary not later than the 15th September 1884.

C.—If the application be approved by the Executive Council, the applicant will be informed at the earliest possible date. The final allotment of space will be made about the 1st December 1884.

D .- Space will be allotted to approved applications according to merit of invention.

E.--It is particularly requested that the description be made as complete as possible, as it will form the basis of the Catalogue entry.

CLASSIFICATION .

DIVISION IL.-MUSIC.

Group xxxii.—Instruments and Appliances constructed or in use since 1800.

Class 166.—Organs.—Details of construction; machines for blowing, hydraulic or otherwise; details of mechanism and the construction of pipes; pneumatic apparatus for keyboards and couplers, electric appliances, designs for organs, designs for organ-cases.

Class 167.—Harmoniums.—American organs, vocalions, concertinas, accordions, varieties of reeds and air-channels, details of construction.

Class 168.-Wind Orchestral Instruments .- (a) Wood; (b) Brass.

Class 169.—Pianofortes (grand, square and upright).—Models of framings, castings, models of actions, pedel appliances, mechanical devices for tuning and transposing, wire and other material used in construction, designs for cases.

Class 170.—Violins, and instruments of the Violin Family.—Bows, Strings, and Inventions connected with these instruments.

Class 171 .- Harps.

Class 172 .- Automatic and Barrel Instruments.

Class 173 .- Drums, Cymbals, and other instruments of percussion.

Class 174.—Bells and Carillons.

Class 175 .- National Instruments of all countries not ordinarily used in orchestras.

Class 176.—Sirens, Tuning Forks, Pitch Pipes, Tonometers, and appliances for the determination of pitch.

Class 177.—Miscellaneous Musical Appliances.—Metronomes, desks, seats, appliances for forming the hand; instruments for recording improvization.

Group xxxiii.-Music Engraving and Printing.

Class 178 .- Printed and Engraved Music, and Machines and Appliances for its Production.

Group xxxiv .- HISTORIC COLLECTIONS.

Class 172 .- Musical Instruments and Appliances.

Class 180 .- Pictures, Engravings, and Drawings of Musical subjects.

NOTES.

[Extracted from the Regulations, which see for fuller instructions.]

Division I of the Exhibition will be devoted to apparatus, appliances, processes, and products invented, or brought into use since 1862.

Division II will consist of examples of musical instruments of a date not earlier than the commencement of the present century; and of Historic collections of musical instruments and appliances, and paintings, engravings and drawings representing musical subjects, without any restriction as to date.

A separate form of application will be supplied for Division II (Music).

Manufactured articles or products will only be admitted in so far as they may be necessary to illustrate an improved method of manufacture, or an improvement in the machine or process by which they are produced.

Exhibitors should state fully in their application form the features of novelty in respect of which they offer any article for exhibition.

Untried and unpatented inventions will not be accepted unless recommended by a competent authority.

When the invention relates to parts only of a machine, the whole machine will not be admitted, unless the improvement (in respect of which the machine is offered for exhibition) cannot be sufficiently well shown without the exhibition of the entire apparatus, or unless in the opinion of the Executive Council the exhibit is of such special interest as to render its admission desirable.

Inasmuch as the scope of this Exhibition is very extensive, while the total area available is limited, it will be necessary to restrict as much as possible the space available for each exhibitor. It will, therefore, be preferable that inventions should (as far as practicable) be generally illustrated by models, which in the case of an entire machine may be accompanied by actual examples of the parts improved.

The classification is not to be considered as exhaustive. Where there appears to be no head under which an invention may come, the exhibitor should apply for space in the group most nearly cognate.

2293

In cases where an invention may come within the scope of several distinct groups, the Exhibitor is at liberty to enumerate the groups into which he considers it should come, in order that reference may be made to it in the different sections of the Catalogue; but duplicate exhibits will not be admitted.

Except under exceptional circumstances, no applications will be entertained for space for objects which have been shown in the Smoke Abatement Exhibition, 1881; the Fisheries Exhibition, 1883; or the Exhibition of Health and Education; 1884. The space allotted to Agricultural Exhibits will be strictly limited.

There will be no charge for space.

RESOLUTION.

The co-operation of the Government of India having been invited by the authorities of the International Inventions Exhibition to be opened at London in May 1885, under the Presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, intimation is hereby given that any inquiries which intending exhibitors may wish to make should be addressed to Baboo Troylokhya Nath Mukharji, the Officer in charge of the Exhibition Branch of this Department, Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the Besolution be forwarded to the several Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin for publication in the local Gazette's, and that a copy be published for general information in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Home Department for information, and to the Press Commissioner for communication to newspapers.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Foreign Department for communication, if thought desirable, to Native Chiefs.

J. Holderness,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

A. P. MACDONNELL, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PROPOSAL TO DIVIDE THE DISTRICT OF MIDNAPORE INTO TWO DISTRICTS.

The 15th November 1884 .- The following is published for general inform-

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 155, dated Chinsurah, the 18th April 1884.

From-John Beames, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, To-The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces

In reply to your No. 304A., dated 25th May 1883, paragraph 6, I have the honour to submit my proposals for dividing the district of Midnapere into two. The proposal might more correctly be described as one for the revival of the old zillah of Hijlee, which down to the year 1836 constituted a separate district. It is this which, with some trifling modifi-

cations, it is now proposed to restore.

2. It is admitted both by Government and the Board that the district of Midnapore, as at present constituted, is too large to be efficiently managed by one district officer aided by the usual staff. This opinion is based not only upon the statistics of area and population, but upon the figures which show the amount of work arising yearly, and upon the still more important consideration of the physical impossibility of one Collector's adequately supervising the multifarious concerns of so ex ensive a charge. It will be advisable here to discuss each of these three points in detail, as the Board, to whom this report is submitted, has no official cognizance of matters not directly connected with the revenue administration of the district.

First, as to area and population. The area of Midnanore is 5,082 square miles. Excluding the thinly-peopled non-regulation districts, a great part of which consists of wild hill and jungle, and confining the comparison to the settled and populous regulation districts, it appears that Midnapore is now the second in size in Bengal, being exceeded only by Mymensingh. The population is 2,517,802, and in this respect Midnapore stands fourth, being surpassed by Mymensingh, Durbhunga, and Mozufferpore only. I take these figures

from volume I, page 37, of the census report of 1881.

4. These figures speak for themselves. To any one who is acquainted with the nature and amount of the work which has to be done by a Collector and his staff in these provinces in the present day it is unnecessary to point out how well nigh impossible it must be for even the most vigorous and able officer satisfactorily to administer a district of more than five thousand square miles in extent with close upon 21 millions of inhabitants. The task is rendered still more difficult by the fact that the people of Midnapore are by no means easy to deal with, being addicted to organized opposition and passive resistance to the officers of Government to a degree which fortunately is rarely found in other parts of Bengal.

5. Secondly, as to the amount of an ordinary every-day work. The statements appended to this report give the actual figures for the last three years in respect of both

criminal and revenue work.

6. Statements I.A. and I.B. show the number of cognizable and non-cognizable criminal cases respectively. As the Board are doubtless aware, cognizable cases are those which are investigated by the police on the complaint of the person injured. Non-cognizable are those in which the complainant addresses bimself at once to the Magistrate, and in which, save under exceptional circumstances, the police take no action. The statements show the cases of both kinds in Midnapore and the other districts of this division. For purposes of comparison, I have also given the figures for three of the heaviest districts in other parts of Bengal, viz, 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Backer-unge.

7. I have no desire to draw a highly-coloured picture, nor is it in the slightest degree necessary for me to endeavour to make the work appear heavier than it is. I have therefore no hesitation in admitting that the criminal cases in Midnapore are not of an exceptionally intricate or difficult nature, but the mere number of them is sufficient to occupy a very large portion of the time of the magisterial officers, and proportionately reduces the time

they can spare for revenue and general work.

There are 25 police than as in Midnapore, and I believe some 40 or more outposts. The District Superintendent has to visit all these several times a year, and it is beyond the power of one man to do all this work and still to keep proper control over the general police work of the district. As a consequence of the inability of the District Superintendent to watch the work of so many thanas, the Magistrate also, who depends on the District Superintendent for his information in police matters, is prevented from keeping the necessary check on police work, and in many parts of Midnapore, especially in those which are far away from head-quarters, police work has become very lax and unsatisfactory. The Inspector-General of Police is fully aware of this, and strongly supports my views as to the necessity of dividing the district into two.

9. Statement II shows the revenue business of Midnapore as compared with the same districts as are shown in the criminal statements, and covers the last three years. The very

large excess of cases as compared with other districts is, it will be seen, partly due to certificate cases; though even excluding these there is a very heavy file of ordinary cases

10. Of course much of the certificate work is due to the agitation for reduction of rents that has for some time been going on in the extensive estates of Jellamootha and Majnamootha, and it might be argued that with the disappearance of this agitation the work would become lighter. This is undoubtedly true; only we cannot tell when the resistance to Government demands will cease; and even if it should become less pronounced after a time, there will always be a very large quantity of certificate work. It is a singular comment on the way in which our legislation affects the people that the certificate procedure, which was introduced for the purpose of coercing recalcitrant defaulters into paying their dues to Government, has in many districts (and notably in Midnapore) been accepted by the people as an additional means of resistance. People who would have paid up without coercive measures in former times now almost insist on those ceorceive measures being taken against them, and will not pay till all the formalities of the law have been complied with. I therefore consider it very improbable that there will be any marked diminution of certificate work in Midnapore for a long time to come.

11. It will be seen that the columns showing work under the rent laws are now blank; but this state of things will be much altered should the new Tenancy Bill become law, and especially if a cadastral survey and record-of-rights should be undertaken. The immense increase of work which would result from these measures must be borne in mind

as likely to affect the problem of the administration of Midnapore in the immediate future.

12. I would also call attention to the immense amount of work shown under the head of "Miscellaneous business disposed of," which for all the three years embraced by the statement largely exceeds that of all the other districts with which the comparison has been

13. This is most laborious and important part of the Collector's work. Under this head are shown all the long consultations involving much careful thought and enquiry imposed upon the Collector by his general administrative duties. These are the management of 18 wards' estates, some of them of considerable extent; that of the very numerous khas mehals; the revenue survey now going on; the Salt Department; irrigation and collection of water-rates; the pleadings in Government suits; the road cess; education; municipalities; the difficult and complicated work connected with embankments and drainage questions; and other matters of minor importance.

14. It is impossible to give by figures an idea of the amount of work that all these things involve, but Government and the Board are too well aware of the ever-increasing burden of reports, appeals, enquiries, and the rest, for it to be necessary for me to dilate

further on this point.

15. I wish, however, to call attention to the fact that Midnapore, while it is almost the largest district in Bengal, is also one where miscellaneous, political, and administrative work is the heaviest, and it is one in which, in addition to the ordinary calls upon a Collector's time and attention, there are also very heavy special departments which do not exist at all, or to a very much less extent, in other districts; such are salt, canals, embankments, and khas

16. I trust I have now said enough to prove that the Midnapore district is too large and the work too heavy to be managed by one district officer and staff. I will now proceed to explain the reasons for the division into two districts which I am proposing.

17. There are only two possible methods of division as far as I can see—that proposed me, and another which has been mentioned by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and

which, coming from so high a source, demands respectful consideration.

18. This latter proposal has not been precisely defined, but its general scope is to take a portion or the whole of the Tumlook subdivision of Midnapore and add it to Howrah, and then to erect Howrah into a full Collectorship, instead of as it is at present a revenue subdivision under the Collector of Hooghly.

19. There are, however, I beg respectfully to submit, many grave objections to this measure. In the first place Tumlook is separated from Howrah by the Roopnarain river. This is a broad tidal estuary, in most places nearly two miles wide, and at most times of the year dangerous to cross owing to the force of the tide and the numerous and shifting sandbanks. The new district would be cut in two by this large river, and regular communications between the two halves would be always difficult and often impossible

20. Secondly, the people of Tumlook would have just cause for complaint if severed from the rest of the tract to which their district geographically belongs. It matters little whether we put them under Midnapore or under Contai, but to put them under the distinct

and alien jurisdiction of Howrah would be hard upon them in a variety of ways.

21. Thirdly, the district so constituted would be a very straggling, amorphous entity.

It would be about 60 miles long and about 20 broad, having thus about 1,200 square miles of area cut in two by a big river and inhabited by two entirely dissimilar races-pure Bengalis in the one-half-Midnapurians (a mixed race-half Bengali, half Ooriya) in the other.

22. Fourthly, the relief granted to Midnapore by this step would be comparatively small. Only an area of 600 square miles would be withdrawn from that district, and an area, moreover, in which there is comparatively little work. What is imperatively demanded by the necessities of the case is the separation of Midnapore from Contai. So long as these o heavy areas are left united there will be undue pressure of work, and no perceptible relief will be gained by snipping off odd corners like Tumlook.

23. Lastly, the Hooghly district is already a very small one, and though the density of its population gives it certain importance, yet the population is not one that gives much work to the Magistrate or to the Collector. Hooghly could well take in the magisterial work of Howrah and yet not be anything like as heavy as the 24-Pergunnahs, not to speak of other districts.

24. For the above reasons I strongly deprecate any attempt to solve the problem by uniting Tumlook and Howrah. I am convinced, after much careful study of the question, that the true solution lies in restoring the old Hijlee district, or to put it in terms of existing administrative units, making two districts, one of which shall contain the present subdivisions of Midnapore and Ghattal and the other those of Contai and Tumlook. I may here mention that ever since the amalgamation of the two districts, the Hijlee records have been kept apart from those of Midnapore in the Collector's record-room. There would therefore be no difficulty, delay, or expense in sending them back to Contai.

25. There would thus be two districts, not indeed of equal size but of very nearly equal importance as regards work. The excess area of the future district of Midnapore over that of Hijlee is accounted for by the fact that a considerable tract in the western portion of the former is sparsely populated hill and jungle. I give below the area, population, and revenue of the two districts—

English to the second of the s	Area in square mile.	Population,	Revenue.	Road and Public Works Cess.
New York Control of the Control	47500	TARK TELLIN	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Tritles	3,484 1,589	1,483.532 1,034,270	12,09,280 3 10 12,96,949 9 11	1,70,078 10 6 1,11,903 5 6

26. A few unimportant changes are required in the boundaries of the subdivisions; these are the following:—The transfer of than Danton from Midnapore subdivision to that of Contai: the people of Danton have oldstanding relations with Contai: all their export trade goes in that direction. There are numerous civil cases between Danton and Contai people arising out of this traffic, which already large will soon be very much larger, owing to the opening of the Orissa Coast canal. From local enquiries which I made when last at Midnapore, I learnt that the people of Danton, if they had to choose between Midnapore and Contai, would very much prefer union with the latter. The transfer of this thana to Contai would be a great relief to the sudder subdivision of Midnapore, which already contains 11 thanas, and would not overburden Contai, which only contains six.

Midnapore sudder. The Orissa Trunk Road, from Calcutta to Cuttack, and the Midnapore Canal both run through this thana, and afford easy communication with Midnapore. It would be a hardship to compel the people of this thana to take their cases into Contai, which is a long way off, and has no road or river communication with their country, while Midnapore is so near and so easily accessible. The removal of this thana will leave the town of Tumlook quite at the northern end of the subdivision, but I do not propose any change in the subdivisional head-quarters at present. If the Roopnarain goes on cutting into its right bank as it is doing now, Tumlook will be washed away in a few years, and as simultaneously with this event the Orissa Coast canal will be open for traffic, the importance of Tumlook as a centre of trade will cease. The merchants will probably move to the head of the canal at Gheokhali, which is already becoming a place of some importance, and it will probably, in any case (I mean whether Midnapore is divided into two or not), be advisable to move the subdivisional head-quarters to that place, which is fairly central. This, however, is a point which may be left for future consideration.

28. The small pergunnah of Moynachour, which is now in the sudder subdivision, but which runs down in a point to within a very short distance of Tumlook, should be included in that subdivision. These few changes would round off the Hijlee district, and leave a good working boundary between that and Midnapore. In the annexed map I have shown the boundaries of the two districts as proposed above. I also submit an old map of 1845, in which the two districts of Midnapore and Hijlee are shown as they formerly existed. The Collector has unfortunately rather spoilt the map by painting all over it the present subdivisions; but the Board will be able to distinguish in spite of this the old Hijlee district, which is indicated by a wash of purple. Allowing for the changes that have occurred since 1845 on the Orissa frontier, it will be seen that the modern Hijlee district, as proposed by me, does not differ very markedly from the old one, and this is an important point, as the people will be more easily reconciled to a return to the old arrangements, which yet live in the memory of the older inhabitants, than they would be to one which was entirely new and strange to them.

29. I now approach the most important part of the subject—the question of the cost of

29. I now approach the most important part of the subject—the question of the cost of the proposed measure, and how it may best be met. The figures I shall submit have taken some time to collect, and will of course be closely scrutinized both in the Board's office and in the Secretariat. I believe that they will be found substantially correct.

30. The first thing I propose to do is to abolish the Howrah Magistracy. This will set free the cost of a District Magistrate and his establishment and that of a District Superintendent of Police and his establishment. These two officers and their staff could then be trans-

ferred bodily to Contai, and as Howrah would sink into a subdivision of Hooghly the Contai subdivisional staff could be transferred to Howrah. So far there would be no extra expense. The Howrah revenue establishment is, however, only that of a subdivision; there would therefore have to be provided the difference between a subdivisional and district establishment on the revenue side for Contai. We have also, as I shall show presently, to provide for a criminal court for Howrah. I shall now explain these various points in detail.

31. First as to Howrah. Its present position is in the highest degree embarassing and anomalous. On the revenue side it is a subdivision, and the officer in charge is called the Covenanted Deputy Collector, and is subordinate to the Collector of Hooghly. On the magisterial side he is, however, a full Magistrate and the post is always held by an officer graded as a Magistrate and Collector. It not unfrequently happens that the district officer of Howrah is much senior in the service to the district officer of Hooghly, under whom he has to serve in revenue matters, and although I am happy to say that in general the good feeling of the officers concerned leads them to avoid all friction, yet things have at times come perilously near to open dispute, and the position is often very strained. At one time some three years ago the post of Magistrate and Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah was held by an officer of 20 years' standing, who had officiated as Commissioner, while that of Collector of Hooghly was held by an officer of 10 years' standing, the Junior Officiating Collector on the list, and whose substantive status was only that of Assistant Collector.

32. This latter officer naturally shrunk from issuing orders to one so much his senior, and though the former loyally carried out all orders issued to him, he thought himself fully justified in remonstrating in a tone of superior knowledge and experience whenever he thought that his youthful superior was mistaken. Later on, between the Collector of Hooghly and another Covenanted Deputy Collector of Howrah, there arose a difference of opinion on road cess matters, which was carried to a very regrettable extent, and which I had

much difficulty in adjusting.

which places two officers in such delicate relations, and under which the proper discharge of public duties can only be secured by considerable sacrifice on both sides. In some respects the situation has been improved of late years by conferring on the Covenanted Deputy Collector the powers of a Collector, as for instance, in the Land Acquisition, License Tax, and Salt Departments. In the Excise Department there is a somewhat bewildering difference of practice. As regards the rural parts of his jurisdiction, the Covenanted Deputy Collector is subject to the Collector of Hooghly, and excise matters are managed by the Excise Deputy Collector of that district, who never knows exactly to whom he ought to report. If he reports direct to the Collector, then the Covenanted Deputy Collector has fair reason for complaining that he is kept in ignorance of what is going on. If he reports to the Covenanted Deputy Collector, an additional stage, involving much delay, is added to the transmission of the report before it reaches the Collector, and there arises the anomaly that the Excise Deputy Collector of Hooghly reports to an officer to whom he is not in any way subordinate.

34. In regard to the Municipality of Howrah the position is still more peculiar, for in that area the excise matters are under the Collector of Calcutta, from whose orders appeals lie direct to me, so that the Covenanted Deputy Collector has no voice at all in the matter. This gives rise to much friction, as Howrah swarms with cheap hotels, drinking bars, and low grogshops, over which the officer at Howrah has no control, though he has full power to interfere in his capacity of Magistrate. When he does so, there arises an

outery from the Collector of Calcutta and his subordinate.

asse from the anomalous position of the officer in charge of Howrah. I will merely say that they are endless and of constant occurrence and constitute an anomaly of the greatest magnitude. It may, however, be added that owing probably to the proximity of Howrah to Calcutta it frequently happens that an officer is posted there merely for a short time, while waiting for a permanent appointment, so that changes are very frequent. Some two years ago the Municipal Commissioners of Howrah presented a petition to Government, in which they pointed out that within the preceding three years the post of district officer had been held by no less than 28 officers. During the year 1883 also six officers in succession have held this post.

held this post.

36. One other remark will suffice to conclude this part of the subject. The Magistrate of Howrah is frequently employed on duties beyond his district. He is one of the Port Commissioners of Calcutta. He sits as Judge for the Trial of Pilots. He is put on Commissions for various purposes connected with shipping and other matters. All these occupations draw him away from his duties as a district officer, and in many, if not all of them, he is independent of the Commissioner of the Division, who cannot insist on his doing his district work, no matter how much in arrears it may be, because he is acting in some

other capacity under the direct orders of Government.

37. Considering that Howrah is now a large town, containing upwards of one hundred thousand inhabitants, and that those inhabitants are engaged in purely urban occupations, and have no sort of connection with the rural population, I think it will be admitted that the best organization for this town will be that prevailing in the capital and its other suburbs, with which Howrah is now so closely connected.

38. The existing confused and confusing arrangements may have met the exigencies of the case when they were established 40 years ago, but they cannot do so now. In 1841

Howrah was a very inconsiderable place; now it is one of the largest towns in Bengal; and not only has the number of the inhabitants immensely increased, but their character has entirely changed. They are no longer to any great extent persons connected with the district around to whom any administrative severance from that district would cause loss or trouble. The natives are merchants, shipowners, millowners, cterks in the Calcutta offices, factory hands, petty shopkcepers. The Europeans are merchants, railway employés, and owners of factories, who have nothing whatever to do with the district.

39. Under these circumstances I think it would be found to work much better and to suit the inhabitants better if the Municipality of Howrah were placed under a Presidency Magistrate like those in Calcutta, who would have nothing to do but to try their cases all the year round; who would have no occasion to go into camp or be in danger of being called away to duties in Calcutta, or enquiries in places 30 to 40 miles off in the interior. The existing municipal police might be placed under the Commissioner of Police for Calcutta, and all the criminal cases tried by the Presidency Magistrate assisted by the already existing and numerically strong Benches of Honorary Magistrates. Excise and stamps might remainunder the Collector of Calcutta, as at present.

40. The town being thus provided for, the rural area of the Howrah subdivision consisting of the two thanas of Domjoor and Jagathallabpore would become an ordinary subdivision presided over by a native Deputy Magistrate. The Hooghly district would thus

Sudder Serampore Howrah. Jehanabad. Uluberia. have five subdivisions as noted in the margin, and even then would not have so large an area or population as the 24-Pergunnahs or Nuclea, or many other districts. The head-quarters of the subdivisional officer might be at Howrah, and he might share with the Presidency Magistrate

the large three-storied building which is now used as the Magistrate's cutcherry; or if this were objectionable, he might be located at Bali or Domjoor or some place just outside muni-

cipal limits.

41. I am aware that some zemindars (who I may remark do not live in the Howrah district) have petitioned Government against the abolition of Howrah as a separate district. But apart from the fact that these gentlemen from their position are incapable of grasping or weighing all the grave p litical and administrative aspects of the case, it may be observed that the proposed change would not alter their position in any perceptible way. They already pay their land revenue to the Collector at Hooghly, and they would continue to do so. All other branches of the revenue administration are already conducted from Hooghly, and they would continue to be so. No alteration in the civil jurisdiction is contemplated; they would still take their civil and rent suits to the same munsifs as now. In criminal matters they have now a Covenanted Magistrate and two Deputy Magistrates with two Benches of Honorary Magistrates all sitting at Howrah. Under the proposed change they will have a Presidency Magistrate, (who may be a covenanted civilian or a barrister), a Deputy Magistrate in charge of the subdivision, and two Benches, either all sitting actually at Howrah, or all but one at Howrah, and that one only two or three miles off. Where then is the hardship of the change?

42. There can be no sentimental feeling about a place of yesterday like Howrah, such as was once urged in favour of Hooghly by those who owned house property there, and who concealed their fear of losing their tenants on the removal of the courts under poetical refer-

ences to the historical associations of the place.

43. There can also be no question as to the waste of costly and scarce administrative machinery which would result from dividing the already small district of Hooghly into two with two district officers and two full sets of revenue and criminal establishments while only one district officer and an establishment is allotted to the district of Midnapore more than four times as large. Even the unnatural alliance of Tumlook to Howrah would not, as I have shown above, reduce the inequality. Government cannot afford to throw away its officers, and it would be doing so to give two districts to the small tongue of land between the Hooghly and the Roopnarain, while the vast tract stretching from the latter to the hills of Orissa was treated only as one.

44. The cost of these changes, as compared with that of the existing arrangements, is exhibited in statement III appended. It will be seen that while the actual present cost comes to Rs. 93.720 per annum, the cost, according to my calculations of the proposed arrangements, comes only to Rs. 92,232, so that instead of an increase there will be an actual saving. This is on the supposition that only one Deputy Collector is allowed for the management of the Howrah subdivision. This, I think, will be enough when the large and populous town

which gives so much criminal work is taken away.

45. The figures for the present establishments and their cost are taken from the office returns. Those for the Presidency Magistrate were furnished to me by the Judicial Department of Government, and those for the new Hijler district are taken from the proposals for the recently established district of Khoolna, and were supplied by Government in the General Department. Even if it should be thought necessary to alter or increase my figures slightly the excess will not be very great, as it will be observed that it will be possible to effect considerable reductions in the establishments at Midnapore, when the district is reduced in size. In addition to the abstract statement III I also submit detailed statements for each of the offices, both actual and proposed, mentioned therein.

46. I have not included on either side of the account the salaries of judicial officers and their establishments, as no change is proposed in them. It will probably be necessary for the

Judge of Midnapore to visit Contai periodically to hold sessions, but no other alteration is a cessary. I can give no estimate of the cost of new buildings which will be required at Contai, as this is a matter concerning which I have no information. I observe, however, that in submitting to Government of India proposals for the district of Khoolna, this item was not included by the Government of Bengal. There are already several large buildings at Contai: probably much accommodation might be provided by enlarging them.

	Enc	losures.	
Statement			IA
Ditto			 IB
Ditto			 II
Ditto	***	****	 11
Ditto			 IIIA
Ditto			 IIIB
Ditto		L III.	 HIC
Ditto			 IV

Map showing the boundaries of Midnapore and Hijlee districts as proposed. Old Map of 1845.

I.A.

Statement showing number of Cognizable Cases tried in the Districts of the Burdwan Division, as compared with the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Backergunge.

Distr	ICTS.		1880.	1881.	1882.	Average of three years.	REMARKS
Burdwan			2,385	2,507	2,315	2,402	
Bankoora	***		1,575	1,264	845	1,228	91
Beerbhoom			1,548	1,340	1,300	1,296	
Midnapore			4,130	4,329	3,874	4,111	
Hooghly	***		3,995	4,379	4,926	4,433	
Howrah			3,445	4,258	3,197	3,633	
4-Pergunnahs			5,275	4,741	4,705	4,907	
Mymensingh '	***	****	3,672	3,549	4,772	3,731	
Backergunge			3,022	2,735	2,744	2,833	

I.B.

Statement showing the number of Non-Cognizable Cases tried in the Districts of the Burdwan Division, as compared with the Districts of 24-Pergunnahs, Mymensingh, and Backergunge.

DISTRICTS.	. 1880.	1881.	1883.	REMARKS.
Burdwan Bankoora Beerbhoom Midnapore Hooghly Howrah 24-Pergunnahs Mymensingh Backergunge	 3,617 897 2,085 4,530 3,654 4,087 4,910 3,287 5,027	3,220 518 1,654 4,200 3,551 3,377 4,753 3,980 4,475	2,831 632 1,373 4,116 3,950 3,594 4,254 4,352 4,356	

!	7	۰	7	١	
!	7		7		
!	7	7	7		

Division.	7
DISTRICTS.	Burdwan Bankoora Beerlhoom Hoghly with Hoghly with Hoghly with Howrab Bergannahs Mymensingh Backergunge
Remaining from last,	98 98 126 126 1,650 1,550 1,550 1,550
Instituted during the year,	8,119 1,1418 1,1418 1,41
Total.	5,456 1,049 1,544 3,077 8,779 8,779 6,989 10,514
Settlements.	No : 88488
Division.	F:
Suits under rent laws.	1111111
Applications under rent	2 1111111
Execution of decrees under rent laws.	1141111
Notices of enhancements.	115 310 310 218 218 833 833 187
Notice of relinquishment.	272 59 101 107 530 530 530 88
Resumptions. 5	1 -12
Autations.	648 1777 830 1,651 1,651 1,171,1
Acquisition of land for Bublic purposes.	18-8-8-11
Excise cases.	120 E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E E
Miscellaneous,	682 1,754 1,210 1,210 1,810 1,881
Miscellancous cases con- nected with Govern- ment estatos,	1111111
Pleadings prepared in Government and other suits.	80 m E m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m m
shift of a sold finds of a sold finds of sold sold sold sold sold sold sold sold	36 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
Appeals of all sorts to	20-0440-
Application for purchase of waste lands.	1111111
revenue. &	72 8 8 1 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 1
	8 ac 18 4 : :
-eb ni venom or sminfo	
Stamp cases.	777 557 777 357 254 892 1133 890 840 840 890 840 840 890 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 840 84
Ourtificate cases.	F2484620
g Latol	4 8.00.00
Remaining at close of	94 24 710 24 24 710 24 24 710 24 26 26 27 26 26 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78
Miscellaneous business	

for 1882-83. Backergunge Saragart E and 11111111 307234 Mymensingh, 54489848 11111111 24-Pergunnahs, 21-3°522 187 170 169 169 161 811.08.44.4 to 1199 1199 Districts 733 131 131 139 138 288 288 288 the 11 25 31 11 compared 1,150 136 1,489 1,489 1,298 1,298 729 11111111 as Division, 1,420 1,201 396 1,301 241 38 138 825123888 Burdwan 11111111 1111111 11111111 the 11111151 to Districts るちょれいは日間 8,865 2,292 3,822 77,287 11,175 12,836 11,490 business of the 11111111 Statement of Collectorate IIII OMLIII Burdwan

108,374 93 181 181 88 88 309 76 91 291 291 298 298 11111 1.11 8 488 8 108 119 179 179 11111 1 11 22 to 5 to 52 to 5 146 111 37 37 110 110 148 For 31 - 2 88 # 1111 g 151 451 99 12 941 941 392 197 41 8 11 18 column 28 for the . . G . . 523 257 267 461 461 948 793 793 11111 1 11 2,055 75 75 1,148 543 245 246 187 187 65 65 65 65 65 65 65 128 128 11111-1-11 11111 1 11 The statement has been prepared from the figures green in the Beard's Land Ros in the figures for the districts of Reoghly, 24-Perguenahs, and Mymensingh. 11111 1 11 111-1 1 0-000 :01 to 210 7,806 3,220 3,024 60,223 10,026 9,436 6,088 2,846 35,102 8,070 7,456 7,253 1,768 874 436 25,121 1,956 19 1 1 1 - 1 Bankoora Renkoora Matapore Moghly with Howah

TIT

Abstract statement showing present and proposed cost of establishments on the division of Midnapore in two districts.

	Present cost.			Proposed cost.		
	Personal Control	Rs. A. P.	TOOLE WE'VE LEE	La L	Rs.	A.
	Magistrate and Covenanted Deputy Collector Two Deputy Magistrates	1,800 0 0 1,500 0 0	Howrah town {	Presidency Magistrate His establishment (mean pay)	1,250 469	0
	Establishment (magisterial) Covenanted Deputy Collector's	550 0 0		Civil Surgeon	1,057	0
Howrah	establishment District Superintendent of Police His office establishment	602 0 0 800 0 0 195 0 0	Howrah sub {	Sub-divisional officer His establishment	500 205	
	Civil Surgeon	1,057 0 0 30 0 0	1	Magistrate and Collector Joint-Magistrate	1,500 700	
Contai	Subdivisional officer His establishment	766 0 0 205 0 0 200 0 0		District Superintendent One Deputy Collector Collector's office establishment	200 200 1,057	0
· Consai	One Deputy Collector	105 0 0	Hijlee (Contai)	Magistrate's office ditto District Superintendent's office establishment	350	
	Total monthly	7,810 0 0 ×12		Deputy Collector's office estab-	151	
	Total annual	93,720 0 0		Civil Surgeon Civil Surgeon's establishment	500	0
				37 %	8,574 ×12	
	Conservation of the second	French	N. T.	Deduct savings to be effected in	1,02,888	0
			E same	statement IV	10,656	0
				Total annual cost	92,232	0

III A.

Detailed statement of Establishment as mentioned in the Abstract Statement III.

	Present cost (monthly).			Proposed cost (monthly).	
	Magistrate and Covenanted Deputy Collector Two Deputy Magistrates English Department. Second clerk	Rs. A. F. 1,800 0 0 1,500 0 0 Present pay. 25 0 0 7 0 0 21 0 0 4 0 0	Howrah town	Presidency Magistrate Head and judicial clerk (mean pay) Interpreter (mean pay) One assistant clerk (mean pay) Second ditte (ditto) Third ditto (ditto) Pourth ditto (ditto) Duftry Three orderly peons, at its. 7 each	Rs. A. P 1,250 0 0 160 0 0 125 0 0 50 0 0 50 0 0 32 8 0 32 8 0 21 0 0
Howrah Matrate's effice	Vernacular Department. Head Clerk and Sheristadar, Rs. 120 rising to Rs. 200 Head Mohurir, Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 Record-keeper , 30 to , 50 One Mohurir , 20 to , 40 One ditto , 20 to , 40 One ditto , 20 to , 40 Cone Buxee	176 0 0 0 57 8 0 44 0 0 0 34 0 0 0 22 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 40 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0	Howrah sub-	Subdivisional Officer One Head Clerk and Sheristadar (mean pay) One second Sheristadar Three clerks, nt (mean pay) Rs. 25 each Two po dars, at Rs. 6 each One duftry and chuprasee One chuprasee One sweeper One peon (Nazir's establishment)	500 0 0 60 0 0 40 0 0 75 0 0 12 0 0 6 0 0 1 0 0 6 0 0 2,424 0 0
	or say Total annual cost English Office.	3,849 8 0 3,850 0 0 ×12 46,200 0 0		Total annual cost	29,088 0 0
Howesh Co- venanted Deputy Col- ector's office.	Head Clerk Two chuprasees, at Rs. 7 each One duitry Vernacular Department. Sheristadar, at Rs. 80 to Rs. 140 Peshkur 40 to 60 Accountant 40 to 70 dodar Two process-serving peons, at Rs. 7 each Two process-serving peons, at Rs. 6 each Six Molurirs under two Deputy Collectors, at Rs. 20 to 30 each (mean pay ns. 25) Two chuprasees, at Rs. 7 each One Mohurir under Sub-Deputy Collector, at Rs. 25 (mean pay) One duprasees, at Rs. 7 each One Canoongoe, second grade License tax clerk One peon	50 0 0 14 0 0 6 0 0 80 0 0 44 0 0 44 0 0 50 0 0 7 0 0 14 0 0 12 0 0 150 0 0 14 0 0 25 0 0 7 0 0 60 0 0 7 0 0 14 0 0 15 0 0 15 0 0 16 0 0 17 0 0 18 0 0 1		NII.	
	Total annual cost GRAND TOTAL	7,224 0 0 53,424 0 0			

^{*} Rs. 8, being the share of the local fund clerk's pay borne by Government and paid from Provincial Funds, have only been shown in the statement.

111. B.

Detailed statement of Establishment as mentioned in the Abstract Statement III.

	Present cost (monthly).			Proposed cost (monthly).	
	Para and the same of the same	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.
	Subdivisional Officer One Head Clerk and Sheristadar	766 0 0 60 0 0		One Magistrate and Collector One Joint-Magistrate One Deputy Collector	1,500 0 0 700 0 0 200 0 0
	(mean psy) Oue second clerk Three clerks (at mean pay), Rs. 25	40 0 0 75 0 0			2,400 0 0
contai subdivi-	Two poddars, at Rs. 6 each Oue duftry and chuprasee One chuprasee	20 6 6		COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ESTABLISH- MENT. English Department.	
sional ouice	One sweeper	6 0 0		Head Clerk	100 0 0
	One Deputy Collector Four Monurirs of the Deputy Collector, at Rs, 25 (mean	200 0 0	Hijlee Collec-	Second do Third do Fourth do	80 0 0 80 0 0 25 0 0
	pay) One chuprasee			Vernacular Department.	Mean pay.
1 - 1			Moonshikhana {	Sheristadar, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 140 Peshkar , 40 , 60 Two Mohurirs , 40 , 80	110 C 0 50 0 C
			Record {	Record-keeper ,, 40 ,, 60	50 0 0
			Towii {	Town novis ,, 20 ,, 40	80 0 0
		- L. P 1-11	Town	Three Mohurirs , 60 , 120 Accountant , 40 , 60	50 0 0
	A TO THE RESERVE OF		Account}	Clerk	25 0 0 80 0 0
		1	2	Treasurer	80 0 0
		G III	Treasury {	Two Mohurirs, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 80 One poddar	7 0 0
		-		Excise Sheristadar	35 0 0
			Abkari {	Two Mohurirs, from Rs. 40 to Rs 80	7 0 0
				Ditto	600
	Control of the Control of the	1 2 3 8	Servants	Five peons, at Rs. 5 each	25 0 0
		10-10		Sweeper	8 0 (
				English Department.	2,057 0 0
			Hijlee Magis-	Second clerk	25 0 0
			trate's office.	Vernacular Department.	
				Head Clerk and Sheristadar, at Rs. 80 to Rs. 140	110 0 0
		1	Total New York	Head Mohurir, Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 I	50 0 0 40 0 0
				Record-keeper ,, 30 ,, 50 Three Mohurirs ,, 60 ,, 120	90 0 0
				Duttry	7 0 6 6 C
	The state of the s			Three peons, at Rs. 5 each	15 0
			To the second	Ferash Sweeper	3 0
		1			350 0
		1		DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S ESTABLISH- MENT.	
		A A SECTION		Four Mohurirs, at Rs. 20 to Rs. 30	The Part of the
- No. 1				(mean pay Rs. 25)	100 0
O Page Sale				One chuprasee	105 0
	Total ,	1,276 0 0 × 12		Total	3,912 0
					× 12
	Total annual cost	15,312 0 0	The state of the s		46,944 0

III C.

Detailed statement of Establishment as mentioned in the Abstract Statement III.

	Present cost (monthly).		Proposed of (monthly	ost).	Present cost (month)	y).	Proposed cost (monthly	n.
{	District Superintendent of Police	Rs.		Ra.			District Superintendent of Police, fifth grade	Rs. a. 1
Howrah District Superintendent's office.	Head Clerk Scond do	80 40 24 20 24 7	Na.		Hijlee (Contai) Dis- trict Superinten- dent's office.		Rs. Rs. Head Clerk (mean pay) 50 to 80 Second do. (do.) 25 to 40 Head Mohurir (do.) 20 to 80 Second do. (do.) 15 to 24 Dattry	65 0 89 8 25 0 19 8 7 0 2 0
Howrah Civil Sur-	Total of cost Civil Surgeon	×12 11,940 1,057	Civil Surgeon	1,057	Hijlee (Contal) Nil.		Total annual cost Civil Surgeon Clerk for collecting mortuary	7,812 0 0 500 0
geon's office. }	statistics, &c Total	1,087 ×12	Total	1,057 ×12	Civil Surgeon's office.	100	statistics, &c	30 0 530 0 ×12
	GRAND TOTAL	13,044 24,984	GRAND TOTAL	12,684		NII.		6,380 0 14,172 0

Statement shewing reductions likely to be made if the District of Midnapore is divided into two.

lumber.	COLLECTORATE DEPARTMENT.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean pay.			REMARKS.		
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	۸.	P.		
1 1	Deputy Collector Deputy Collector's establishment				400 105		0		
	Account Department.				505	0	0		
1	Assistant Accountant, at Rs. 30 Towji Department.	***			30	0	0		
2	Mohurirs, at Rs. 30 (mean pay) Record Department.		20	40	60	0	0		
2	Mohurirs, at Rs. 30 (mean pay) Treasury Department.		20	40	60	0	0		
2 2	Mohurirs, at Rs. 30 (mean pay)		20	40	60 14	0	0		
	Process-serving Establishment.			1 9				STATE OF THE STATE OF	
4 1 10	Peons, at Rs. 6 each				24 10 60		0		
	Khas Toheil Department.		4.20						
1	Khas tehsil clerk	***	*****	,	20	0	0	100 Miles	
	Fouzdari Office.		1	15 /45	338	0	0		
1 1	Mohurir Ditto (pound and ferry clerk)	::	20 15	40 15	30 15			The Hill Wall	
					45	0	0		
	GRAND TOTAL				888 × 12	0	0	Tollings Williams	
2000			10 1		10,656	0	0		

JOHN BEAMES, Commissioner.

DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) 1884.

The 5th November 1884.—In modification of the orders published at page 1708 of the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 8th October last, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the election of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, for the Cuttack Municipality, will be held on the 17th December 1884.

Colman Macaulay, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

The 7th November 1884.—In modification of the orders published at pages 1708 and 2007 respectively of the Supplements to the Calcutta Gazette of the 8th and 29th October last, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the election of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, in the Municipalities in the district of the 24-Pergunnahs, will be held on the following dates:—

	Name of Municipality.		Date of election,					
1.	The Suburbs of Calcutta		17th, 18th and 19th December 1884.					
2.	Baraset							
3.	Goverdanga		The Commence of the Commence o					
4.	Barripore							
5.	Joynagar	A CONTRACTOR	25th November 1884.					
6.	North Dum-Dum		I					
7.	Bassirhat	***						
8.	Taki	***	e and the rest of the business time to be a					
9.	Rajpore	Tem distri	j					
10.	Baranagore	· ·)					
11.	South Suburban							
12.	South Barrackpore							
13.	North Barrackpore	Take Stilling	}29th November 1884.					
14.	Baduriah							
15.	Nyehatty							
16.	South Dum-Dum	***						

Colman Macaulay, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

The 11th November 1884.—In modification of the orders published at page 1708 of the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 8th October last, it is hereby notified, for general information, that the election of Commissioners under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, in the Municipalities in the district of Hooghly will be held on the 29th instant.

The election of Commissioners for the Howrah Municipality will be held on the 29th November and 1st December 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY, Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal. SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Darjeeling, the 25th October 1884.

In continuation of the notification dated the 19th October 1884, published at pages 1879 to 1881 of the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 22nd idem, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and the numbers of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act:—

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

District.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.		Names, boundaries	s, or extent	of each ward.		Trock of	Number of Com- missioners to be elected for each
4-Pergunnahs	Baranagore	6		. I.—South Baranagor	re				2
			Ditto	II.—North ditto	n ii	***	***		3
		1	Ditto	III.—Bonhughli and	Dakines	sar	ati		2 2 2
	The Mark St.		Ditto Ditto	IV.—Areadah, Nawo V.—Belghoria and B	tapara, a	na Kamari	Sannara		
			Ditto	VI.—Sinthee, Nynar					9
	South Suburban	12		. I.—Tollygunge		***			
	Tax de la la		Ditto	II.—Dhakuria		•••			1
			Ditto	III.—Behalla					1
			Ditto	IV.—Italghatta		•••			3
			Ditto	V.—Shahpore	***	•••			. 1
		CALL YES	Ditto	VI.—Mudiali	***	***			1
一种一种交流	Average and the second	CONTRACT	Ditto	VII.—Dhopapara	***			***	1
	No. of the Park of		Ditto	VIII.—Barisa	***	***	•••	•••	1
			Ditto Ditto	IX.—Sursoona X.—Sodipur	***	***	***	***	1
	Carry State State		Ditto	XI.—Gurnea	***	***			1
			Ditto	XII.—Tiljulla		***			j
	Rajpur	5	Company Co. Carlo Co. Carlo Co.	I.—Rajpur		***			4
	OF THE PARTY	Wash In	Ditto	II.—Harinavi		***	***		3
			Ditto	III Changaripotta	and Kods				2
	44		Ditto	IV Maluncha and	Mahinag	ar	***		1
			Ditto	VJagardal and Ele	achi	***	***		2
	Barripur	6		I Barripur	***		***		1
			Ditto	II.—Mondulpara	***	***	***	***	1
			Ditto	III.—Brahminpara	***	•••	***	***	1
			Ditto	IV.—Kamarparah V.—Bazar	***		***		1
			Ditto	VI.—Shashone	***	***	***		i
	Joynagur	4		. I.—North Mozilpore					2
		The Facility	Ditto	II.—South ditto		- "			2
MANAGED WAS THE REAL WAS THE WAS THE REAL WAS THE REAL WAS THE REAL WAS THE REAL WAS THE				III North Joynagu					2
				IV South ditto					2
	North Dum-Dum	2	Ward No.	I.—Kadihati				***	3
			Ditto	II.—Nimta				~	3
	South Dum-Dum	3	Ward No.	I.—Padrichatta, Kate			Nojarbazar,	Sat-	
			D:44-	gatchi, and Shy	amnagar	Dist. No.	hasti Dom	***	2
			Ditto	II Nimbutola, Gow	snalla,	Lamer and	Sinthi	1274	2
			Ditto	Bagjulla, Ghugu III.—Betgachia, Duk	hidan G	olaghatta.	Chalis Biga.	Nur-	
			Dicco	bhanga, Patipoo	kur, and	Dattabad			2
	North Barrack-	300							
	pore	12	Ward No.	I.—Nauparah			10.00		1
AND SHAPE			Ditto	II.—Garulia North			***	***	1
	THE RESERVE AS A		Ditto	III.—Garulia South	•••	***			1
	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.	- 429		IV.—Ichapur North			***	• • • •	1
THE REAL PROPERTY.				V.—Ichapur South		•••	***	***	
A STATE OF THE STA		EVELVEN		VI.—Nawabgunge No					1
THE PARTY OF THE P				VIII.—Nawabgunge C		***	•••	700	1
	A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Con Liver		VIII.—Nawabgunge S IX.—Pulta	South	***	•		
	STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.			X.—Dhitara		11			1
		State !		XIMonirampur			Tribut.		1
THE PARTY OF THE P				XII.—Ganti			***		1
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	The second secon	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	The state of the s	The state of the s	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE R. P. LEWIS CO., LANSING, MICH.	Married Control of the Control of th	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—continued.

District.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	Names, boundaries, or extent of each ward.	Number of Com- missioners to be elected for each
4-Pergunnahs	South Barrack	- 12	Ward No. I.—Chundurpukur	1
	pore.	17	Ditto II.—Chanack	1
		1 700	Ditto III.—Tittaghur	1
			Ditto V.—Rorah	
The second second			Ditto VI.—Suckehar	
	dimension in a	12.0	Ditto VII.—Sodepur	-
TOTAL PARTY	Mark English Trans	- Salarana	Ditto VIII.—Bhawanipore	
		The Land	Ditto X Agurparah	
Marin Dental	Stept 17 cm Out	- Andreas	Ditto XI.—Natagore	
	Donnet	. 7	Ditto XIIGholla	
	Baraset .		Ditto II.—Kaziparah	100
	to the state of		Ditto III.—Bamonmoorah	
	The state of the	A 100 mg	Ditto IV.—Nulkurah	
	1		Ditto V.—Goostea Ditto VI.—Badoo	
	The state of the s		Ditto VII.—Badoo	
	Naihati	7	Ward No. IMulajor, Atpur, Jaguda	
		Charles II	Pitto II.—Bhatparah	465
	Control of the last		Ditto IIINaihati and Kantalpa.	
		4 10	Ditto VKona	Ap.D.
A STATE OF	No the state of th	1	Ditto VI.—Halishahar	
His and Ho	100	10	Ditto VII.—Bijpur	
	Basirhat	10	Ditto II.—Nalcora	
Marie Later		1000	Ditto III. Dandirhat and Naihati	
	No. Land	575 315-3	Ditto IV.—Khord Belia, Shampola, and Jelalpore	
	100	A SELECT	Ditto V.—Basirhat and Sadarati	
			Ditto VI.—Harishpur and Belupur Ditto VII.—Mirzapur, Tapa, Topachur, and Bhawanipur	
			Ditto VIII.—Jorakpur	
	10.0	4	Ditto IX.—Tantra	
	Septiment of the second		Ditto X.—Bluda and Neara	Rail.
	Taki	4	Ditto II.—The eastern part of laki	Au
		1	Dto III.—Sodepur	
			Ditto IV.—Beokati and Jelalpore	1255
	Baduria	8	Ward No. I.—Baduria	
			Ditto III.—Taragoonia	
			Ditto IV.—Magurtty	
	in the test in a second		Ditto V.—Purah	
		-	Ditto VI Khurgachi	
			Ditto VII.—Rudderpur	
	Goberdangs	6	Ward No. I.—West Goberdanga	
	The state of the s		Ditto II.—Central Goberdanga	1968
		1 1 1 1 1	Ditto III.—East Goberdanga	ASS
		The same	Ditto IV.—Khanturia	
	The second second	and the	Ditto VIGaipur	
Јенноте	Jessore	4	Ward No. I.—Kashba	
	Y - I	1	Ditto III.—Purana Kashba and Khorki Ditto III.—Bejpara, Sankarpur, and Chanchra	
		13	Ditto IV.—Baramdi and Ghope	
			Ditto VNilgunge, Bagchar, and Murali	
	Kotechandpu	r i	Ward No. I.—Salempur	
			Ditto III.—Chandpur	
	Moheshpur	:		
			Ditto II.—Jalilpur	
	0.01	the tent	Ditto III.—Hamidpur	
Khoolna	. Satkhira		Ditto II.—Satkaira	
	A venuetical		Ditto III.—Pranshire	
		ST-ADDIN	Ditto IV.—Katia	
			Ditto V.—Rasulpur and Polaspole Ditto VI.—Kamarnagore, Itegacha and Bankal	
Moorshedabad.	Berhampore		Ward No. I.—Gorabazar	
arourshodabad,	pore		Ditto II.—Cantonment	
	to the state of the		Ditto III.—Berhampore	
			Ditto IV.—Khagra	
		- market	Ditto VICossimbazar	
	Lalbagh		Ward No. I.—Shamnagar	
		1	Ditto III.—Monullabazar	
			Total IV Assurance	1
	est that it is a property and the	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN	Ditto IV.—Asanpur	ST TO

PRESIDENCY DIVISION-continued.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards,	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	fumber of Com- sioners to be elected for each
Moorshedabad	Jungypore	7	Ward No. I.—Naleanpati, Kapuriapati, Chowdharipara, Khanabati, Argora, Choulpati, and Halyipoti Ward No. II.—Loharipati, Khankipara, Choulpati 2nd, Kansaripara, Chhutarpara, and Mahaburtala Ward No. III.—Rajputpara, Boistabpara, Sahebazar, Fatekhan Jungle, Juffarnagore, Sripur, and Murdhapara Ward No. IV.—Baruipara, Sadumpara, Koibathapara, Roghunathpur, Joyrampur, Fagiltola, Novintola, Radhanagore and Nowaganj Ward No. V.—Such portion of Raghunathganj, as lies to the north of the police station between that station and Mr. Maseyk's house at Fasitala Ward No. VI.—Choulputty 2nd, Durveshpara, Choulpati and Bazar-	2 2 3 2
	Kandi	5	pati Ward No. VII.—Kumarpara, Mechhuapara, Gualpara, Babukpara, Bazarputty, Kajipara, Johardipara and Guzurpur. Ward No. I.—Kandi Ditto II.—Jemnah Ditto III.—Bagdanga	2 2 2 2 1
Nuddea	Krisnaghur	5	Ditto IV.—Rassorah Ditto V.—Chatni Kandi Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi; on the east by Jcrapookur and Ghurni road; on the south by the Jail Street and Circular Road; and on the west by the municipal limits Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Circular Road and Court Street; on the east by the High Street, on the west by	3
			municipal limits, and on the south by the Rajah's Road and Nuddea Road Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Nuddea Road, Rajah's Road, and Rogoola Road; and on the east, south, and west by municipal limits: Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by the Jail Street and Radhanagore Road; on the east by municipal limits; on the south by the Bugoola Road, and on the west by the High Street Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the river Jellinghi and municipal limits; on the east by the municipal limits; on the south	3 3
	Raneghat	6	by the Radhanagore Road; and on the west by the Ghurni Road and Jorapookur Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Bachko khall; on the east by Joygopalpur; on the south by the Burrabazar Road pueca drain, and Ruthdanga Road; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. I; on the east by the railway line; on the south by Dey Chowdhry's Shiddisheytollah and Pal Chowdhry's Street and Shyam Pal Chowdhry's	2
			bathing ghat road; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. II; on the east by the railway line; on the south by the Ferry fund road; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. III; on the east by the railway line; on the south by the Berhampore road and	2
†			Railway Street; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. IV and Gopal nugger road; on the east by Magurkhally; on the south by Hamghurkhal; and on the west by the river Choorney Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by the Rathdanga road; on the east by the Magurkhall road; on the south by the Gopalnugger	2
	Santipore	5	road; and on the west by the railway line Ward No. I.—Bounded on the west by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by a khall; on the east by Nijhore, and on the north by the road running from the post office eastward viā Kristo Ballobh road and Sham Chand road through Bowbazar, Nikariparah, Pooniparah, and Lakhitollah viā Kasi Babu's Lane eastward to Nijhore	2 4
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the west by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by the northern boundary of Ward No. I; on the east by Nijhore; and on the north by the road from Rajchandra Babu's lane viâ Bannek road. Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and east by the Nijhore, on the west by Melia, and on the south by the Bannek road from Nijhore viâ Rajchandra Babu's lane and the road eastward on the south of the school house viâ Dattaparah road westward crossing Gobhagar road viâ new tank road through Berh and Natoon hât and Talpukur to Melia. Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the east by the Kishnaghur road; on the south by the Natoon hât road from the post office to Sorobhooja bazar and from Sorobhooja bazar southward viâ Ostagurparah and Senpara to khall; an the west by the Haripoor khall; and on the north by the southern boundary of Ward No. III Ward No. V.—Bounded on the south by the river Ganges, on the	3 2
			east by the Kishnaghur road from the post office southward; on the north by the Natoon hat road to Sorobhooja road and on the west by Sorobhooja road via Ostagurparah and Senparah road to khall and river Ganges	3

PRESIDENCY DIVISION—concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards,	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Con missioners be elected of
Vuddes .	Kooshtea	7	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the river Gorai; on the south by the High Street; on the east by the river old Kaligunga; and on the west by Ward No. II	2
	de la composition de		Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by the High Street; on the east by Ward No. 1; and on the west by Ward No. III	2
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by the High Street; on the east by Ward No. II; and on the west by the old river Gorai Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Wards Nos. I, II, and III;	1
			on the south by the southern and on the east by the eastern limits of the municipality; and on the west by Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the Railway line; on the south and east by the Solghur-Nundie ferry fund road; and on the	1
		dies th	Ward No. VI.—Bounded on the north by Ward No. VII; on the south by the southern limits of the municipality; on the east by the old river Gorai; and on the west by the western limits of th	2
			Ward No. VII.—Bounded on the north by Damosh; on the south by Ward No. VI; on the east by Ward No. III, and the old river Gorai; and on the west by the western limits of the	engl
	Beernugger	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the road from Parhpoor to Jorasanko; on the east by the Dakatiaghat; on the south by Baromashiaghat and Chookerbeel, and on the west by the Ber-	l Livre
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the road from Samipoojah garden to the Berhampore road; on the east by the Bayeshpur and Khishmeh roads; on the south by Ward No. I; and on the west	
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by part of Bayeshpur road; on the east by Bayeshpur and Khishmeh roads; on the south by Ward No. II; and on the west by the Berhampore road Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Benakurah and Kathoorah	2
	Nuddea	2	beels; on the east by the Bayeshpur road; on the south by Ward No III and on the west by the Berhampore road Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by the Ganges; on the south by the road running westward from Nashee Baboo's baitakkhana up to its junction with a bye lane near Gopal Pal's house,	,
			thence a line westward to the pucca tole, the Mittre's embankment to the south-east corner of Kamal Biswas's bamboo tope, a line thence to Polta khal; and on the west by Polta khal from Doba Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the southern boundary of Ward No. I; on the east by the Monipore road from its junction with the road running westward from Nashee Baboo's baitakkhana to Kole Khal; on the south by Bolaramputti; and on the	· ·
	Meherpore	6	west by Pulta Khal Ward No. I.—Gowalpara and Dattapara Ditto II.—Jeliaparah and Mookerjeepara Ditto III.—Baruiparah and Tantiparah Ditto IV.—Seikparah and Kallachandpore Ditto V.—Kasyabpara, Bangalparah, and Chakrabarttyparah	
	Koomarkhally	5	Ditto VI.—Mallikparah and Murdhapara Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Raraparah; on the south by the river Gorai; on the east by Serkandi; and on the west by Elange	70
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Durgapore; on the south by the river Gorai; on the east by Batikawara; and on the west by Koomarkhally	
			Road; on the south by the river Gorai; on the east by Koomar-khally; and on the west by the Boraria khal Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north and south by the Railway line; on the east by Batikawara; and on the west by Elange Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by the Railway line; on the south by the river Gorai; and on the east by the Ferry Fund Road; and on the west by Serkandi	
	to our lead	ilmig s	assessed and the second of the	400
	oldser et del	e est	Colman Macaulay, Secretary to the Government of Beng	al.

RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS, UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884 FOR THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA.

The 25th October 1884.—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipality of the Suburbs of Calcutta have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884.

Of the Number of Commissioners and Wards.

1. The Suburban Municipality shall be divided into six wards, in the following manner:-

Ward No. I, comprising the police thanas of Cossipore, Chitpore and Ooltadanga.

Ward No. II, comprising the thanas of Mannicktollah and Baliaghatta.

Ward No. 1II, comprising the thanas of Entally and Baniapookur.

Ward No. IV, comprising the thanas of Ballygunge and Tollygunge.

Ward No. V, comprising the thanas of Bhowanipore and Alipore. Ward No. VI, comprising the thanas of Watgunge, Ekbalpore and Garden Reach.

- 2. There shall be thirty Municipal Commissioners, of whom ten shall be nominated by Government and twenty elected under these rules to represent the several wards.
- 3. The twenty elected Commissioners shall be allotted to the several wards in the following manner:-

To Ward No. 1, three Commissioners.

- No. II, three
- No. III, three
- No. IV, two
- No. V, five
- No. VI, four

Of the Qualification of Voters.

4. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the

5. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

6. Subject to the proviso contained in Rule 4, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year preceding such election, paid, in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act, an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a pleader or mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

7. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. Each voter shall have as many votes as there are vacancies, and may give as many of these votes as he pleases to any one or

more candidates.

Of the Registration of Voters.

8. For each ward a register shall be prepared by the Municipal Commissioners, in which shall be entered the names of the persons qualified to vote at elections. This register for each ward shall be prepared as soon as possible after the approval of these rules by Government, and hereafter shall be revised annually, and republished on the 1st October in each year.

9. When the registers are ready, copies of them shall be affixed at the principal civil and criminal courts, and at the office of the Commissioners, and so much of them as may refer to each ward shall be affixed at each police-station in that ward, and at such other places as may be deemed by the

Chairman to be necessary.

10. Objections to, and claims for, the registration of voters may be made at any time being not less than 18 days before the election. All such objections and claims shall be heard by three Commissioners, to be appointed by the Chairman, who do not stand for election in the ward to which the objections and claims apply. The decision of the majority shall be final. If no appointment of Commissioners is made by the Chairman under this rule, such objections and claims shall be heard by an officer or officers who shall be specially deputed in this behalf by the Magistrate of the district; and the decision of such officer or officers shall be final.

11. No person shall be qualified to vote unless his name has been entered in the register of voters.

Of the Qualification and the Nomination of Candidates.

12. The Chairman shall, at least 30 days before the date fixed as hereinafter provided for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates.

13. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for

nomination as a candidate.

pening.

14. Any four persons registered as qualified to vote in any ward may nominate a candidate for election to represent such ward. The nomination shall be made in writing in the form annexed to these rules, and the candidate shall signify on the nomination paper his consent to the nomination. The nomination paper shall be delivered at the Municipal Office not less than ten days before the date fixed for the election.

15. The Chairman shall forthwith ascertain whether the nominators and the candidate respectively are qualified in accordance with these rules. If satisfied in this respect, he shall insert the name of the candidate in a list of candidates for the Commissionership or Commissionerships to be filled up. Such list shall also contain a specification of the qualifications of the candidate, and specifications of the names and qualifications of the persons nominating him.

16. On or before the morning of the ninth day previous to the election, the Chairman shall cause a copy of the list to be affixed at the Municipal Office,

and another at each police-station within the ward.

17. Any registered voter may, within 48 hours from the publication of the list at the Municipal Office, object in writing to any such nomination; his objection shall specify the grounds on which it is made, and shall be delivered at the Municipal Office.

18. Such objection shall, within 24 hours, be decided summarily by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Chairman, or by the officer or officers specially deputed by the Magistrate of the district, as the case may be, under Rule 10, and the decision, which shall be immediately announced, shall be final.

Of the manner of holding Elections.

19 The election of Commissioners in each ward shall be held on such date (not being less than 30 days after the publication of the registers of voters under Rule 9) as the Chairman, with the sanction of the Local Government, may appoint. This date shall be announced by advertisement in the Calcutta Gazette, and in such newspapers as the Chairman may think desirable; also by a notice affixed at the Municipal Office and at each police-station in the ward, and at any other place which may seem to the Chairman to be necessary for the due publication of the notice.

20. Elections shall be held at the following places:-

No. I	Ward	berillensean	under sale	4 70 4	Chitpore pol	
, II	*********	Total Control	CONTRACTOR DESIGNATION	Fire Canal	Baliaghatta	ditto.
" III))		File Control Sale			ditto.
,, 17	,,			***	Ballygunge Municipal Off	ditto.
" V	33 C. TO	Tilest odd if	a Sherman	## (S103)	Municipal Off	fice.
" VI	,,	an moderate	Tour Land	e of .	Garden Reach	h police-station.

21. The Municipal Commissioners shall appoint polling officers and other establishments, and may define their duties so far as they may not be defined by these rules.

22. The allowances of establishments shall be fixed by the Commissioners, and these, as well as all other expenses incurred in conducting the elections,

shall be paid from the funds of the municipality.

23. If the number of candidates be not greater than the number of vacancies, the Chairman shall declare the candidate or candidates to be duly elected. If there be any vacancies for which no candidates have appeared, the

Chairman shall report the fact for the information of Government.

24. If the number of candidates be greater than the number of vacancies, the Chairman shall issue a public notice (to be affixed at the Municipal Office, at the police-stations, and at as many as possible of the chief public offices, and to be otherwise notified in such manner as may seem to him necessary), declaring the day and hours in which, and the place at which, the election is to be 'held, and also the names of the candidates.

25. The poll shall commence at 8 A.M. and shall close at 6 P.M.

Each candidate may appoint, by a letter to the Chairman, a copy of which shall be delivered by the candidate to each agent to serve as his authority, not more than two agents to be present at the polling place to watch the proceedings on his behalf, and to bring to the notice of the polling officers any instance of false personation or other malpractice which may come to their knowledge as the election proceeds. Such agents shall be bound to obey any directions which the presiding officer shall give them for the purpose of keeping order; and no election shall be invalidated on the ground that the presiding officer has exceeded his powers in this respect.

27. The polling officer shall be provided with a list of the registered voters

qualified to vote within the ward.

28. The votes shall be taken by means of voting papers.

29. A voter may either attend at the polling place and record his vote, or he may forward his vote to the polling officer, so that it may reach him before

the hour fixed for the close of the poll.

30. Any voter wishing to obtain a voting paper beforehand may apply, not less than five clear days before the day fixed for the election, at the Municipal Office for a voting paper. The application shall be in writing, and shall bear the signature of the voter written with his own hand; it shall specify his address and his number on the register. A voting paper in the form appended to these rules, shall be at once forwarded to the voter by post, or by such other mode of conveyance as may be convenient.

31. The voter having received this voting paper may—

(1) Return it by post, duly filled up, to the Municipal Office, in a closed cover marked "Voting paper—Ward No.—;" or (2) Present it himself at the polling place within the time fixed

for the poll.

32. All voting papers received at the office in accordance with the first clause of the last rule shall be made over unopened to the polling officer to be opened by him publicly at the polling place within the hours fixed for the poll.

Should any cover received at the Municipal Office, and not marked as required by Rule 31, be found to contain a voting paper otherwise in order, such paper shall be immediately placed in a cover and sent to the polling officer to be dealt with according to Rule 32.

34. No duplicate voting papers shall be issued, but any voter, to whom a voting paper may have been forwarded under these rules, may nevertheless attend and vote in person at the polling place. In this case the original voting

paper shall be considered as cancelled.

35. The voting papers sent out from the office under Rule 30 shall be printed on paper of a different colour from that used for papers to be furnished at the polling place. They shall bear the signature of the Chairman stamped upon them, and shall be numbered consecutively, and duplicates of them similarly numbered shall be kept in counterfoil.

Any voter who may present himself at the polling place to vote shall appear before a polling officer, who shall question him as to his name, address, and number on the register, and after noting these facts in a voting paper (numbered consecutively), and in the counterfoil, shall hand over the voting paper to him.

37. The voter shall, if he can read and write, record his own vote on it, and shall present it to the presiding officer, who shall initial it, and shall enter

the vote on the copy of the register made over to him under Rule 27.

38. If the voter be unable to read and write, his vote shall be recorded for him by an officer authorized by the Chairman; the paper shall then be returned to him for presentation to the presiding officer, who shall deal with it as directed in the preceding rule.

39. In all cases in which the voting paper is filled up in a language other than English, the name of the voter and of the person or persons for whom he votes shall be entered in English by an officer authorized by the Chairman.

40. If a voting paper received by post is not in order, the polling officer shall nevertheless receive and record the vote, at the same time recording the objection and separating the voting paper from those papers to which there is no objection.

41. If an objection, on the ground of personation, of non-registry or any other cause, be made to the polling officer in any case, the vote shall nevertheless be noted and separated as above, and the objections shall be recorded.

42. Any agent appointed by a candidate in accordance with Rule 26 may inspect any voting paper. He may, at any time up to the close of the poll, object in writing to the reception of any vote, stating the grounds of his objections, and he shall sign such statement.

43. If in any case the presiding officer shall find that a second voting paper is presented, purporting to be on account of a person whose vote has been already recorded, he shall proceed in the same manner as in the case men-

tioned in Rule 41.

44. At the close of the poll, the presiding officer shall transmit to the Chairman all objections, together with all the records relating to them. The Chairman, or, if he be prevented from attending, a Sub-Committee of Commissioners appointed by him, shall proceed on the next following day, not being a Sunday or holiday, to hear and determine such objections, and the decision shall be final.

45. At the close of the poll, the polling officer shall forward to the Chairman all the voting papers, arranged according to their consecutive numbers, in

a packet duly sealed and secured.

46. As soon as may be after the decision of objections has been concluded, the Chairman shall publish, in the Calcutta Gazetie, and at the Municipal Office, the names of the person or persons in whose behalf votes have been recorded, and the number of votes given for each of them; and the candidates, for whom the greatest number of votes shall have been given shall be declared to have been duly elected.

47. If the same person be a candidate for election in more than one ward, on his election for one ward he shall cease to be eligible in any other ward.

48. In case of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall give a casting vote.
49. No election shall be invalidated on a point of form, provided that these rules have been substantially obeyed.

50. No election shall be invalidated on account of any irregularity whatever, unless it shall appear that that irregularity was such as materially to affect

the result of the election.

51. No person in the employment or pay of the Municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render the offender liable to dismissal.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Ward N	(Rule	8.)									1 are 1.,
Serial number.	Name.	Residence.	Tax on per- sons. Nec- tion 85 (a).	Tax on held- ings. Sec- tion 85 (b).	Horse and carriage licenses.	Section 86 (a).	Water-rate Section 86 (d).	Lighting rate. Section 86 (e).	Latrine rate. Section 86 (C).	Total paid during last year,	REMARKS.
Prepared	l by			Che	ecked a	and	examined	l by			10.
			} Mu Superint	nicipal (Comm	issio	ners.	Chai	rman or	Vice-Cha	irman.
	le 8.)	rnacular.]		Regi	ister of	Voi	ters.			. (1	Part II.
Serial number,		Name.	10	Residence.		Part I prine	al number in in which the cipal voter is egistered.	qualificat	of special ion under le 6.	REMA	ARES.
					aluter a least a 127						
Prepared	l by	Maria da	ia we d	Checked	and	exan	nined by	i ne			
e come P december 19 december 19 december 19		Su	} Muni	cipal Co	mmiss	ione	rs.	Cha	irman or	· Vice-Ch	air man .
14				Non	Rule ninatio					The The	
who is r	egistered	ndersigned , reside d as qualif or election	nt of led to vo	ed voter	s of W	7ard	No.	Ward.		hereby n ard No.	ominate
(Signatu		net men in a versi a in a segue mi	The Living Selection Selection Selection		reg d d		red as N		in the ditto		f voters,
I hereby o	onsent t	to the abo	ve nomi	BELLESS STREET	dent o	f •	iaelia.	,3	in War	d No.	
(Signatu					Regist	ered	l as No.	in tl	he regist	er of can	didates.
Pre	sented a	t the Mun	icipal O	ffice at				on the	he		
1								· Ch	airman o	or Vice-Ch	izirn sn

RULE 15.

List of Candidates proposed for Election as Municipal Commissioners for Ward No.
the election to be held at on the

at

Name of candidate.	Address of candi- date.	Qualifications of candidate.	Names of nominators.	Address of nominators.	Number of nominators in register of voters.
			1 9 3 4	1 2 5 5	1 9 8
	by				1145

Dated

Chairman or Vice-Chairman.

English and Vernacular.]

Notice under Election Rule 24.

Notice is hereby given that Municipal Commissioners for Ward No. of the Suburbs of Calcutta will be elected at on the between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.

List of Candidates.

	NAME.	Address.	
1	Typical and the second		
2			
3			

N. B .- The following rules are published for general information:-

RULE 29.—A voter may either attend at the polling place and record his vote, or he may forward his vote to the polling officer, so that it may reach him before the hour fixed for the close of the poll.

Rule 30.—Any voter wishing to obtain a voting paper beforehand may apply, not less than five clear days before the day fixed for the election, at the Municipal Office for a voting paper. The application shall be in writing, and shall bear the signature of the voter written with his own hand. It shall specify his address and his number on the register. A voting paper, in the form appended to these rules, shall be at once forwarded to the voter by post, or by such other mode of conveyance as may be convenient.

RULE 31.—The voter, having received this voting paper, may-

- (1) return it by post, duly filled up, to the Municipal Office, in a closed cover marked "Voting paper—Ward No.";
- (2) present it himself at the polling place within the time fixed for the poll.

Chairman.

Date

COUNTERFOIL No.	VOTING PAP	PER No.	
Election for Ward No.	613	• Election for	or Ward No. to be
to be held at	[RULE 30.]	at	on the
on the Name of Elector Number in the Register	Instructions 1.—The electronic candid 2.—The electronic 3.—After ha	tor has votes, wh dutes as he pleases, or he may tor must write his own signa- ving filled it up, he may—	ture on the paper.
Residence Date of despatch of voting	(2) pre	turn it by post, addressed to yeer marked. Voting paper, ie day before that fixed for the isent it himself at the polling r the poll.	place within the hours fixed
paper Mode of despatch	elector	roting paper be lost, no dupli r may attend at the polling p in that case this voting paper	lace and vote in the ordinary
pärineminen on elikaksi nen keepallinn ettimise neaksisen terrain oli kundissä terrainistation	Name of Elector Residence of Elector Number on the Register	I give	votes for
Superintendent. Head clerk.	Initial of Polling Office	cer. Signs	ture of Elector.
COUNTERFOIL No.	VOTING PAPER	e (to be need at t	he polling place)
Election for Ward No.		ile 36] Election for W	
Held at	25	to be held at	and mo.
On the	SE	on the	between 8 A M. and 5 P.M.
Name of Elector Number in Registor Residence	Name of Elector.	Number in the Register	Address.
	Instructions1,-An electo	or, who is able to read and	I write, should record his vote
	2.—The electe	s own hand.	ne may divide among the cap-
The second of the	1 give	votes to	Signature of Elector.
			Signature of authorized

Initials of Polling Officer.
Objected to by

SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Darjeeling, the 19th October 1884.

In continuation of the notification dated the 13th October 1884, published at pages 1763 to 1773 of the Supplement to the Calcutta Gazette of the 15th idem, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information, in accordance with the provisions of section 15 of the Act:—

BURDWAN DIVISION.

District.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards.	. Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Com- missioners to be elected for each
Burdwan	Dainhat	3	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Dainhat and Bhowsing churlands; on the south by Paikpara, Nashipara, and Madhobpore; on the east by Kutipara; and on the west by Dainhat sudder	
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Dainhat and Pataihat chur lands; on the south by Gope Khanji; on the east by Dainhat sudder road; and on the west by Dewangange sudder road and Bijoynagore road	
Ditto	Culna	3	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the khal that passes east-wards from the Labhunge Bheel by the north of the Indigo factory, and the khal that passes from the Kadar Bheel to the Bhagirathee river, and the Bhagirathee river; on the east by the Ferry Ghat road, Mission School road, and the lane that passes by the east side of Culna Rajbaree; on the south by the road that passes by the south of the Culna Rajbaree, Baboor Bagan road,	
		S.	Garoredanga road, Municipal Office road, Dangapara road, the last portion of the Lakshanpara road and Kutcherry road; and on the west by the Panduah road Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by part of Lakshanpara road, Dangapara road, Municipal Office road, Garoredanga road, Baboor Bagan road, the lane that passes by the south of the Culna Rajbaree, part of Mission School road, Ferry Ghat road, and the Bhagirathee river; on the east by the Bhagirathee river;	
			the burial-ground, the road that passes by the east of the Mission House and by the west of Dood Bibi's tank, and that portion of the road called Muglis Shahib's Dighi road, passing southward from its junction with the above-mentioned road; on the south by a line drawn between the southern boundaries of the Muglis Shahib's Dighi, Mollahpara, Ayma Lakshanpara, Jhewshara, Barnipara, and the northern boundaries of Arrah Shahpore and the Jheadhara cornfields; and on the west by Punduan road up	
			Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the Kutcherry road; on the east by the Punduah road; on the south by a line drawn between the southern boundaries of Modhuban, Amlapukur, Boromitrapara, and the northern boundaries of Sarbomangala, Rameswarpore, Koldanga, Dhormadanga, Mirpore, Rangpara, and Putty Khojhat; and on the west by Puranahat, the lane which passes southwards by the west of the residence of the sub-	
Ditto	Cutwa	3	divisional office and the villages of Jalbona and Goara Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and west by the Ajoy river; on the south by the station road; and on the east by the Bhagi- rathee river	3
			Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the station road; on the south by Dewanganj road; on the east by the hagirathee river; and on the west by Ni-hantola and Chashapara roads Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north and south by Dewangani	3
			road; on the east by hashapara and Nishantola roads; and on the west by the Ajoy river	2

BURDWAN DIVISION—concluded.

District.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards,	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward,	Number of Com- missioners to be elected for each
Burdwan	Raneegunge	2	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the villages of Searsole, Rani, and Pareshganj; on the east by the Mangalpur, West Bazar, Feeder and Bankoora roads; on the south by the villages of Sahebganj and Egarah; and on the west by the villages of Egarah and Searsole Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the village of Pareshganj; on the east by the villages of Napur and Bullobpur; on the south by the Bankoora and Feeder roads; and on the west by the West Bazar and Mangalpore roads	5
Beerbhoom	Sooree	7	Ward No. I.—West Khottabazar and West Sonatore Ward No. II.—East Khottabazar and East Sonatore Ward No. III.—Chandney Ward No. IV.—Domeparah Ward No. V.—Barinparah Ward No. VI.—Sehera, Saddi, and Nurai Ward No. VII.—Anudpur, including Dangalpara and Purana line	2 2 1 2 2 2 1 1

PATNA DIVISION.

	Total Control	June Prof.						
Patna	Patna	45	6	Ward No. I.—Malsalami		- 48	4	
Lacino	MA NATIONAL STILL	-78 4		Ward No. II.—Chak Kalan				
THE RESERVE	market and the			Ward No. III.—Khaja Kalan	***			***
				Ward No. IV.—Alumgunge	***	***	***	
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	AND THE PARTY	- 9		Ward No. V.—Peerbapore	***	***	***	
A Phillips Lot	ALCOHOLD TO	200		Ward No. VI.—Bankipore	100	***	***	
Ditto	Behar		4	Ward No. IMorarpur			***	
71000	20000			Ward No. IIChauk Handi	***	***		***
	The second			Ward No. III.—Seris				***
A STATE OF THE STA	AT table of street	STORY IN		Ward No. IVSoh				***
Ditto	Barh	1	4	Ward No. I.—Salempur	***			
71000	The state of			Ward No. IIWalipur	***			
	The same	0.15	T/SE IN	Ward No. III.—Talibpur				
HEAL FOR THE LEADING	TAY INDIGHT OF	2 500	J. Blu	Ward No. IV Chondhi			***	
Shahabad	Arrah		4	Ward No. I Dean's Tank co		of Mohull	ahs Mohai	an Toli
hahabad	Arran	***		No. II, Bagh Mansha Pan				
	Total Control	Dogwood Tr		Singhi Khoord, Singhi Kala	n	***	***	
	A SHEET HATER	5757		Ward No. IICour house co.	nsisting o	of Mohulla	hs Mohaia	n Toli.
	A manage is	TOTAL		Mohodewa, Babubazar, N	owadah.	Kurmunto	la, Pakri.	Moula
	The second second	Bull Control		Bagh, Chandwa, Dolputpur	***		***	
	With Notice of			Ward No. III Market consis	ting of	Mohullahs	Chowk M	Ausjid.
				Sitalgunge, Sivgunge, An	aeth, Sre	etola, Bahi	ro, Ahmudi	ugger
		Tomas a		Ward No. IV Aboorpool co	nsisting	of Mohu	llahs Abo	orpool.
	Talleton start and	5 L		Rowzah, Nazirgunge, Mot	i Tola.	Ahirpoorwa	. Ibrahin	nagar.
		1 19 0		Raghu Tola, Dhamipra,	Mahome	1 Zomanu	gger. Dh	rahra.
	Mary Control			Chhajungunge, Bhalohipoor	Meera	Chuck, B	egumpore.	Sheik-
				serai, Baradooaria, Bhekha	Chuck		0	
	A characteristic	4 10 1	. 3	Ward No. I.—Chowk consisting	of Moh	ullahs Bari	Tola, Durz	i Tola
Ditto	Baxar		0	Turaha Toli, Mohulla Line	Amla	Toli, Gora	Barick K	otwali
				Turana Ton, Mondia				
	A STATE OF THE STA	E 844.0		Chobutra Thatebri Bazar C	howk and	I Gola Baz	ar	ornati,
	Tankson An			Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C	howk and	l Gola Baz	ar	
	a pulcario Ara La strates finte			Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consisting	g of mo	l Gola Baz hullahs Se	ar rai, Mollal	Toli,
	To all corn. A re-			Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I	g of mo	l Gola Baz hullahs Se	ar rai, Mollal	Toli,
	100 les 100 le			Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur	g of mo Chalasi I	l Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah,	ar rai, Mollal Sehniputti,	Toli,
	ATES			Chobutra, Thatchri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons	g of mo Chalasi I isting of	l Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs	ar rai, Mollal Sehniputti, Koerpurwa	Toli, Ahir-
	Arge			Chobutra, Thatchri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Sta	l Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ation and C	ar rai, Mollah Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar	Toli, Ahir-
Ditto	Doomraon		2	Chobutra, Thatchri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str , consists	l Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ation and C ing of Mo	ar rai, Mollah Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La	Toli, Ahir- , Naiji
Ditto	Doomraon		2	Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str , consists	l Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ation and C ing of Mo	ar rai, Mollah Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La	Toli, Ahir- , Naiji
Ditto	Doomraon		2	Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consisting Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurganj, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T	d of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str consist hatchri I	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ation and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa	ar rai, Mollah Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ari Toli and	Toli, Ahir- , Naiji lgunge Gowad
Ditto	Doomraon		2	Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consisting Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurganj, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str consist hatchri I	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ation and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulls	ar rai, Mollal Schniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs Lari Toli and	Toli, Ahir- , Naiji lgunge Gowad
Ditto	Doomraon		2	Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consisting Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, e Toli, Machurhatta, Purani	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str consist hatchri I	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ation and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulls	ar rai, Mollal Schniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs Lari Toli and	Toli, Ahir- , Naiji lgunge Gowad
Ditto	Doomraon			Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. II.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, c Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Choturshalgunge	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Ste, consisting hatchri I onsisting Bazar,	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ation and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmur	ar	Toli, Ahir- , Naiji lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and
	Doomraon		2	Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. II.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, c Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Choturshalgunge Ward No. I.— Mohullahs Serai	g of mo Khalasi I isting of ilway Stu , consists hatchri I onsisting Bazar, Korun,	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ation and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmun Serai Duki	ar Mollal Schniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and hs Lalatoli, Taribaz hit, Korun	Toli, Ahir- , Naiji lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and
Ditto				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. II.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, c Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Choturshalgunge Ward No. I.— Mohullahs Serai Shaiburut, Shaikpura, Kobei	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str , consist hatchri I monsisting Bazar, Korun,	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ttion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmun Serai Duk Iandai, and	ar Mollal Schniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and hs Lalatoli, Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar I	Toli, Ahir- , Naiji lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and Serai,
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str , consisting hatchri I onsisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ttion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa Sahidmur Serai Dukl tandai, and idi, Khilan	ar Mollal Schniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and hs Lalatoli, Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar I	Toli, Ahir- , Najji lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and Serai,
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. II.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli	g of mo Khalasi I isting of ilway Str , consisting hatehri I consisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har and East	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullahs tion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmur Serai Duk Landai, and ddi, Khilan Serai	ar rai, Mollal Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and the Lalatoli d, Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar Iganj, Nura	Toli, Ahir- Ahir- Naiji lgunge Gowad Lohar ar and Serai, Chan. unganj
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli	g of mo Khalasi I isting of ilway Str , consisting hatehri I consisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har and East	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullahs tion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmur Serai Duk Landai, and ddi, Khilan Serai	ar rai, Mollal Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and the Lalatoli d, Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar Iganj, Nura	Toli, Ahir- Ahir- Naiji lgunge Gowad Lohar ar and Serai, Chan. unganj
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. II.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurganj, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, c Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Choturshalgunge Ward No. I.— Mohullahs Serai Shaiburut, Shaikpura, Kobei Ward No II.—Mohullahs Cho Zakishahid, Sulaimangunj a Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sha	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str., consisting hatchri I onsisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har nd East inhbaganj	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullahs tion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmun Serai Dukl Iandai, and idi, Khilan Serai , Alumgan	ar rai, Mollah Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and has Lalatoli d, Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar I ganj, Nura j, Daleganj	Toli, Ahir- , Naijii lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and Serai, Chan inganj, , Kela
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. II.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurganj, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, c Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Choturshalgunge Ward No. I.— Mohullahs Serai Shaiburut, Shaikpura, Kobei Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Cho Zakishahid, Sulaimangunj a Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sha and Madardarwaza Ward No. IV. Mohullahs Mo	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str., consisting hatchri I onsisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har nd East I habaganj	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullahs tion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmun Serai Dukl Iandai, and idi, Khilan Serai , Alumgan	ar rai, Mollah Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and has Lalatoli d, Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar I ganj, Nura j, Daleganj	Toli, Ahir- , Naijii lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and Serai, Chan inganj, , Kela
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. II.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan,, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, c Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Choturshalgunge Ward No. I.— Mohullahs Serai Shaiburut, Shaikpura, Kobei Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Cho Zakishahid, Sulaimangunj a Ward No. III.— Mohullahs Sha and Madardarwaza Ward No. IV. Mohullahs Mo Jani Saifullagunge and Kaz	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str., consisting hatehri I consisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har nd East habaganj	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ttion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa Sahidmun Serai Duk Iandai, and adi, Khilan Serai , Alumgan	ar Mollal Schniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and has Lalatoli, d. Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar Iganj, Nura j, Daleganj	Toli, Ahir- , Naijii lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and Serai, Chan , Rela Bazar
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. II.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan,, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, c Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Choturshalgunge Ward No. I.— Mohullahs Serai Shaiburut, Shaikpura, Kobei Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Cho Zakishahid, Sulaimangunj a Ward No. III.— Mohullahs Sha and Madardarwaza Ward No. IV. Mohullahs Mo Jani Saifullagunge and Kaz	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Str., consisting hatehri I consisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har nd East habaganj	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullah, Mohullahs ttion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa Sahidmun Serai Duk Iandai, and adi, Khilan Serai , Alumgan	ar Mollal Schniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and has Lalatoli, d. Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar Iganj, Nura j, Daleganj	Toli, Ahir- , Naijii lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and Serai, Chan anganj, , Kela
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli,	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Ste, consisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har nd East inbaganj barukgu ipura noo Sera	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullahs tion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmur Serai Duk Iandai, and adi, Khilan Serai , Alumgan, inge, Kalin i, Paithan T	ar rai, Mollal Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and the Lalatoli, Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar I ganj, Nura j, Daleganj abaf Tola, Coli, Bharth	Toli, Abir- , Naijii lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and Serai, Chan anganj, Kela, Bazar igunge.
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. III.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli, Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, c Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Choturshalgunge Ward No. I.— Mohullahs Serai Shaiburut, Shaikpura, Kobei Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Cho Zakishahid, Sulaimangunj a Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sh and Madardarwaza Ward No. IV. Mohullahs Mo Jani, Sarfullagunge and Kaz Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Lukh Moochi Toli and Laskarigui Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Kot	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Ste, consisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har nd East inhbaganj barukgu ipura noo Sera	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullahs tion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmur Serai Duk Iandai, and adi, Khilan Serai , Alumgan, inge, Kalin i, Paithan T	ar rai, Mollal Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and the Lalatoli, Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar I ganj, Nura j, Daleganj abaf Tola, Coli, Bharth	Toli, Abir- , Naijii lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and Serai, Chan anganj, Kela, Bazar igunge.
				Chobutra, Thatehri Bazar, C Ward No. II.—Serai consistin, Dusadh Toli, Kasai Toli, I purwa and Sarmapur Ward No. II.—Naibazar, cons Bazar, Gudhadhurgan, Ra Ward No. I.—Chowk Bazar thanna, Langtoo Mohadeo, T Toli Ward No. II.—Rajeshwarjee, c Toli, Machurhatta, Purani Choturshalgunge Ward No. I.— Mohullahs Serai Shaiburut, Shaikpura, Kobei Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Cho Zakishahid, Sulaimangunj a Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sha and Madardarwaza Ward No. IV. Mohullahs Mo Jani, Saifullagunge and Kaz Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Lukh	g of mo Chalasi I isting of ilway Ste, consisting Bazar, Korun, gunge M wk Har nd East inhbaganj barukgu ipura noo Sera	I Gola Baz hullahs Se Mohullahs tion and C ing of Mo Bazar, Tewa of Mohulla Sahidmur Serai Duk Iandai, and adi, Khilan Serai , Alumgan, inge, Kalin i, Paithan T	ar rai, Mollal Sehniputti, Koerpurwa haritar Bar hullahs La ri Toli and the Lalatoli, Taribaz hit, Korun Keshwar I ganj, Nura j, Daleganj abaf Tola, Coli, Bharth	Toli, Ahir- , Naijii lgunge Gowad , Lohar ar and Serai, Chan inganj, Kela Bazar

PATNA DIVISION-concluded.

DISTRICT.	Name of municipality.	Number of wards,	Names, boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Com- missicners to be elected for each
Patna	Jugdishpore	5	Ward No. 1.—Mohullahs Toorha Toli, Panda Toli, Koiri Toli, and Ojhabazar Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Macherhatta, Misirtoli, Mohunt's Mohulla, Bhatka Imli, Moochitola, Chamartoli (west) and Khakuta Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Parohittola, Akhowry, Bissuntoli, Balapur, Soothati, Thanna and Poorana Tola Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Sudder Bazar, Chowk and Dosadh	1
. Ditto	Bhubooah	2	Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Sudder Bazar (east), Padaruth Pandey's Gallee, Jagas Peepul, Chero Toli, Pathan Toli and Chamar Toli (east) Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north and east by cultivated lands of mouza Bhabooah; on the south by the Kukurnali river, and on the west by the chowk road Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the cultivated lands of mouza Bhabooah; on the west by the Bhagwanpur road; on the south by the Kukurnali river, and on the east by the chowk	1 3
Mozufferpore	Mosufferpore	6	Ward No. II—Mohullahs Barhampura and Marripore Ward No. II—Mohullahs Sarayaganj, Sekanderpore and Nazirpore	3 2 2
Chumparun	Motihari	Nil	Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sadpura, Mahomedpore, Kazi Gunipore, Kajipore, Noorullapore, and Mithenpura Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kalyani, Akhara Ghat, and Poorani Bazar Ward No. V.—Mohullah Chandmara Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Nauhauliganj, Kanhauli, Bishoon Dutt and Kanhauli Duh	2 2 2 2 2 8

^{*} Municipalities in which the Commissioners will not be elected for wards, but for the whole town.

COLMAN MACAULAY, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal. STATEMENT SHOWING THE DIVISION OF MUNICIPALITIES INTO WARDS, AND THE NUMBER OF COMMISSIONERS TO BE ELECTED FOR EACH WARD UNDER RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.

Darjeeling, the 13th October 1884.

Under the provisions of section 15, Act III (B.C.) of 1884, the following statement showing the number and extent of the wards into which the municipalities mentioned will be divided for the purposes of the election of Commissioners under section 14, and the number of Commissioners to be elected for each ward, is published for general information:—

BURDWAN DIVISION.

District.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Com- missioners to be elected for each ward.
Burdwan	Burdwan	5	Ward I.—Mohullahs Khanpookhur, Soski, Naree, Sodepore, Sadhonpore, Doobraj, Bajiprotappore, Rasikpur, Bohilapara, Ranigunge, Naskar Dighi, Radhanogore, Protappore, Moorut Mohulla, Beerhatta, Kalibazar, Ichlabad, Hafeezoollahber, Nowabdostkaim, Gooroodasipahar, and Bahirsarbomongola Ward II.—Mohullahs Khurarpahar, Baboorbag, Khagragoria, Hajipota, Beheratola, Mithapukur, Bhobanithakur, Chowkchandni, Shambazar, Mourmohulla, Peerbahram, Sachaton Gorasahid, Mogultali, Ahirmohul, Pooratun Chowk, Mohajuntali, Borobazar, Moradpore, Paikmarapara, Telmarui, Ticcapara, and Dhobapara	3
liet.			Ward III.—Mohullahs Kristosagore, Kazirhat, Goda, Koorapota, Paharpur, Lacoordi, Bhooboneswar. Hazidanga, Kajirbar, Kamolnagore, Kishubgunge, Ticcouchat, Rajgunj, Dhokrasahid, Kotalhat, Borehat, Chalopoti, Chalamola, Radhagunj, Dalpoti Pogiamohol, Dangapara, Atamohol, and Dhobapara	3
,111	SUE SELECT		Ward IV.—Mohullahs Torim Mohulla, Alumgunj, Kastoghora, Roghoonathpore, Matibag, Oligunj, Tijgunge, Bowripara, Gowlabatan, Poorbapara, Rampore, Poddarpore, Kamarmahal, Kasarimohul, Tantimohul, Moodimohul, Pathooriamohul, Mir-	3
Argenth 1			zapur, Belpokur, Paschimpara, Gooriahata, Labengola, Telipara, Shankaripara, Tamoolipara, Khorgeswar, and Edilpere Ward V.—Mohullahs Niskini Bazar, Parburhata, Sharkaripookur, Dhamrai, Golahat, Bhatchala, Bongpore, Bora Baldanga, Mearber Juggutber, Khoajeanwarber, Chotonilpore, Boronilpore, Chotobaldanga, Kanainatshal, Boro Benapara, Choto Benapara,	3
Bankoora	Bankoora	6	Hehlabszar, and Sealdanga Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kotowali, Hoosnabadi and Rajgunge Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Kaji, Rokhit, Hattolla and Bhokat Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Lobar, Lal Bazar, Ghattack and Tanti Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Poddar, Audhorjee, Rampore, Joga and Nutanchati	2 3 1 1
7 7			Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Gopinathpore, Patpore, Kankata, Kindua- dehe and Lokepore	1
Ditto	Bishenpore	4	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the limits of survey mouzabs Kalaberiah and Garerban; on the east by the limits of survey mouzabs Anundapur, Harapurhat, Patpore, Shyamsoonderpore and Mamurkhali; on the south by the limits of survey mouzah Banachabra; and on the west by paddy-field, Kadakuli, Marni- bazar, Hazrapara, Pakaband, Nilkuti, Kathurarbagan, and Tha- coorpara jungle Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the limits of survey mouzabs Shyamsoonderpore, Akhundabari, Paddarbari and	2
			Mothura Mohal; on the east by paddy-field, Gosainpara, Sankaribazar and Gurdaraja; on the south by Jamunaband and mohullahs Gowalapara, Bakultola, Bahadoorgunge and Pakaband tank; and on the west by the limits of the survey mouzahs Kustara and Churamonipore. Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by the paddy-fields of Gopalpore, mohullahs Roghunathshire, Bisvaspara and Kadakuli; on the east by Shayam Roy's Bazar and Hazrapara; on the south by Jamunatand, Krishnagunge and Gopalgunge; and on the west by Tezpal Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Gowalapara, Aishbazar and Shayam Roy's Bazar; on the east by Shunkuttolla, Rashtolla.	3
			Patshayer and Theocorpara jungle; on the south by the limits of survey mouzahs Turkishitarainpore and Benachabra; and on the west by the limits of the survey mouzahs Jamunaband Agal	2

BURDWAN DIVISION-continued.

DISTRICT.	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward,	Number of Com-
Midnapore	Midnapore	6°	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kooikota, Toriahparah, Habilipore, Sepoybazar, and Khaporelbazar	
			Bar Manickpore, and Chotobazar Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Nazergunge, Matabpore, Patnabazar, Boxibazar, Mirzabazar, and Miabazar Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Paharipore, Notoonbazar, Ballabhpore, Ber Ballabhpore, and Pathorghatta Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Soojagunj, Sangatbazar, Sabharang, and Bibigunge	
Ditto	Tumlook Ghattal	Nil 4	Nil Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Konnagore, and Kusupota Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Krisnagore, Alamgunge, Argorah, Luk- chandrapore, and Rughoonathpore Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Nischintapore, Gurprotapnagore, Sriram- pore, Sadambati, Joynagore, Basudebpore, Bar Panchanando, and Panchghora Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Gambhirnagore Khar Gambhirnagore, Chauli, Ramchandrapore, Kismut Ramchandrapore, and Sing-	
Ditto	Khirpai	4	Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Malpara, Manikpore, Jogatpore and Muniabazar. Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Hatagunge, Mohutabgunge, Sivbazar, Khooalgunge, and Bawaria	1
Ditto	Chundorkons	6	gunge, Babupore, and Kosigrija Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Govindpore, Boishnarbir, Patharbir, Somaspore, Lochhipore, Bagsharpore, Golokdhampore, Gosainbir, Nischindipore, and Alampore Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Metrasenpore, Gokulnagore, Amdogra, Ramnagore, Narharipore, Nayagunge, Radhakrishnapore, Syamnagore, and Ajodhya Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Roghoonathpore, Khirpibazar, Dakhir-	
			bazar, Pooroosuttumpore, Gharmamar, Madhubpore, Gazeepore and Shamsoonderpore Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Barharbir, Mallesoarpore, Bhaerbazor, Begumbari, Soodibazar, Gosainbazar, Ilambazar, and Boro- bazar Ward No. V.—Mohullahs Bora, Ratunhat, Gopalpore, Gopinath- pore, Motarifa, Mundoomala, Chosi Mohal, Nilapat, Lalbazar, and Bansdaha Ward No. VI.—Mohullahs Kowargunge, Joyantipore, Ramgunge, Manpore, Dalmadal, Rasek Anandapore, and Kalyangunge	
Ditto	Ramjibunpore	•	Ward No. 1.—Mohullahs Brindabunpore Bazar and Ramcswarpore Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Baburampore, Sonabazar, Gokulbazar, and Dayalbazar Ward No III. Mohullahs Nayabazar, Horibungsipore, Krishnanagore, Monohurpore, and Pandua Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Bonpore, Depur, Amdan, Sichazar, and Gobindpore Ward No. I.—Shahagunge Ward.—Mohullahs Meerkala, Wajid-	
looghly	Hooghly and Chinsurah.	\ \ \	nagore, Gurrib Alum's Bag, Shahgunge, Mulbi Jomtree's Bag, Chath Tacoor's Bag, Keota, Chuck Armani, Shamsoonder- pore, Ballaguri, Bali Road, Kajudinagur, Tewaripara and Pool- malpara Ward No. II.—Hooghly Ward.—Part of Bally Road and Mohullahs Burralpara, Raybazar, Allipore, Katgorah, Kapasdanga, Sons-	
Taras	A STATE OF THE STA		tully, Barabazar, Moheshtolla, Emambazar, Aimah, and Tantipara. Ward No. III.—Baboogunge Ward.—Mohullahs Bhootiabazar, Tamlipara. Narayan Roy's Berh, Baboogunge, Protappore, Joraghat, Scojungulla, Kadamtalla, Charghatta, Goaltooley, and Kooloohunda Ward No. IV.—Chinsurah Ward.—Mohullahs Barrabazar, Crooked	
			Gully, Mogultully, Armanitolla, Hossein Gully, Rajbatty, Town-guard, Khorocabazar, Mereberh, Khankorajoie, Bourigully, Cassimpore, Chottrgully, Mullickgully, and Dharampore Ward No. V.—Kamarpara Ward.—Mohullahs Cantcoment, Chanmatta, Fatuagully, Balaram Gully, Banerjee Gully, Roy's Berh Sondessurtolla, Choube Gully, Thacoor Guily, Kamarpara, Parbutty Gully, Dutta Gully, De Gully, Panelscorra Gully, Moochee Gully, Talafuttuck, Mookerjee Gully, Kamar Gully,	n.,

BURDWAN DIVISION-continued.

District,	Name of Municipality.	Number of wards,	Boundaries or extent of each ward,	Number of Com- missioners to be elected for each ward,
Hooghly—contd.	Hooghly and Chinsurah.		Ward No.VI.—Chandernagore Ward.—Mohullahs Kankseali, Koondoo Gully, Kazi Gully, Kristo Gully, Kristo Bose's, Kolerbagan, Khosshu Gully, Khirki Gully, Goopta Gully, Gurbatti, Gurgoripara, Ghose Gully, Chandernagore, Chattopadhya Gully, Tentoob Gully, Taldanga, Das Gully, Pal Gully, Bagdi Gully, Bhooloo Gully, Majer Rasta. Moochi Gully, Matiafuttuck, Roy's Bagan, Sham Gully, Shibtolla, Sastitolla, Shiboo Gully, Sing Gully, Senpara, and Haladhar Gully	
Ditto	Serampore	4	Ward No. II.—Mohullah Serampore	4 2 3
Ditto	Utterpara	4	Ward No. IV.—Mohullah Konnagur Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the Bhadrakali; on the south by the Female School Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Mookerjee Street and Kalipore Road; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the East	3
			India Railway Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by the Female School Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Mookerjee Street and Kalipore Road; on the south by Banerjee Street as far as the river Hooghly, northern portion of Bama Churn Banerjee Street, Talpooker Street including the footpath on the east bank of Talpooker from Talpooker Street to Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, western portion of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, and an imaginary straight line drawn in continuation of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane due west as far as East Indian Railway; on the east by river Hooghly; and on the west by the East	2
			India Railway Ward No. III.—Bounded on the north by Banerjee Street as far as the river Hooghly, northern portion of Bama Churn Banerjee's Street, Talpooker including the footpath on the east bank of Talpooker from Talpooker Street to Nobin Kobiraje's Lane, western portion of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane and an imaginary straight line drawn in continuation of Nobin Kobiraje's Lane due west as far as the East India Railway; on the south by the Mondul Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Chowkighatta Street, and Bally Khal; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the East India	2
Ditto	Bansberia	4	Railway Ward No. IV.—Bounded on the north by Mondul Street as far as the river Hooghly, southern portion of Chowkighatta Street and Bally Khal; on the south by the Bally Khal; on the east by the river Hooghly; and on the west by the Bally Khal and southern portion of Chowkighatta Street Ward No. I.—Mirer Håt and Kamarpara. Bounded on the north by Bansberia; on the east by the river; on the west by Teghoria, Boro Kheguria, Mia Danga and paddy fields; and on the south	2
0		ŀ	by the Hooghly Municipality	1
	Mix		Ward No. III.—Remaining part of Bansberia, Shibpore and Shah- pore. Bounded on the north by Saraswati Khal; on the east by river Hooghly; on the west by Sunkonagore; and on the south by Bansberia Bonick Shark	2
			Ward No. IV.—The portion of the town on the other side of the Saraswati Khal. Bounded on the north by Banipore and Ban- dapara; on the east by the river; on the west by Mugra Union, Guj Ghunta and Alikhoja; and on the south by Saras-	
Ditto	Boidyabatty	. 4	wati Khal Ward No. I. — Mohullahs Chatra and Novagram Ward No. II. — Mohullahs Seoraphulli and Devgunge Ward No. III. — Mohullahs Baidyapore and Dirghango Ward No. IV. — Mohullahs Sankerpore chak and Jungipara	2
Ditto .	Bhuddessar .	. 4	Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Bhuddessur and Poranbatty Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Gyretty, Champdani, Khorta Danga, and Beldartdli Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Paikpara, Rairpatti and Telinipara	
	Pali	2	Ward No. IV.—Mohullahs Kristopati, Palpara and Mancoonda Ward No. I.—Mohullahs Kotrung and Dharsa Ward No. II.—Mohullahs Bhaddrakally and Beer Bhaddrakally Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by the Bally Khal; on the east	
Howrah	Ban		by the Hooghly river; on the south by Gossainpara Lane and a line crossing the Grand Trunk Road and Pathak Ghât Lane and on the west by the East India Railway Company's lines	1000

BURDWAN DIVISION-concluded.

District.	Name of Municipality,	Number of wards.	Boundaries or extent of each ward.	Number of Com- missioners to be elected for each ward.
Howrah—contd.	Bali		Ward No. II.—Bounded on the north by Gossainpara Lane and a line crossing the Grand Trunk Road and the Pathak Ghat Lane; on the east by the Hooghly river; on the west by the East India Railway Company's line, and on the south by Kamarpara Ghat Lane and Pal Bagan Lane	4

RAJSHAHYE DIVISION

		100	
Dinagepore	Dinagepore	5	Ward No. I.—Bounded on the north by Basonia putti 'Road; on the south by Hospital Road; on the west by Jail Garden Road; and
			on the east by Ghagra
- A		1	Ward No. II Bounded on the north by Rumnagor Road; on the
	FARS STATE	- Indiana	* south by Basoniaputti Road and river Kanchi; on the west by
	MINE TO THE		the road from Khan Saheb's house to Rumnagor; and on the east by Matasagor
	The state of the state of		Ward No. III -Bounded on the north by the Kanchi river; on the
			south by the Cemetery; on the east by the Minagor Road; and
開発を行りから		1	on the west by Ghagra
		4	Ward No. IV Bounded on the north by Hospital Road; on the
		1 44	south by Ghagra; on the west by the river Purnabhoba; and
	Control of the second	1	on the east by Ghagra
	6.5 M LOVE 17	100	Ward No. V.—Bounded on the north by Rumnagor Ghat; on the
		1	south by the road south of Modau Kamar's house; on the west by the river Purnabhoba; and on the east by the Jail Garden
	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	11	Road and on the road from Khan Saheb's house to Rumnagor.
Rajshahye	Rampore Bean	. 7	Ward No. I Mohullahs Talaimari, Raninagor, Baja Kajlah, Ram-
	leah.	1	chandrapore, Segarpara, Shikherchak, Rampore Bazar and
	in old .	100	Bagichapara
	W. Alexander	9	Ward No. II Mohullahs Ghoramarah, Kamarpara, Foodkipara,
	activity of real		Sahibgunge and Shahib Bazar Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Ganuckpara, Mesparah, Khansamor
A PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	Lond - Jacob M.	1	Chak and Maloparah Khansamor
100			Ward No. IV Mohullahs Kadirgunge, Hetamkhan, Shobjiparah,
		12 3	Ranibazar, Beldarpara, Bhullobgunge and Beauleah
			Ward No. VMohullahs Sherasharpara, Dingapara, Hushingunge,
	THE SECOND STATES	4 3 4 5	Seikhpara and Jotemohesh
		1000	Ward No. VIMohullahs Sreerampore, Kajihatta, and Sepoypara
	The ed is the first	1 5	Ward No. VII.—Mohullahs Hurgram, Bathiparah, Lukhipore, Bhut- taparah, Ballenpore No. I, Ballenpore No. II, Rajparah, Mohesh-
	The Lawrence	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	bathan, Kaluparah, Keshubpore, Goalparah, Nowabgunge,
10 To	PER VIEW CONTRACTOR	4	Benode Gharumisparah, Raiparah, and Kalitollah
Ditto	Nattore	. 12	Ward No. I Nattore Civil Station with Nishanbazar to Kapooria-
			putti Trimohini
	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	NOTE BY	Ward No. IIKapooriaputti Trimohini, Moyadaputi, Sakalputi and
		Homes, John	Garikhana
	CONTRACTOR OF THE	11 11	Ward No. IV.—Lalbag, Lalbazar to Kapooriaputti Trimohini
		10 -1	Ward No V -Chowkirpshar south including Chota Torof
			Ward No. VI.—Chowkirpahar west, Kantalbariya and Bara Taraf
The state of the s	THE STATE OF THE S	3 110	Ward No. VIIAlaipur
	THE STREET	1000	Ward No. VIII South Bargatcha and Mirparah
		4 4 115	Ward No. IX.—North Bargatcha to Railway Station
	medical defendance	1 368	Ward No. XI.—Mallikhatti Ward No. XI.—Kaniakhalli to river Narud, Kalitollah and Sukul's
	CANADO FA	Carrier D	tank
		The state of	Wand N. VII Wandi Dhatan
Ditto	Rungpore	. 2	Ward No. I.—Rungpore, containing the two wards Nababgunge and
***	Kungpore		Dhap
			Ward No. II.—Maneegunge
Bogra	Bogra	. 4	Ward No IMohullans Shilbati, Katuar, Suriparah, Teliparah,
		4 7 7 7	Mirparah and Khatriparah
		in distribution	Ward No. II. Mohullahs Bazar Kathail, Bazar Kemdagram, Chuk-
	N E SE AS		zada, Dhobaparah, Loakalota, Satrapur, Moonshipara, and
E STATE OF	Total Control of the		Ward No. III.—Mohullahs Sutrapur, Mattinagar, Chuck Malgas,
			and Thantania
	THE RESERVE AND THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY OF		Ward No. IV Mohullahs Chelopara, Naroli and Chuck Naroli